



荣德基

析

POUXI

新课标新教材



探究开放创造性学习

高中英语必修3
配外研版

<http://www.rudder.com.cn>

内蒙古少年儿童出版社



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高中英语必修3
(配外研版)

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内蒙古少年儿童出版社



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

荣德基剖析新课标新教材, 高中英语. 3: 必修: 探究开放创造性学习/
荣德基主编. —通辽: 内蒙古少年儿童出版社, 2005. 11

ISBN 7-5312-1876-3

I. 荣… II. 荣… III. 英语课-高中-教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 112870 号

责任编辑/朝 日

装帧设计/典点瑞泰

出版发行/内蒙古少年儿童出版社

地址邮编/内蒙古通辽市霍林河大街西 312 号(028000)

经 销/新华书店

印 刷/北京市朝教印刷厂

总 字 数/560 千字

规 格/880×1230 1/32

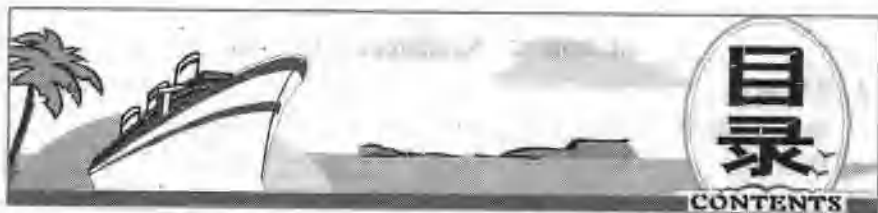
总 印 张/18

版 次/2005 年 11 月第 1 版

印 次/2005 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

总 定 价/23.10 元(全 2 册)

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Module 1 Europe

A. 基础篇
I. 教材内容剖析

Introduction

一、生词

1. continental /ˌkɒntɪˈnental/ *adj.* of, relating to a continent 大陆的, 大洲的 *eg:*
 continental climate 大陆性气候 continental code 大陆电码(即莫斯科电码)
 continental drift 大陆漂移 continental shelf 大陆架
2. face /feɪs/ *v.* (1) to occupy a position with the face toward 面向, 面对 *eg:*
 He stood and faced his father. 他面对父亲站着。
 (2) to front on 朝..., 面向... *eg:*
 The window faces (to the) south. 这窗户朝南开。
 My house faces the park. 我的房子面对公园。
 (3) to confront with complete awareness 面对, 正视 *eg:*
 They had to face the facts. 他们不得不面对事实。
 We should face the difficulties. 我们应该正视困难。
 搭配: be faced with 面临, 面对 face up to 大胆面向, 勇敢面对
3. range /reɪndʒ/ *n.* (1) an extended row or chain of mountains 山脉 *eg:*
 There are a lot of ranges of mountains in China. 中国有很多山脉。
 The great range of mountains is called Himalayas.
 这座雄伟的山脉是喜马拉雅山脉。
 (2) the extent of something 范围, 射程 *eg:*
 What is the range of your gun? 你的枪的射程有多远?
 He has a wide range of knowledge. 他有广博的知识。
 the range of one's voice 音域
 in range 在射程内 out of range 在射程外

二、短语

be covered by

讲解: 盖满, 覆盖(相当于 be covered with) *eg:*

The ground is covered by snow. 地面上覆盖着积雪。

The hill is covered with thick green trees. 小山被茂密的绿树所覆盖。

三、词语辨析

1. across 和 through 的区别

两者都可用作介词, 意为“穿过, 越过”, 但含义和用法不同, 见下表:

单词	含义	举例
across	横过。指从一定范围的一边到另一边	We swam across the river. 我们游到河对岸。 run across the street 横穿马路
through	穿过。指从空间通过	go through the tunnel/forest/crowd 穿过隧道/森林/人群






另外, across 还可指“在对面, 在另一边”。 eg:

the house across the street 街道对面的房子

2. in the south of, on the south of 和 to the south of 的区别

这三个短语都有“在南部”, “在南边”之意, 但介词不同, 其含义和用法也不同。见下表:

短语	图示	含 义	例 句
in the south of		指界限以内, 两者是包含关系	This plant grows in the south of Africa. 这种植物生长在非洲的南部。 Guangzhou is in the south of China. 广州在中国的南部。
on the south of		指界限以外并接壤	Hunan lies on the south of Hubei. 湖南省位于湖北省的南面。
to the south of		指界限以外, 不接壤	The garden lies to the south of the house. 花园是在房子的南面。 The river lies to the south of the village. 这条河在村子的南面。

3. off the coast 和 on the coast 的区别

短语	含 义	举 例
off the coast	指离开海岸, 在海上	The island lies off the west coast of Australia. 这岛位于澳大利亚西海岸。
on the coast	指在靠近海岸的陆上	They built many hotels on the west coast of America. 他们在美国西海岸建了很多旅馆。

另外, on 还可表示在“河岸上, 湖岸上”。 eg:

London lies on the Thames. 伦敦位于泰晤士河岸。

Shanghai is on the Yangtze River. 上海位于长江畔。

四、重难点句子

Twenty percent of the country is covered by islands.

讲解: 这个国家的百分之二十被岛屿覆盖。

带有分数、百分数的名词短语作主语时, 谓语的动词的单复数由其后的名词的单复数形式决定。 eg:

More than 30 percent of the students wear glasses. 百分之三十以上的学生戴眼镜。

More than 70 percent of the surface of the earth is covered by water.

百分之七十以上的地球表面被水覆盖。

五、Introduction 针对性训练(13分, 10分钟) (225)

(一) 用适当的词填空(每空1分, 共6分)

1. It is a _____ (continent; continental) climate here, so it is dry and hot in summer and cold in winter.
2. As we all know, there are seven _____ (continents; continental) and four oceans in the world.

3. In _____, people speak _____ (German; Germany).
 4. The house _____ (facing; faces) the park is mine.
 5. The mountain is _____ (covered; covering) with thick forest.
 (二) 单项选择 (每小题 1 分, 共 7 分)
6. I came across two _____ in the street that day.
 A. French B. Frenches C. Frenchman D. Frenchmen
7. The British Isles are a group of islands that lie _____ the west coast of Europe.
 A. away B. from C. off D. out of
8. The Great Wall winds its way from west to east, _____ deserts, _____ mountains, and _____ valleys, till at last it reaches the sea. [N]
 A. over; across; across B. through; across; past
 C. across; over; through D. over; past; through
9. The sunlight came in _____ the windows in the roof and lit up the whole room.
 A. through B. across C. on D. over (2000, 上海)
10. Ten _____ of the land in this area _____ wasted in the past.
 A. percent; were B. percent; was C. percents; were D. percents; was
11. "Can you shoot that bird at the top of the tree?" "No, it's out of _____."
 A. range B. reach C. control D. distance (2000, 上海) [N]
12. In New Zealand, people live in the houses with their doors _____ north.
 A. face B. faced to the C. facing D. facing to

Reading and Vocabulary

一、生词

1. gallery/'gæləri/n. a building, an institution, or a room for the exhibition of artistic work 美术馆, 画廊 eg:
 The gallery has a lot of rare works of art. 这家美术馆有大量的艺术珍品。
 an art gallery 美术画廊 a picture gallery 图片陈列室
2. situated /'sɪtʃuətɪd/ adj. (1) having a place or location; located 坐落(某处)的, 位于(某处)的 eg: The house is situated on a hill. 这座房子坐落在小山上。
 Our village is nicely situated on a quiet riverbank.
 我们村优雅地坐落在宁静的河畔。
 (2) being in a situation 处于……地位(境遇、状态)的 eg:
 She is badly situated. 她的处境困难。
3. symbol/'sɪmbəl/ n. (1) a printed or written sign used to represent something 符号 eg:
 a chemical symbol 化学符号 phonetic symbols 语音符号
 (2) something that represents something else 象征 eg:
 White is the symbol of purity. 白色是纯洁的象征。
 The Eiffel Tower is the symbol of Paris. 埃菲尔铁塔是巴黎的象征。
4. located /lə'keɪtɪd/ adj. situated 位于的 eg:
 The new hospital is located near your college. 这所新医院在你们学院附近。
 Their factory is located at the foot of the mountain. 他们的工厂坐落在山脚下。

拓展: locate v. 查找……的地点; 使……坐落于; 位于 eg:

I cannot locate the shop. 我找不到这家商店。

The new building will be located in the center of town. 这座大楼将建在市中心。

5. project/'prɒdʒekt/n. a plan or proposal; a scheme 计划;方案;工程 eg:

It is said that the government will carry out a new project.

据说政府要实行一项新计划。

The project will be finished next month. 这项工程将于下个月竣工。

irrigation project 灌溉工程 a project to build a new road 建一条新路的规划

6. civilisation/'sɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ n. an advanced state of intellectual, cultural, and material development in human society 文明;文化 eg:

The Chinese civilisation is one of the oldest in the world.

中国文化是世界上最古老的文化之一。

the civilisation of ancient Rome 古罗马文化

7. ancient/'eɪnfənt/adj. of a time long ago 古代的 eg:

He mainly studies ancient history. 他主要研究古代历史。

an ancient city 古城

二、短语

1. work on

讲解: (1) 从事, 致力于(后接表具体事物的名词或代词, 翻译方法灵活) eg:

He is working on a new novel. 他在写一部新小说。

I have worked on the old machine for hours. 这台旧机器我已修了几个小时了。

The boy is working on a stick with his knife. 那男孩正用刀子削木棍。

(2) 对……起作用, 对……有影响 eg:

The medicine will work on cancer. 这种药对治疗癌症有效。

Will the rule work on them? 这规则对他们有用吗?

(3) 继续工作 eg: They worked on until midnight. 他们一直工作到深夜。

2. because of

讲解: “因为”, 是复合介词, 后接名词, 代词或动名词。 eg:

I didn't go out because of rain. = I didn't go out because it rained.

因为下雨, 所以我没有出去。

John didn't attend the meeting because of illness.

= John didn't attend the meeting because he was ill.

约翰没有出席会议, 因为他病了。

3. ever since

讲解: 从那时一直到现在, 自从……一直(常和完成时连用 = since then) eg:

I have not seen him ever since. 从那以后我一直没见到过他。

He has been very honest ever since. 从那以后他一直很诚实。

4. make...out of

讲解: 用……制造出…… eg:

He made a model plane out of wood. 他用木头做了一架模型飞机。

Africans made musical instruments out of large oil cans. 非洲人用大油罐制成乐器。

三、词语辨析

be famous as 和 be famous for 的区别

短语	be famous as	be famous for
意义	以……知名; 被认为是; 称为	因……而著名

用法	其后常跟表示身份、职业的名词	常跟表示人或物的特点、特长等方面的词语
举例	Li Hua is famous as an honest boy. 李华被认为是一个诚实的男孩。 She is famous as a pop singer. 她作为流行歌手而闻名。	China is famous for silk. 中国以丝绸闻名。 France is famous for its fine food and wine. 法国因其佳肴和美酒著名。

四、重难点句子

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

讲解: 最受游客欢迎的景点是埃菲尔铁塔, 它是巴黎的象征。

- (1) the famous symbol of Paris 是同位语, 进一步解释说明 the Eiffel Tower. eg:

Mr Smith, my first teacher, is from the south.

史密斯先生, 我的启蒙老师, 是南方人。

- (2) the most popular 最受欢迎的 popular 流行的, 受欢迎的 eg:

a popular song 流行歌曲

She is a popular girl. 她是一个招人喜欢的姑娘。

be popular with 受……的欢迎 eg:

This dance is popular with young people. 这种舞很受青年人欢迎。

He is popular with the teacher. 老师对他的印象很好。

2. 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.

讲解: 佛罗伦萨是意大利的一个城市, 它因开始于 14 世纪并持续了 300 年的文艺复兴而闻名。

- (1) 此句包含了两个以 which 引导的定语从句, 分别修饰 city 和 movement, 两个 which 都在从句中作主语。

- (2) last vi. 持续; 维持; 耐久 eg: Our holiday lasts ten days. 我们的假期有十天。

The war lasted four years. 战争持续了四年。

I think the hot weather will last until the end of September.

我想炎热的天气会一直持续到九月底。

This old car won't last for very long. 这辆旧车用不了多久。

This cloth lasts well. 这种布很耐穿。

This food will last them 5 days. 这些食物足够他们吃五天。

五、Reading and Vocabulary 针对性训练(28 分, 20 分钟) (225)

(一) 根据首字母或汉语提示写出单词(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

1. The _____ (美术馆) and the museum are in the same street.

2. My _____ (出生地) is Ji'nan.

3. The _____ (文明) of mankind has taken thousands of years.

4. There are many _____ (古老的) buildings in Rome while there are many modern ones in New York.

5. Our government will start a housing development _____ (工程).

6. The Eiffel Tower is a _____ in Paris.

7. Paris is _____ on the River Seine.



8. His father is an a _____ and he is always busy in designing buildings.
9. A s _____ is the art of making things out of stone or wood, etc.
10. Green is the s _____ of peace.

(二) 单项选择(每小题1分,共10分)

11. When I came in, Mary was working _____ a drawing.
A. at B. out C. with D. on
12. Famous _____ a writer, Lu Xun is well-known to Chinese _____ his wonderful works.
A. for; as B. as; for C. as; as D. for; for
13. It is believed that Liu Xiang is the best athlete _____ in Chinese track and field team (中国田径队).
A. all the time B. all the times C. of all time D. of all times
14. I met Li Hong during my travel to Beijing last summer, and we _____ good friends ever since.
A. have been B. had been C. was D. became
15. London is _____ on the Thames while Paris is _____ on the Seine.
A. situated; located B. locate; situated C. situate; located D. /; /
16. Xiao Li is very clever and lively, so she is popular _____ everyone around her.
A. with B. to C. by D. among
17. The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is a(n) _____ of courage and power.
(2001, 上海)[N]
A. example B. sign C. mark D. symbol
18. I think the fine weather will _____ a few days. [N]
A. keep B. last C. stop D. finish
19. They couldn't finish the project on time _____ lack of money.
A. because B. as C. because of D. as a result
20. All the teachers are against the idea to _____ the new teaching building beside the sports ground.
A. find B. set C. build up D. locate

(三) 阅读理解(每小题2分,共8分)

New York City is often called "the Big Apple". It was jazz musicians who made up the phrase. "the Big Apple", to describe something which is the furthest in size, excitement and achievement.

It is located on the northeastern coast of the USA, at the mouth of the Hudson River. The Big Apple's 7 million people make it the largest city in the USA and the 6th largest in the world. The total area is about 300 square miles. The city is divided into 5 boroughs: Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx and Staten Island. Most residents of Staten Island work in Manhattan. New Yorkers call Staten Island "the bedroom of the Big Apple."

The climate varies greatly from season to season. The winter is cold, and it is usually dry and the sky is clear. The spring is short and the weather is changeable. The fall is

the best season. It is quite cool. The leaves on the trees in the city's many parks change from green to red or yellow or orange. In the summer, it is a little hot.

Some say that the Big Apple is too big to work smoothly, and that it has too many people for whom too many services are needed. And yet it does work. Not perfectly, as any New Yorker will admit, but well enough.

21. What is true according to the passage?
 - A. New York City is the largest city in the world.
 - B. In the USA, New York City is the largest in size.
 - C. New York City has the largest population among the cities in America.
 - D. The State of New York is divided into 5 boroughs.
22. It is mentioned that most of the people living in Staten Island work in _____.
 - A. Brooklyn
 - B. Manhattan
 - C. Queens
 - D. Bronx
23. We know that _____.
 - A. the climate in New York City is quite different from year to year
 - B. this city's winter is cold and damp
 - C. in spring the weather hardly changes in New York City
 - D. the fall here is the most pleasant season
24. The last paragraph tells us _____.
 - A. nobody is satisfied with the present conditions of the Big Apple
 - B. New York City works well enough, though not perfectly
 - C. all New Yorkers agree that the Big Apple is too big to work smoothly
 - D. none of the New Yorkers admits that the Big Apple doesn't work perfectly

Function

一、字词句精讲

1. opposite/'opəzɪt/ (1) *adj.* placed or located directly across from something else or from each other (常与 to, from 连用) 相反的; 对立的; 对面的 *eg.*

The buses went in opposite directions—one went south and the other went north. 这两辆公共汽车朝相反的方向开, 一辆向南, 一辆向北。

Her house is opposite to mine. 她的房子在我的房子对面。

The library is on the opposite side of the road. 图书馆在马路对面。

His opinion is opposite to mine. 他和我的意见相对立。
- (2) *prep.* across from or facing 在……对面 *eg.*

He parked the car opposite the bank. 他将车停在银行的对面。
- (3) *adv.* in an opposite position 在对面 *eg.*

They sat opposite at the table. 他们面对面地坐在桌子两旁。

He stood opposite. 他站在对面。
- (4) *n.* one that is opposite or contrary to another 对立面(物); 对立者; 对手; 反语 *eg.*

Black is the opposite of white. 黑是白的对立面。
2. in front of

讲解: 在……前面 *eg.*

There is a tall tree in front of the house. 房子前面有一棵大树。

He stands in front of me. 他站在我的前面。

拓展: in front of 在……外部的前面, in the front of 在……内部的前面 eg:

I sat in the front of the bus to get a good view of the countryside.

我坐在公共汽车的前部,以便饱览农村风光。

3. next to

讲解: (1) 介词, 靠近, 在……的旁边 eg:

He lives in the house next to ours. 他住在我们隔壁的房子里。

I sat next to the headmaster then. 当时我坐在校长旁边。

(2) 副词, 几乎, 简直 eg:

He was next to mad at the news. 听到这个消息他简直发疯了。

next to nothing 差不多没有

二、Function 针对性训练(15分, 10分钟) (226)

(一) 单项选择(每小题1分, 共8分)

- The cinema is just _____ the post office. Which is wrong?
A. across B. opposite C. next to D. to
- Don't run _____ the street while the traffic light is red.
A. through B. along C. on D. across
- Shandong province lies _____ the east of China while Japan is _____ the east of China.
A. in; to B. to; in C. on; in D. on; to
- There are some small islands _____ the coast and several villas (别墅) _____ the coast, too.
A. along; along B. off; off C. along; off D. off; along
- South of the village _____ a small river.
A. lying B. located C. lies D. situated
- We held a football match _____ Class 1 and Class 5 last week.
A. with B. among C. between D. by
- The trees in that thick forest are so close together that there is hardly any room to move _____ them.
A. between B. in C. among D. across
- The Greens live in a house _____ tall trees all around.
A. of B. with C. for D. by

(二) 用适当的介词填空(每小题1分, 共7分)

- A ship stopped one mile _____ the harbor.
- He fell _____ the hike and hurt his legs.
- Japan lies _____ the east of Asia.
- He swam _____ the English Channel in twelve hours.
- The boy likes observing stars _____ his telescope.
- Who is the girl sitting _____ you and Mary?
- A lamp hung _____ us.

Grammar 1

Passive voice (被动语态)

一、单词句精讲

thousands of

讲解：“数千的，成千上万的”，后接复数名词。 eg: thousands of people 成千上万的人
thousands of times 成千上万次

类似的表达法有: dozens of (scores of) 许多的

hundreds of 成百上千的 millions of 数百万的

注意：以上量词前有数字修饰时，用单数形式。 eg: two hundred people 二百个人
three dozen eggs 三打鸡蛋 several thousand books 几千本书

二、语法归纳精讲：被动语态 (Passive Voice)

英语中的语态分主动语态和被动语态两种。语态是动词的一种形式，主动语态表示主语执行动作，被动语态表示主语承受动作。英语中只有及物动词、动词短语和某些成语才能构成被动语态。

1. 被动语态的构成

被动语态的构成形式为“助动词 be + 动词的过去分词”。根据时态的不同，“be”发生相应的变化，过去分词不变。 eg:

You are wanted on the phone. 有你的电话。(一般现在时)

The railway was built in 1998. 这条铁路建于1998年。(一般过去时)

2. 被动语态的用法

(1) 当我们不知道动作的执行者时。 eg:

This bridge was built last year. 这座桥建于去年。

(2) 当我们不必提出动作的执行者时。 eg: I was born in 1957. 我出生于1957年。

(3) 当我们要强调动作的承受者时。 eg:

She is liked by everyone. 她受到每个人的喜欢。

(4) 出于行文的需要。 eg:

Tom was sent to the school by his parents when he was nine.

汤姆在他九岁时被父母送到了学校。

3. 一般现在时和一般过去时的被动语态

一般现在时的被动结构: are/is/am + done (done 为及物动词的过去分词)。 eg:

English is used all over the world. 全世界都使用英语。

Football is played all over the world. 足球运动在全世界都盛行。

一般过去时的被动结构: was/were + done. eg:

The picture was painted two years ago. 这些画是两年前画的。

His leg was broken yesterday. 他的腿昨天骨折了。

其疑问句直接把 be 提前。 eg:

Is English used all over the world? 全世界都使用英语吗?

其否定句在 be 后加 not. eg:

The glass wasn't broken by Tom. 这杯子不是汤姆打破的。

4. 主动语态变为被动语态的方法



先确定主动句的主、谓、宾,再将主动句的宾语变成被动句的主语,主动句的主语变成被动句中介词 by 的宾语(没必要说出动作的执行者时可略去“by+宾”);主动句的谓语动词要变成“助动词 be+及物动词的过去分词”,但时态不能改变;时间状语、地点状语等其他部分可重现于被动句中。 eg:

We plant trees every year. → Trees are planted (by us) every year. 我们每年都植树。
My brother repaired that bike yesterday. → That bike was repaired (by my brother) yesterday. 我哥哥昨天修了那辆自行车。

注意:(1)只有及物动词和及物短语动词才有被动语态,不及物动词和不及物短语动词或系动词都没有被动语态,如 happen, go on, take place, belong to, sound, feel 等。 eg: This room belongs to me. 这房子属于我。

不可以说: This room is belonged to me.

This music sounds sweet. 这音乐听起来很悦耳。

不可以说: This music is sounded sweet.

(2)被动语态结构与 SVC 结构(动词-ed 形式作表语结构)的区别。

被动语态表示动作,句子主语为动作的对象;动词-ed 形式作表语结构表示主语的特点或所处的状态,其中的过去分词相当于形容词,be 只有一般时态和完成时态。被动结构的时态一般要与相应的主动结构一致。

下面把这两种结构作一比较:

The library is usually closed at 6. 图书馆通常六点关门。(被动语态)

The library is closed now. 图书馆关门了。(SVC 结构)

The bridge was completed in 1968. 这座桥是 1968 年建成的。(被动语态)

The bridge is completed. 桥已修好。(SVC 结构)

The glass was broken by my sister. 玻璃杯是我妹妹打破的。(被动语态)

The glass is broken. 玻璃杯破了。(SVC 结构)

5. 主动语态变为被动语态的几种特殊句型

(1)含有短语动词的被动语态

一般来说,只有及物动词才有被动语态。另外,许多不及物动词加上介词或副词构成的短语动词,相当于及物动词,后面也可加宾语。在变被动语态时,注意不能丢掉后面的介词或副词,常见的这类短语动词有: take care of, look after, take off, look at, send for, look up 等。 eg:

The old people should be taken good care of. 老人应该得到很好的照顾。

(2)带有双宾语的动词的被动语态

含有双宾语的主动句改为被动句时,应将其中一个宾语改为被动结构的主语,另一个宾语仍保留在原处。一种情况是把间接宾语(指人)变为主语,直接宾语(指物)不变。另一种情况是把直接宾语(指物)变为主语,间接宾语(指人)不变,这时,间接宾语前通常加介词 to,有时加 for。 eg:

My father gave me a new book on my birthday. (主动语态)

I was given a new book (by my father) on my birthday. (间接宾语作了主语)

A new book was given to me (by my father) on my birthday. (直接宾语作了主语)

我生日时爸爸给了我一本新书。

(3)带有复合宾语的动词的被动语态

带有复合宾语(宾语和宾语补足语)的主动语态变为被动语态时,只把宾语变为被

动语态的主语,原来的宾语补足语不动,同时,如果宾语补足语是省略 to 的动词不定式,变为被动语态时,必须加上不定式符号 to,这类动词有 make, let, have, see, hear, watch, notice 等。 eg:

We find English very useful. → English is found very useful. 我们发现英语很有用。

I often hear him sing in his room. → He is often heard to sing in his room.

我们经常听见他在他屋里唱歌。

(4) 有的动词的主动形式可以表示被动意义,这类动词有: wash, sell, smell, taste, sound, feel 等。 eg: The books sell well. 这些书很畅销。

The food tastes good. 这食物尝起来味道很好。

The door won't lock. 这门锁不上。

三、Grammar 1 针对性训练 (15 分, 10 分钟) (226)

单项选择 (每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

- The meeting we have been looking forward to _____ ahead of time.
A. being held B. holding C. will be held D. being holding
- Cleaning women in big cities usually get _____ by the hour.
A. pay B. paying C. to pay D. paid
- The doctors and nurses are always _____ in white.
A. dressing B. dressed C. wearing D. having on
- My watch has stopped. What time is it now?
—Sorry, my watch _____. It _____ at the shop.
A. was broken; was repaired B. is broken; is repaired
C. is broken; is being repaired D. was broken; was being repaired
- Another bridge _____ across the Yangtze River at present.
A. is building B. is built C. is being building D. is being built
- A lot of money can _____ by this way.
A. save B. saved C. saving D. be saved
- He was so near-sighted that he didn't see the notice which _____ "Wet paint!".
A. was told B. read C. told D. was read
- "Have you moved into the new office?" "Not yet, the wall _____."
A. is being painted B. is painting C. is painted D. is being painting
- I'll go to bed as soon as my homework _____.
A. do B. does C. are done D. is done
- According to the art dealer, the painting _____ to go for at least a million dollars.
A. is expected B. expects C. expected D. is expecting
- This is Ted's photo. We miss him a lot. He _____ trying to save a child in the earthquake.
A. killed B. is killed C. was killed D. was killing
- The silence of the library _____ only by the sound of pages being turned over.
A. has been broken B. breaks C. broke D. was broken
- Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will _____ fresh for several days.
A. be stayed B. stay C. be staying D. have stayed
- Will you go skiing with me?



—It _____.

A. all depend

B. all depends

C. is all depended

D. is all depending

15. Visitors _____ not to touch the exhibits.

(2001, 全国)

A. will request

B. request

C. are requesting

D. are requested

Listening

一、字词句精讲

1. None of them speaks Spanish.

讲解: 他们当中没有一个人讲西班牙语。

none 在此处用作不定代词, 意为“没有一个, 无一”, 表示三者或三者以上, 常与 of 连用, 作主语时, 谓语动词既可以用单数, 也可用复数。如果强调整体, 即“所有的都不”, 多用复数; 如果强调个体, 即“一个也不”, 多用单数。 eg:

None of us enjoy / enjoys getting up early. 我们中间没人喜欢早起。

None of the telephones is / are working. 电话中没有一部不是坏的。

None of them is from the south. 他们当中没有一个是南方人。

None of the boys has passed the history examination. 男孩子中没有人历史考试及格。

None of us are perfect. 我们大家都不是十全十美的。

2. Neither of the girls comes from England.

讲解: 两个女孩都不是来自英格兰。

(1) neither 用作不定代词, 意为“两者都不”, 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。 eg:

I like neither. 两个我都不喜欢。

Neither of us enjoys getting up early. 我们俩谁也不喜欢早起。

Neither of us spoke during the journey. 在旅途中我们俩都没说话。

Neither of the two boys has passed the English examination.

两个男孩子中没有一个是英语考试及格。

Neither of them knows the answer. 他们俩都不知道答案。

(2) neither 用作副词, “也不”。 eg:

You don't like this book. Neither do I. 你不喜欢这本书, 我也不喜欢。

If he won't go, neither will she. 若他不去, 她也不去。

(3) neither...nor... “既不……也不……”, 连接两个并列主语时, 谓语动词的人称和数要和最靠近它的主语一致。 eg:

Neither you nor I am wrong. 你和我都没错。

Neither you nor I, nor anybody else knows the answer.

你, 我, 其他任何人都不知道答案。

二、Listening 针对性训练 (35 分, 20 分钟) (226)

(一) 单项选择 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

1. “Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?” “I'm afraid _____ day is possible.”

A. either

B. neither

C. some

D. any

2. “Do you want tea or coffee?” “_____ , I really don't mind.” (2000, 北京春招)

A. Both

B. None

C. Either

D. Neither

3. “Are the new rules working?” “Yes, _____ books are stolen.” [N]

A. few

B. more

C. some

D. none