

人教版

新课标教材课时同步讲练

高中英语必修③

【主编】周长青 侯玉涛



NORTHEAST NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS  
WWW.NNUP.COM

东北师范大学出版社

北大绿卡

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Permanent Resident Card

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## 出版说明

《北大绿卡》是东北师范大学出版社全力打造、倾情奉献给莘莘学子的系列教辅读物。该书具有以下特点：

**第一,覆盖面全。**该丛书以人教社新课标教材为蓝本,配备了从小学到初、高中各科、各年级系列教辅,同时还涵盖了北师大版、华东师大版、沪科版、沪教版、苏教版、沪粤版、浙教版、冀教版等版本。

**第二,体例新。**该丛书从理顺本章或本节知识切入,在自主学习的基础上采取讲例、讲练对照,以练为主,双栏对照排版,双色印刷的形式,突出重点,使体例清新明了。同时根据各学科的特点,分别设计了不同的编写体例,这样更能突出本书的实用性。

**第三,夯实基础。**正确并全面地掌握教材中的基本概念。基本理论是学习的根本,任何成绩的取得都源于对教材基础知识的点滴积累及深入体会,基础知识是形成能力的前提,因此,本书特别注重对基础知识的讲解和练习。有专家说:分析问题和解决问题的能力是练出来的,只有运用所学的知识去解决问题,才能不断提高自己的能力。本丛书正体现了这一宗旨。

**第四,对教材的讲解精。**本书对教材知识点的讲解真正体现了围绕重点,突破难点,精讲精析,使学生透彻地理解并掌握教材,能以不变应万变,举一反三,触类旁通。

**第五,注重能力的培养。**该丛书注重考纲、考点的提炼总结,注重对考试题型的变化和掌握,注重例题和习题的典型性和迁移性,避免随意性和孤立性。体现从基础到提高,由课内到课外,由综合创新再到中考和高考,实现从知识到能力的飞跃,使学生获得可持续发展的能力。

## Unit 1 Festivals around the world

**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**  
 beauty, ancestor, feast, feast, trick, post, arrival, independence, agriculture, custom, award, moon, admit, forward, Easter, clothing, Christmas, permission, instant, fool, sadness, weep, anniversary, stare, gain, palace, admire, feel, apologize, down, wipe, weep, forgive, agricultural, emerge, Christmas, worldwide, fool, obvious

### 各个击破

#### 课文精读

##### 课文内容

Text A

1. WHAT would the user ancient festivals celebrate?

##### 课堂练习

1.

### Warming up

#### 课文精读

##### 知识透析

1. Discuss when they **take place**, what they celebrate and what people do at that time.

讨论它们什么时候举行，庆祝的基本事件，人们在那天做什么事情。

在本句中，take place的意思是“举行、发生”。该短语还可以表示“发生、产生”。

##### 词组

take place作“发生”讲时，与happen同义，都不可用于被动语态。作“举行”讲时，与hold同义，但是take place不能用于被动形式，而hold必须用被动。

They decided that the ceremony should take place on Thursday. (该 ceremony should be held...)

他们决定仪式在星期四举行。

Elections take place every four years.

选举每四年举行一次。

##### 对应训练

1. It happens \_\_\_\_\_ times a year. \_\_\_\_\_ about 23 hours each day.  
A. once, once  
B. twice, twice  
C. three, three  
D. four, four
2. A fire \_\_\_\_\_ in the neighborhood last night.  
A. happened  
B. took place  
C. held  
D. started
3. How did it \_\_\_\_\_ that humans speak so many different languages?  
A. happen  
B. take place  
C. hold  
D. start
4. No one knew who had fired the gun—it all \_\_\_\_\_ so quickly.  
A. happened  
B. took place  
C. held  
D. started
5. The first meeting will \_\_\_\_\_ on Thursday.  
A. happen  
B. take place  
C. hold  
D. start
6. When did the concert \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Oh, two days ago.  
A. happen  
B. take place  
C. hold  
D. start
7. He hasn't come yet. What do you consider \_\_\_\_\_ to him?  
A. happens  
B. to happen  
C. happening  
D. has happened

**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。

**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。

### 沙场练兵

#### 知识考场

##### A. 单词拼写

根据句意及首字母提示，写出句中缺少的单词。

1. The proud man said he would rather \_\_\_\_\_ than beg for food.
2. What he said couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ his parents, so they kept asking him.
3. A boy \_\_\_\_\_ us to the old man's house, so we had no trouble in finding him.

4. He is a famous \_\_\_\_\_ and his poems are popular with the youth.
5. It is not his custom to drink \_\_\_\_\_ his sadness in wine.
6. She entered the lab without \_\_\_\_\_ (许可).
7. There is no way \_\_\_\_\_ (可能) that she comes to apologize to us.
8. Do you know when India gained its \_\_\_\_\_ (独立) from Britain?
9. He is the most \_\_\_\_\_ (勇敢) man I've ever met.
10. He got a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (奖状) for his excellent study.

#### 技能考场

##### 第一单元：完形填空 (满分40分)

阅读下面短文，掌握大意，然后从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

When I was a boy, every holiday that I had seemed wonderful. My \_\_\_\_\_ took me by train or by car to a note by the \_\_\_\_\_ All day, I seem to remember, I \_\_\_\_\_ on the sands with strange \_\_\_\_\_ children. We made houses and gardens, and \_\_\_\_\_ the tide destroy them. When the tide went out, we \_\_\_\_\_ over the rocks and looked down at the fish in the rock-pools.

In those days the \_\_\_\_\_ seemed to shine always brightly. \_\_\_\_\_ the water was always warm. Sometimes we left beach and walked in the country, \_\_\_\_\_ ruined houses and dark woods and climbing trees. There were \_\_\_\_\_ in one's pockets or good places where one could \_\_\_\_\_ ice-creams. Each day seemed a lifetime.

Although I am now thirty-five years old, my idea of a good \_\_\_\_\_ is much the same as it was. I \_\_\_\_\_ like the sun and warm sand and the sound of \_\_\_\_\_ beating the rocks. I no longer wish to \_\_\_\_\_ any sand house or sand garden, and I dislike sweets. \_\_\_\_\_ I like the sea and often feel sand running through my fingers.

**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。





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# Unit 1 Festivals around the world

## 目标锁定

单词	beauty ancestor feast bone trick poet arrival independence agriculture custom award rooster admire forward Easter clothing Christmas permission rosebud fool sadness weep announcer starve gain gather admire fool apologize drown wipe weep forgive agricultural energetic Christmas worldwide fool obvious
词组	take place in memory of dress up play a trick on look forward to day and night as though have fun with turn up keep one's word hold one's breath remind...of... set off
句型	1. It + be + obvious + that-clause 2. 情态动词 + have done 3. as though/if
语法	情态动词 can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, have to 的用法

## 各个击破



→ 关键问题 ←	→ 答案摘要 ←
Text A	
1. <b>WHAT</b> would the most ancient festivals celebrate?	1. _____
2. <b>WHY</b> were other celebrations held when hunters could catch animals?	2. _____
3. <b>HOW</b> did they celebrate?	3. _____
4. <b>WHAT</b> are festivals of the dead for?	4. _____
5. <b>WHEN</b> do people in Mexico have the Day of the Dead?	5. _____
6. <b>WHAT</b> can children do on the festival of Halloween?	6. _____
7. <b>WHAT</b> is the Dragon Boat Festival in China for?	7. _____
8. <b>WHY</b> does India have a national festival on October 2?	8. _____
9. <b>WHY</b> are autumn festivals happy events?	9. _____
10. <b>WHAT</b> is one important reason to have festivals and celebrations?	10. _____

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10



Text B

1. On **WHICH** day did the story happen?
2. **WHY** was Li Fang heart-broken?
3. **WHY** did Li Fang think he was like a fool?
4. **WHY** did Li Fang decide to throw away the flowers and chocolates?
5. **WHERE** was Hu Jin waiting for Li Fang?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## ● ● ● Warming up ● ● ●



### 要点梳理

#### → 知识透析 ←

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

讨论它们什么时间举行、庆祝的是什么事件，人们在那天做什么事。

在本句中，take place 的意思是“举行，发生”。该短语还可以表示“发生，产生”。

#### ★ ★ 归纳

take place 作“发生”讲时，与 happen 同义，都不可用于被动语态；作“举行”讲时，与 hold 同义，但是 take place 不能用于被动形式，而 hold 必须用被动。

They decided that the ceremony should take place on Thursday. (= ...ceremony should be held...)

他们决定仪式在星期天举行。

Elections take place every four years.

选举每四年举行一次。

The meeting will take place tomorrow.

≡ The meeting will be held tomorrow.

会议明天举行。

#### ★ ★ 辨析

happen, take place, come about, break out

这三个词都有“发生”的意思，都为不及物动词，但侧重点不同。

- 1) happen 表示“偶然，意外发生”；
- 2) take place 表示“按计划，安排发生”；
- 3) come about 表示“不受任何控制地发生”；
- 4) break out 表示“突然间发生，爆发”。

#### ★ ★ 扩展

#### → 对应训练 ←

1. 用 happen, take place, come about 或 break out 的适当形式填空
  - 1) A fire \_\_\_\_\_ in the neighbourhood last night.
  - 2) How did it \_\_\_\_\_ that humans speak so many different languages?
  - 3) No one knew who had fired the gun—it all \_\_\_\_\_ so quickly.
  - 4) The next meeting will \_\_\_\_\_ on Thursday.
2. 单项填空
  - 1) —When did the concert \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Oh, two days ago.  
A. happen                      B. take place  
C. hold                          D. start
  - 2) He hasn't come yet. What do you consider \_\_\_\_\_ to him?  
A. happens                      B. to happen  
C. happening                    D. has happened
  - 3) Don't you believe it! Glass can \_\_\_\_\_ steel in many ways in life.  
A. take place  
B. take the place of  
C. in place of  
D. instead of
  - 4) I suggested that a meeting \_\_\_\_\_ at some other time.  
A. holds  
B. be taken place  
C. be held





- 1) take the place of 代替; 取代  
2) take one's place 就位; 就座  
3) in place of 代替; 取代 (不可做谓语)

D. hold

## Reading

II. At that time people would starve if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months.

那时食物难得找到, 人们就会挨饿, 特别在寒冷的冬天。

starve 可以表示“(使)挨饿; 饿死”的意思。例如:

Millions of people starved to death during the war.  
战争期间数百万人被饿死。

The new job doesn't pay so much but we won't starve.  
这份新工作薪水不高, 但我们不至于挨饿。

She's starving herself to try to lose weight.  
她在节食以减肥。

When's food? I'm starving!

饭什么时候做好? 我快饿死了!

III. Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy the ancestors, who might return either to help or to do harm.

有一些节日是为了纪念死者或取悦祖先, 使他们得到满足, 因为(祖先们)可能回到世上帮助他们, 也有可能带来危害。

句中 satisfy 的意思是“使满意; 使满足; 满足(要求, 需要等)”; 它还可以表示“向(某人)证实; 确信”的意思。

Nothing satisfies him—he's always complaining.

什么都难如他的意——他老在抱怨。

She failed to satisfy all the requirements for entry to the college.

她没有达到进入那所学院的全部要求。

Her explanation did not satisfy the teacher.

她的解释没有让老师信服。

Once I had satisfied myself that it was the right decision, we went ahead.

一旦我自己确信这个决定是正确的, 我们便动手干了起来。

### \*\* 扩展

- 1) satisfaction *n.* 满意; 满足  
2) satisfactory *adj.* 满意的; 称心如意的  
3) satisfying *adj.* 令人满意的; 令人满足的  
4) satisfied *adj.* 满意的; 满足的

II.

1. 完成句子

1) 游客在沙漠中迷了路, 饿死了。

The travelers \_\_\_\_\_ in the desert and \_\_\_\_\_.

2) 晚饭吃什么? 我快饿死了!

What's \_\_\_\_\_ supper? I \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 单项填空

—I have a very bad cold.

—Well, have you ever heard of a saying which goes “feed a cold and \_\_\_\_\_ a fever?”

- A. starving                      B. to starve  
C. starved                        D. starve

III.

1. 单项填空

1) After her husband died, she did some washing for others so that she had enough to \_\_\_\_\_ the expense.

- A. supply                        B. support  
C. serve                         D. satisfy

2) Having heard my answer, the master nodded \_\_\_\_\_ satisfaction, “I'm quite satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ you.”

- A. with; with                  B. on; by  
C. in; to                         D. in; of

3) —How does Alma like her new work?

—She \_\_\_\_\_ with the hours.

- A. can't satisfy                B. isn't satisfied  
C. doesn't satisfy             D. hasn't satisfied

4) We did the work \_\_\_\_\_, and as a result, we were taken in.

- A. to their satisfaction      B. satisfied  
C. to their satisfied          D. to their satisfy

5) From his \_\_\_\_\_ voice on the phone I know everything is going under way.

- A. satisfactory                B. satisfying  
C. satisfied                     D. satisfaction

6) What he has done is far from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. satisfactory                B. satisfied  
C. satisfaction                D. satisfy



5) be satisfied with 对...满意/满足

do harm to sb = do sb harm = harm sb 伤害某人  
Smoking will do you harm. = Smoking will do harm to you.  
吸烟对你有害。

★ 扩展

do more harm than good 弊大于利  
If we solve the problem in this way, it may do more harm than good.  
如果你这样解决问题,可能弊大于利。

IV. For the Japanese festival Obon, people should go to clean graves and light incense in memory of their ancestors.

在日本的盂兰盆节,人们要扫墓、烧香,以缅怀祖先。

短语 in memory of 的意思是“纪念”。

The festival of Halloween had its origin as an event in memory of the dead.

万圣节起源于纪念亡者的祭祀活动。

Another is Columbus Day in the USA, in memory of the arrival of Christopher Columbus in America.

另一个是美国的哥伦布日,是纪念克里斯托弗·哥伦布到达美洲的日子。

V. It is now a children's festival, when they can dress up and go to their neighbours' homes to ask for sweets.

如今却成了孩子们的节日,这一天他们可以乔装打扮向邻居要糖吃。

短语 ask for sb/sth 的意思是“要求见到……,要求得到……”。例如:

This man asked for the manager.

这个人要求见经理。

He asked for time to think all this over.

他要求给他时间把这一切仔细想一想。

★ 扩展

1) ask sb for sth 向某人要……

Ask Xiao Lin for anything you want.

你要什么东西可以找小林。

2) ask sb about sth 询问某人有关某事的情况

We must ask him about it. 我们必须问他个究竟。

\* 短语 dress up/dress sb up 表示“穿上盛装,乔装打扮”的意思。例如:

You don't need to dress up for this dinner.

你不必为这次晚宴而打扮。

The little girl dressed herself up as an angel.

这小姑娘把自己装扮成天使。

They tried to dress him up as a "national hero".

他们想把他打扮成“民族英雄”。

2 完成句子

1) 这个计划不会让所有人都满意。

The plan will not \_\_\_\_\_.

2) 我对他们的答复不满意。

I \_\_\_\_\_ their reply.

3) 这起诉讼案将严重损害我的生意。

The court case will \_\_\_\_\_ my business.

4) 努力工作对任何人都没有坏处。

Hard work never did \_\_\_\_\_.

IV. 完成句子

1) 我们举行集会以纪念这位伟大的领导人。

We had a party \_\_\_\_\_ the great leader.

2) 他创办了这一慈善事业以纪念他已故的妻子。

He founded the charity \_\_\_\_\_ his late wife.

3) 这个图书馆是为了纪念那位科学家而建的。

This library was built \_\_\_\_\_.

V.

1. 单项填空

1) When they meet with some difficult problems, they usually \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ask me advice

B. ask for my advice

C. ask me for advice

D. ask advice from me

2) Before building a house, you will have to \_\_\_\_\_ the government's permission.

A. get from

B. follow

C. receive

D. ask for

3) Those are very pleasant rooms. How much do you \_\_\_\_\_ them?

A. want

B. demand

C. ask for

D. ask

2. 单项填空

1) As it turned out to be a small house party, we \_\_\_\_\_ so formally (正式地).

A. needn't dress up

B. did not need have dressed up

C. did not need dress up

D. needn't have dressed up

2) —Who is your brother?

—The boy \_\_\_\_\_ in blue.





## \* \* 扩展

## 1) be dressed in 穿着

The lady was dressed in white at the party.  
那女士在晚会上穿着一件白色衣服。

## 2) be well/poorly dressed 穿着考究/破烂

The girl was poorly dressed.  
那女孩穿着寒酸的衣服。

## 3) get dressed 穿衣服

## 4) dress down 责骂某人; 斥责; 穿着随便

He dressed down while working in the field.  
在地里干活时他穿着很随便。  
For this my boss dressed me down for a while.  
为此老板斥责了我一阵子。

## \* \* 扩展

dress 做动词时, 在使用上要注意以下几点:

1) 仅指穿衣服, 不指其他方面(手套、鞋、帽等)的穿戴。

2) 做及物动词时是“给(自己或别人)穿上衣服”之意, 其宾语通常是人, 用介词 in 引出穿的衣服。

She hurriedly dressed the child and took him downstairs.  
The cheats pretended to dress the emperor in his new clothes.

3) 做不及物动词时是指“日常的穿着”。

They all dressed well.  
The old man dresses and eats very simply.

4) 有时可以用过去分词 dressed 做表语或状语: 意思是“穿着(……的衣服)”。

She was dressed in white like a nurse.  
The child can't wash himself and get dressed.  
Dressed as a farmer, she made friends with the women in the village.

## \* \* 辨析

wear, dress, put on, have on, in, be dressed in, pull on, with

## 1) 强调动作

sb dress sb/oneself (in 颜色, 衣服)  
sb put on (衣服, 鞋, 帽等)  
sb pull on (衣服, 鞋, 帽等)

## 2) 强调状态

sb wear (衣服, 鞋, 帽, 手套, 眼镜, 头发, 胡须等, 还可接颜色)  
sb have on (衣服, 鞋, 帽, 手套等)  
sb be in (颜色, 衣服)  
sb be dressed in (颜色, 衣服)

## 3) 其他用法

pull on 表示不经心地、随随便便或匆匆忙忙地穿上/戴上。

A. is dressing                      B. is dressed  
C. dressed                              D. dressing

3) \_\_\_\_\_ in her most beautiful skirt, the girl tried to make herself \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.

A. Dressed; noticed  
B. Dressing; noticed  
C. Dressed; noticing  
D. Dressing; being noticing

4) Having taken a shower, she was now \_\_\_\_\_ for the party.

A. dressed down  
B. dressed up  
C. dressed in  
D. having on

5) \_\_\_\_\_ in a white uniform, he looks more like a cook than a doctor.

A. Dressed  
B. To dress  
C. Dressing  
D. Having dressed

6) A lady \_\_\_\_\_ beautifully came into the shop.

A. dressed                              B. dressing  
C. wearing                              D. to be dressed

7) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful skirt has told me the news. Which is not right?

A. wearing                              B. dressed in  
C. in                                        D. having on

8) Now then, children, it's time you \_\_\_\_\_.

A. were washed and dressed  
B. washed and dressed  
C. are washed and dressed  
D. washed and dress

3. 用 wear, dress, put on, have on, in, be dressed in, pull on, with 填空

1) She got up late, so she \_\_\_\_\_ her clothes and went to school in a hurry.

2) She is \_\_\_\_\_ a new skirt today. She looks more beautiful.

3) He is going out. He is \_\_\_\_\_ an overcoat.

4) The nurses are all \_\_\_\_\_ in white.

5) She \_\_\_\_\_ her son and sent him to school. Then she \_\_\_\_\_ herself in a coat and went to work. She always \_\_\_\_\_ well.

6) When a person is born, he/she \_\_\_\_\_ nothing \_\_\_\_\_. When he/she dies, he/she carries nothing away.



wear 可用于进行时, 有时可用 wearing 做状语或定语。

have on 不可用于进行时, 也不可用现在分词做状语或定语。

in 除了与 be 连用做表语外, 还可单独做定语。

dress 还可用作不及物动词, 指“日常的穿着”。

with 只能接眼镜、手套等, 做定语。

**V. If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might play a trick on them.**

如果邻居不给糖果, 孩子们就捉弄他们。

短语 play a trick (on) ... 的意思是“捉弄(开玩笑)……”

I never thought that they were playing a trick on me.  
我从没想到他们是在捉弄我。

• • 扩展

play a joke (on) 开玩笑

**VI. Festivals can also be held to honour famous people.**

有些节日是纪念名人的。

honour 可以做动词, 表示“尊敬, 尊重(某人), 给予表扬(或奖励、头衔、称号)”。例如:

One of these is the Dragon Boat Festival in China, which honours the famous ancient poet, Qu Yuan. 其中之一就是中国的端午节, 是纪念著名的古代诗人屈原的。

I'm honoured to be asked to speak at the meeting. 能够受到邀请在会上发言, 我感到很荣幸。

• • 扩展

honour 还可以用作名词, 意思是“敬重, 纪念”。做名词时, honour 还可以表示“[U] 荣誉, 光荣, 信誉, 敬重, [C] (多做单数) 使感到光荣的人或事, 荣幸”。例如:

He is an honour to his school.  
他是学校引以为荣的人。

They stood in silence as a mark of honour to her, 他们肃立以示对她的尊敬。

He that desires honour is not worthy of honour.  
追求荣誉的人不值得敬重。

**VII. India has a national festival on October 2 to honour Mahatma 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。

该句中的 gain 是动词, 意思“获得, 赢得, 取得”。它还可以表示“获益, 得到(好处), (钟表)走得过快”。例如:

7) When did you get the shoes you \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?

8) She likes to \_\_\_\_\_ black (clothes).

9) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ red is our monitor,

10) The woman teacher \_\_\_\_\_ glasses is your new English teacher.

VI. 完成句子

1. 在愚人节他受到了同学们的捉弄。

On April Fool's Day he was \_\_\_\_\_

2. 他们跟我开了个玩笑。

They \_\_\_\_\_ me.

VII. 单项填空

1. —He won two \_\_\_\_\_ medals for China in last Summer Olympics.

—Great! What \_\_\_\_\_ she won for our motherland!

- A. golden; honour      B. gold; honour  
C. golden; honours      D. gold; honours

2. Washington, a state in the United States, was named \_\_\_\_\_ one of the greatest American presidents.

- A. in honor of      B. instead of  
C. in favor of      D. by means of

3. The newly-discovered star was named \_\_\_\_\_ a Chinese astronomer \_\_\_\_\_ honour of his contribution to astronomy.

- A. for; in      B. after; for  
C. as; in      D. after; in

4. Christmas is a Christian holyday usually celebrated on December 25th \_\_\_\_\_ the birth of Jesus Christ.

- A. in accordance with      B. in terms of  
C. in favor of      D. in honor of

VIII. 单项填空

1. My watch \_\_\_\_\_ five minutes a day, so I have to set it back.

- A. gains      B. wins  
C. gets      D. loses

2. —Any fashion news about skirts?

—Yes. This season's short skirts \_\_\_\_\_ respectability now, although they were thought to





The country gained its independence ten years ago.  
这个国家十年前赢得了独立。

The party gained over 50% of the vote.  
该党获得超过 50% 的选票。

Who stands to gain from this decision?  
谁会从这一决定中受益?

My watch gains two minutes every 24 hours.  
我的表每 24 小时快两分钟。

**K. People are grateful because their food is gathered...**

越冬的粮食收集起来了，人们都心存感激。

本句中的 gather 是及物动词，意思是“收集，采摘”。gather 还有可以做不及物动词，表示“聚集，集合”之意。

They were gathering flowers for the festival.  
他们采花准备过节。

The car was gathering speed.  
汽车逐渐加速。

We'll gather at the gate of the hotel at 6:00 am tomorrow.

明天早上 6 点我们在宾馆门口集合。

**X. China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when people admire the moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes.**  
中国和日本有中秋节，这时人们会赏月，在中国，人们吃月饼。

句中 admire 是动词，意思是“欣赏”。例如：

I've just been admiring your new car.  
我刚才一直在欣赏你的新车。

admire 还可以表示“钦佩，赞赏，羡慕”。例如：

The school is widely admired for its excellent teaching.

这所学校教学质量优秀，远近闻名。

You have to admire the way he handled the problem.  
你不得不佩服他处理这个问题的方法。

**XI. The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of the winter and to the coming of spring.**

最富生气且最重要的节日就是告别冬天、迎接春天到来的那些节日。

短语 look forward to 的意思是“期望，期待，盼望”，其中的 to 是介词，不是动词不定式符号，如果其后接动词，要用动名词形式，不能用原形。例如：

We are looking forward to seeing you soon.

我们盼望着尽快见到你。

The children look forward to going to Qingdao for their summer holiday.

孩子们期待着去青岛过暑假。

be shocking when they first appeared.

- A. gained                      B. are gaining  
C. gain                         D. have gained

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ his wealth \_\_\_\_\_ printing works of famous writers.

- A. gained; by                 B. made; on  
C. got; for                     D. took; for

**IX. 单项填空**

1. \_\_\_\_\_, and listen to the teacher carefully.

- A. Gathering                 B. Gather  
C. Gathered                 D. Having gathered

2. All of you \_\_\_\_\_ at the school gate! We'll soon start.

- A. are gathering             B. will gather  
C. have gathered            D. gather

3. The excited speaker was talking on, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a crowd gathered        B. a crowd gathering  
C. gathered a crowd        D. gathering

**X. 单项填空**

1. People may have different opinion about Karen, but I \_\_\_\_\_ her. \_\_\_\_\_, she is a great musician.

- A. admire; After all  
B. envy; After all  
C. admire; As usual  
D. envy; As usual

2. —Victor looks unhappy.

—Yes, he always \_\_\_\_\_ our success.

- A. cheers  
B. envies  
C. admires  
D. stops

**XI.**

1. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

- I must get down to \_\_\_\_\_ (book) our holiday.
- She was looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the grandchildren again.
- He prefers \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) football to \_\_\_\_\_ (play) it.
- He objected to \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) the meeting tomorrow.

2. 单项填空

1) Mr Reed made up his mind to devote all he had to \_\_\_\_\_ some schools for poor children.

- A. set up





★ 扩展

10 为介词, 后接动名词的短语还有:

- 1) pay attention to 注意
- 2) stick to 坚持
- 3) be/get used to 习惯于
- 4) object to 反对
- 5) lead to 导致
- 6) devote to 献身于
- 7) get down to 开始
- 8) prefer to 喜欢

**XIII. The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow.**

整个国家到处是樱花盛开, 看上去像罩上了一层粉色的雪。

句中的 *as though* 引导的是表语从句, 等于 *as if*, 意思是“宛如, 好像”。

★ 归纳

- 1) *as though/as if* 用来引导表语从句或方式状语从句。当其引导的从句表示的是非真实情况, 从句的谓动词要用虚拟语气, 要使用过去时 (be 多用 *were*) 或过去完成时。

He talked about America as if/though he had been there many times.

他说话就像他去过美国很多次似的。

He acted as if/though he were poor.

他的表现就好像他很穷。

- 2) 当其引导的从句中的情况是真实情况, 或说话者认为事实的成分比较大时, 从句谓动词用陈述语气。

It looks as/though it's going to rain.

天看来要下雨。

He looks as if/though he is ill.

他看起来好像病了。

- 3) *as if/though* 后可直接跟分词或不定式或介词短语。

He opened his mouth as if to speak.

他张开了嘴, 好像要说话。

He stared at the girl as if seeing her for the first time.

他盯着这个姑娘, 就像第一次看见她一样。

**XIV. People love to get together to eat, drink and have fun with each other.**

人们喜欢聚在一起吃, 喝, 玩耍。

*have fun with* 的意思是“与……一起玩耍, 玩得开心”。

★ 扩展

- 1) make fun of 嘲笑, 取笑, 拿……开玩笑
- 2) for fun 为了娱乐

- B. setting up
- C. have set up
- D. having set up

- 2) The foreign friends you referred to \_\_\_\_\_ looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ around our university.
- A. are; being shown
  - B. being; being shown
  - C. being; showing
  - D. are; be shown

XV. 单项选择

1. Eliza remembers everything exactly as if it \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
  - A. was happening
  - B. happens
  - C. has happened
  - D. happened
2. The man we followed suddenly stopped and looked as if \_\_\_\_\_ whether he was going in the right direction.
  - A. seeing
  - B. having seen
  - C. to see
  - D. to have seen
3. She is always talking as though she \_\_\_\_\_ everything under the sun.
  - A. knew
  - B. knows
  - C. should know
  - D. must know
4. The actor threw himself from the horse, as if \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to be shot
  - B. being shot
  - C. shooting
  - D. shot
5. It seems as if the sun \_\_\_\_\_ round the earth since it rises in the east and sets in the west.
  - A. circles
  - B. were circling
  - C. has been circling
  - D. is circling
6. The host family treated me as though I \_\_\_\_\_ a member of the family while I studied in France.
  - A. am
  - B. were
  - C. would
  - D. should be

XVI. 单项填空

1. I feel silly in these clothes. Everyone will \_\_\_\_\_ me.
  - A. worry about
  - B. make fun of
  - C. get rid of
  - D. take interest in
2. \_\_\_\_\_ it is to jump into the water in hot summer!
  - A. What fun





- 3) What fun! 多么有趣!  
4) Have fun! 祝玩得开心!  
5) in fun 开玩笑, 不是认真的

- B. How funny  
C. What a fun  
D. How fun

## Using Language

### XV. But she didn't turn up.

可她没有出现。

本句中 turn up 的意思是“出现”。它还可以表示:

- 1) 来(开会, 赴约等), 出席  
2) (把收音机等) 开大点  
3) 发生(情况)  
4) 卷起, 竖起

We don't know what may turn up tomorrow.

我们不知道明天会发生什么事。

For some reason she didn't turn up.

出于某种原因, 她没来露面。

The book you have lost will turn up some day.

你丢的书总有一天会找到。

Turn up your trouser legs and they won't get wet.

把裤腿卷起来, 这样就不会弄湿了。

Turn up the radio a little. I am listening to the news.

把收音机声音开大点, 我在听新闻。

He turned up his thumb and said in Chinese: "Dǐng Hao!"

他竖起大拇指, 用汉语说“顶好!”

#### \* \* 扩展

turn 构成的短语

- 1) turn on 打开(电器, 自来水, 煤气等)  
2) turn off 关上(电器, 自来水, 煤气等)  
3) turn out 出席(某项活动), 在场, 原来是, 结果是; 证明是  
4) turn down (把音量等) 关小, 拒绝  
5) turn over 打翻, 使倾侧, 反复考虑  
6) turn to 翻到(页码), 转向(某人求助、建议等)

### XVI. She said she would be there at seven o'clock, and he thought she would keep her word.

她说她会在七点到, 他认为她会守信用的。

keep one's word 等于 keep one's promise, 意思是“守信用, 履行诺言”。例如:

You can trust him. He is always keeping his word.

你可以信赖他, 他总是守信用的。

### XV. 单项填空

1. We wanted to get home before dark, but it didn't quite \_\_\_\_\_ as planned.  
A. make out                      B. turn out  
C. go on                          D. come up
2. Thank you, but I'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ your offer.  
A. turn away                      B. turn off  
C. turn back                      D. turn down
3. —Is the radio bothering you?  
—It certainly is. I'd like it \_\_\_\_\_ off.  
A. turning                        B. to turn  
C. turned                         D. turns
4. To ask someone for help is to turn \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. to                                B. for  
C. on                                D. by
5. Cold as the weather was, our trip there \_\_\_\_\_ to be great fun.  
A. made out                      B. found out  
C. turned out                      D. left out
6. Please don't leave without \_\_\_\_\_ the lights.  
A. you turn off                      B. to turn off  
C. turning off                      D. you'll turn off
7. To ask someone for help is to turn \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. to                                B. for  
C. on                                D. by
8. To reject an offer is to turn it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. out                                B. over  
C. back                              D. down

### XVI. 单项填空

1. I don't trust that man: he is the guy who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. never eat his word  
B. never keeps saying  
C. always eats his word  
D. keeps his word



\*\*\* 扩展

word 构成的短语

- 1) break one's word 食言
- 2) get in a word 插话
- 3) in a word 一句话
- 4) in other words 换句话说

XVI. Well, he was not going to hold his breath for her to apologize.

他不想屏息等她来道歉。

\* hold one's breath 的意思是“屏息，屏气，屏息以待，焦虑地等待”。例如：

Hold your breath and count to ten.

屏住呼吸，数到十。

He held his breath while the results read out.

宣读结果时，他屏住呼吸。

\*\*\* 扩展

breath 构成的短语

- 1) out of breath 上气不接下气，喘不过气来  
We were out of breath after only five minutes.  
五分钟后我们便气喘吁吁了。
- 2) short of breath 呼吸短促  
She was very short of breath.  
她呼吸困难。
- 3) take one's breath away 令人惊叹，让人叹绝  
My first view of the island from the air took my breath away.

我第一次从空中看到这个岛屿时，叹赏不已。

\* \* apologize/apologize 是动词，意思是“认错，道歉”。名词为 apology。例如：

I apologized to her for stepping on her foot.

我因踩到她的脚向她道歉。

How dare you say to her like that! You'd better make an apology to her at once.

你怎么能这样同她说话！你最好立即向她道歉。

\*\*\* 扩展

- 1) apologise/apologize to sb for sth/doing sth 因某事做某事向某人道歉
- 2) make/offer an apology to sb for sth 因某事向某人道歉
- 3) accept/refuse an apology 接受/拒绝道歉

XVII. He would drown his sadness in coffee.

他要用咖啡来解愁。

本句中 drown 的意思是“浸透，淹没，浸泡”。它还可以表示：1) (使)淹死，溺死；2) 压过，盖过，淹没。例如：

Two children drowned after falling into the river.

两个孩子掉进河里淹死了。

2. He left \_\_\_\_\_ with the secretary that he would call again in the afternoon. He said he would keep \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. words; his words
  - B. word; his word
  - C. word; word
  - D. the word; his word

XVII. 单项填空

1. When he meets with something unpleasant, he often takes a deep \_\_\_\_\_, and shouts with all his might until he is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. strength; out of breath
  - B. breath; out of breath
  - C. strength; quiet
  - D. breath; quiet
2. Though he was \_\_\_\_\_ out of breath when he got there, he thought it was \_\_\_\_\_ worth the effort.
- A. quite; well
  - B. well; quite
  - C. quite; quite
  - D. well; well
3. She was unhappy because he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- A. say sorry
  - B. apologise for
  - C. make an apology to
  - D. pardon
4. He apologized for \_\_\_\_\_ to inform me of the change in the plan.
- A. his being not able
  - B. him not to be able
  - C. his not being able
  - D. him to be not able
5. —I must apologize for \_\_\_\_\_ you so much.
- That's all right.
- A. to have troubled
  - B. bringing trouble to
  - C. being troubled
  - D. having troubled

XVIII. 汉译英

1. 她试图投水自杀。
2. 他淹死在海里。
3. 瀑布 (waterfall) 的水声淹没了她的说话声。





The fruit was drowned in cream (奶油).  
水果在奶油里泡过。

She turned up the radio to drown out the noise from next door.

她开大收音机的音量以压过隔壁房间的吵闹声。

**XIX. It was obvious that the manager of the coffee shop was waiting for Li Fang to leave...**

很明显，咖啡馆里的经理在等李方离开……

It is obvious (to sb) that... (对某人来说) 显然……

It was obvious to everyone that the child had been badly treated.

人人一看便知，那个孩子受过虐待。

4. 要淹死的人总是想抓住根稻草 (straw)。

5. 他决定埋头工作以忘掉悲伤。

XX. 汉译英

1. 很明显她不爱他。

2. 每个人都明白他在撒谎。

3. 根据她所说的，显然是出了问题。

## Grammar

**情态动词 can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, have to 的用法**

观察思考

- 1) Jim can speak English well.
- 2) May we see the awards for the teams?
- 3) Often he would dress up like a rich man.
- 4) The harvest festival begins on Saturday. We shall be there with our friends.  
You should arrive at the airport two hours before he goes.
- 5) Wang Feng wins an award every year. He must be very strong.  
You must be joking. That can't be true.

归纳规则

一、情态动词的概念

情态动词用来表示说话人对一个动作或状态的看法、态度，即说话人认为某事“可能”，“或许”，“应该”或是“必须”发生等。

二、情态动词的特点

1. 情态动词本身词义不完全，不能单独做谓语，必须和动词原形连用。
2. 情态动词没有人称和数的变化 (have to 除外)。
3. 一些情态动词没有过去式；一些情态动词有过去式，但他们并不完全表示时间上的区别，而是表示某种语气。

三、一些情态动词的意义和用法

1. can 和 could

1) 表示能力

He can speak both English and French.  
他会说英语和法语。

单项选择

1. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ come with tonight, but he isn't very sure yet.  
A. must                                  B. may  
C. can                                         D. will
2. It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ be here at any moment.  
A. must                                        B. need  
C. should                                       D. can
3. Johnny, you \_\_\_\_\_ play with the knife, you \_\_\_\_\_ hurt yourself.  
A. won't; can't  
B. mustn't; may  
C. shouldn't; must  
D. can't; shouldn't
4. — Will you stay for lunch?  
— Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_. My brother is coming to see me.  
A. I mustn't  
B. I can't  
C. I needn't  
D. I won't
5. I thought you \_\_\_\_\_ like something to read, so I have brought you some books.  
A. may    B. might  
C. could                                         D. must
6. — Could I borrow your dictionary?  
— Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. might                                        B. will