

新课标 新教材

导学导练

英语

必修3

(配北师大版)

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前 言

春生夏长,秋收冬藏。我们的努力,赢得了广大读者热情的赞扬。愿《新课标 新教材 导学导练》成为你腾飞的翅膀!

“如切如磋,如琢如磨。”这套丛书是我们研讨、交流、推敲、合作的结晶。我们的作者队伍中,有课程与教学研究专家,有重点中学教学经验丰富、成绩突出的骨干教师。长期的课程改革研讨和教学经验交流,使我们形成一支思维开放、锐意进取、团结合作的编写队伍。

“鸳鸯绣出从教看,莫把金针度与人。”尽管我们付出了巨大的劳动,但是我们还不肯自诩我们的作品便是“度人金针”。我们只是本着“春蚕吐丝”的精神,将我们研究和教学的心得,拿出来与朋友们分享。在科学面前,按新课标的要求,我们永远是探索者,只是我们永远不会停下探索的脚步。我们愿意与广大朋友们共享探索、进取的喜悦。

朋友们,你们是学习的主体。在学习中,培养创新精神和实践能力,提高综合素质,主动地、生动活泼地学习,促进全面发展,这就是新课标的要求和方向。

《导学导练》突出新课标的要求与方向:在栏目的安排、材料的选择、例题的配置、习题的设计等方面努力体现这一要求和方向。

《导学导练》保持与既有教学方式的衔接:不忽视基本知识的介绍;突出知识的内在联系和重难点的讲解;注重课后练习和单元检测。

《导学导练》最大程度地方便广大师生使用。每一种都是分两次印装:“导学导练”部分,包括知识网点、重难点、能力导航、知识拓展、典型例题、课时练习或周练等,以16开印装;“单元检测”部分,包括单元卷和综合卷,以8开印装,活页形式。

“路漫漫其修远兮,吾将上下而求索。”朋友们,让我们努力探索,相互交流,携手共进,迎接美好的明天。

金鹰

2007年1月

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Unit 7 THE SEA



经典诵读

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln

林肯 (Abraham Lincoln) 不仅是美国史上伟大的总统, 而且是伟大的演说家, 他的演说充满魅力, 文采精炼, 是传世的文学作品。



1863 年 11 月 19 日, 在首都华盛顿附近的葛底斯堡, 林肯在纪念内战阵亡士兵的仪式上, 向在场的一万人发表了著名的《葛底斯堡演说》, 鼓励人民为人人平等的民主原则而战。

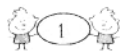
Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new Nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now, we are engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that Nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who gave their lives that Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we

should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead, we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the People, by the People and for the People shall not perish from the earth.

87 年前, 我们的先辈们在这个大陆上创立了一个新国家, 它孕育于自由之中, 奉行一切人生来平等的原则。现在我们正从事一场伟大的内战, 以考验这个国家, 或者任何一个孕育于自由和奉行上述原则的国家是否能够长久存在下去。我们在这场战争中的一个伟大战场上集会。烈士们为使这个国家能够生存下去而献出了自己的生命, 我们来到这里, 是要把这个战场的一部分奉献给他们作为最后安息之所。我们这样做是完全应该而且是非常恰当的。

但是, 从更广泛的意义上来说, 这块土地我们不能够奉献, 不能够圣化, 不能够神化。那些曾在这里战斗过的勇士们, 活着的和去世的, 已经把这块土地圣化了, 这远不是我们微薄的力量所能增减的。我们今天在这里所说的话, 全世界不大会注意, 也不会长久地记住, 但勇士们在这里所做过的事, 全世界却永远不会忘记。毋宁说, 倒是我们这些还活着的人, 应该在这里把自己奉献于勇士们已经如此崇高地向前推进但尚未完成的事业。倒是我们应该在这里把自己奉献于仍然留在我们面前的伟大任务——我们要从这些光荣的死者身上汲取更多的献身精神, 来完成他们已经完全彻底为之献身的事业; 我们要在这里下定最大的决心, 不让这些死者白白牺牲; 我们要使国家在上帝福佑下得到自由的新生, 要使这个民有、民治、民享的政府永世长存。(亚伯拉罕·林肯)





目标点击

- 了解海洋探险的故事,学习探险家的精神;
- 谈论海洋污染的现状、缘由及危害,增强保护环境意识;
- 了解海洋动植物;
- 阅读、欣赏海洋故事。

【文化视点】

REACHING OUT ACROSS THE OCEAN

Trade and curiosity have often formed the foundation for mankind's greatest endeavour(努力). To people of early civilisations, the world map was a great puzzle. Marco Polo's stories inspired Christopher Columbus and other European explorers to search for sea routes to the distant, wealthy Asian lands. However, long before that brave merchants were the real explorers of the Western Ocean.

It is well known that Africa had contacts with India and the Red Sea civilisations from the earliest times. Silk from China found its way over land along the Silk Road to India, the Middle East and Rome, in exchange for spices(香料) and glass. Silk was also traded along the coasts of the Indian Ocean. Ceylon(锡兰), with its central position, was the place where Chinese merchants met with Arab merchants and heard about the westernmost lands. Thus, people of the Han Dynasty knew about Africa and had books with descriptions of the kingdoms on the African coast and the Red Sea. In 97 AD Gan Ying(甘英), a Chinese ambassador, went to the East Roman Empire over land and returned to Luoyang with a present from an African king—rhinoceros horns.

Over the next few hundred years, the Swahili kingdoms(斯瓦西里王国) and the islands off the African coast developed into the world's trading centre for ivory, spices, rhinoceros horns, shells, animal skins and sugar. They were traded to merchants from the Arabic countries, Egypt, Greece, Rome, India, Ceylon and China.

The Arabic contacts to the African coast led to the next meeting between black people and a Chinese. In the year 751, the Chinese traveller Du Huan(杜环) was taken prisoner by the Arabic army. He escaped, and after a long journey wandering through Arabic countries, he returned to the motherland by boat in 762. There he wrote his *Record of My Travels*, which gives information on Central Asian, Arabic and African countries.

In the eleventh century, the Africans made several voyages to the court of the Song Dynasty. It was a major development that the Africans were reaching out to China. The earliest Asian cultural relic found in Africa also dates from this period. A small bronze statue of a lion was found in the Swahili town of Shanga(尚加城). Nothing similar has ever been found in East Africa.

The contacts between China and Africa over the centuries led to the awareness of each other's existence, but still no accurate maps of the countries around the Indian Ocean existed. By the beginning of the fifteenth century the time was ripe for a grand meeting. In East Africa the coastal towns were reaching the height of their power. In the east, China prospered under a new dynasty. The Ming government had a large navy and the will to use it.





In the years between 1405 and 1433, seven large treasure fleets sailed westwards on voyages of trade and exploration. Under the command of Zheng He, the fleets set sail from the South China Sea across the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Red Sea, and then travelled further south, discovering the eastern coast of Africa.

Zheng He renewed relations with the kingdoms of the East African coast. One African king sent the Ming emperor a royal present: two giraffes. The wonderful gift and the contact with the black court so excited China's curiosity about Africa that Zheng He sent a message to the king and to other African states, inviting them to send ambassadors (大使) and open embassies (大使馆) in the new Ming capital, Beijing. The response of the African rulers was very generous. They sent the emperor zebras, giraffes, shells, elephant ivory and rhinoceros-horn medicine. In return, the Ming court sent gold, spices, silk and various other presents. The exchange of goods had a symbolic meaning far more important than the value of the goods themselves. By trading with the fleet the African kings were showing their friendship to the emperor of China.

The fleet made several expeditions before the exploration was stopped, probably for economic reasons. For a short time, China had ruled the seas. After 1433, the Ming court believed that its greatest challenges and opportunities were at home.

FAR ACROSS THE SEA

百年古船“哥德堡号”重返中国。

SHE was an old friend to the Chinese, and she was made in Sweden. In the 18th century, a big wooden sailing ship called the Gotheborg travelled a long distance to trade with China.

Through her three journeys, “the Silk Road of the Sea” between China and Sweden was made and the two peoples began to learn more about each other.

Now, 260 years later, the Gotheborg is on her way to China again.

A replica (复制品) of the ship set sail on October 2 from Gothenburg in Sweden. It is pieced together mostly by hand with the techniques used to build the original boat that sank in 1745.

Representing its importance to the country during the 18th century, the Gotheborg is a Swedish national symbol for culture, trade and industry. Thousands of Swedish people lined the harbour and sent their best wishes to the replica ship.

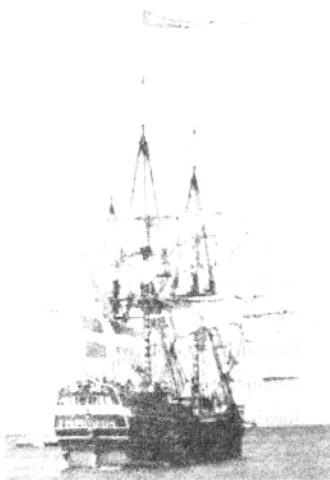
She will follow the same route as she did in the 18th century, a journey of about 70,000 kilometres. After calling at (停靠) several foreign ports, she plans to reach Guangzhou in July and Shanghai in August next year. Then she will start her homeward journey from Hong Kong, in December 2006.

“My crew are all excited about this historical journey,” said Gunnar Silfverberg-Utgaard, the captain. “The ship can't sail to windward (迎风), so we have to follow the winds and currents, just as sailing ships did in previous centuries.” The ship also carries modern equipment like a global positioning system (全球定位系统).

Like her forerunner (先驱), the ship is full of Sweden artworks and products for trade and cultural exchange with her visiting ports. Her voyage is also part of the celebrations for the 55th anniversary of diplomatic (外交的) relationships between China and Sweden.

China has promised the warmest possible welcome when the ship reaches Chinese ports. A guide ship for the Gotheborg is being built in Guangzhou.

The original Gotheborg operated by the Swedish East India Company had several years of successful service on Asian trade routes. But in 1745 during her return voyage, the ship struck an underwater rock and sank with all her cargo (货物) just outside her home port of Gothenburg.





In 1985 a diver found the wreck (残骸) and an excavation (挖掘) began. Millions of tons of Chinese goods were taken out of the water; tea, silk and china. People were very surprised to find they were in such good condition. The tea still tasted good even though hundreds of years had passed.

【重点词汇】

Warm-up

fishing, sailing, diving, surfing, water-skiing, windsurfing, swimming, scuba diving
frightening, freezing, colourful, underwater, at sea

Lesson 1

achieve, set sail, control (v.), force sb. to do sth., land (v.), persuade sb. to do sth., find oneself..., get into trouble, follow sb's directions, be believed to be sth., know... as spirit, exploit, sailor, voyage, deed, journey; unknown, present-day, eventually, further, according to, in search of

Lesson 2

pollute, deal with, ban, protect, disappear, handle, suppose, keep a record of, break the law
industrial, agricultural, intelligent, fantastic, multi-coloured
pollution, over-fishing, chemicals, rubbish, solution, technology, intelligence
government department, tennis courts, passenger

Lesson 3

sea creatures: seal, penguin, crab, polar bear, dolphin, whale, shark, coral
attraction, discovery, discount, do trick, length area, virtual reality, speaking voice, attack, daily life, in performance
educate, feed, produce, attract, watch out, melt, measure
energetic, unusual, up-to-date, noisy, pretty, tiny, special, especially

Lesson 4

float, terrify, tie, escape, survive, recover, scream, sink, pick up, recognise, expect
on the edge of, at great speed, body and soul, all at once, in the direction of, more than
horrible, single, enormous, unable, terror, conclusion

Communication workshop

debate, disagree, create, offer; shopkeeper, bay, wildlife, stadium, development, traffic, industry, local



课文导学

Lesson 1 (The Spirit of Explorers)

1. They achieved this long before Columbus ever set sail. 早在哥伦布启航之前,他们就已经到达那里了。

set sail 短语的意思是“启航,开船”,常用搭配为: set sail (from/to/for...). 例如:

- ① We set sail (for France) at high tide. 我们在涨潮时起航(去法国)。

[习惯用语] at full sail(s) 开足马力,高速前进; get under sail 开船; go for a sail 乘船游览; in sail 乘帆船; put on all sail 竭尽全力; under sail 在航行中; sail about 逛来逛去; sail for 乘船往……; sail in 驶入港口; sail out 开船; sail round 返航

- ② The yacht wasn't under sail because the wind wasn't strong enough. 风不够大,赛艇未能扬起风帆。



2. In 982 AD, when a man called Eric the Red decided to set sail further west, there were as many as 10,000 Vikings living in Iceland. 公元982年,冰岛生活着多达一万人的北欧海盗,就在此时,一个叫埃里克·雷德的人决定向西远航。

as many as 意思为“和……一样多”。例如:

① There were as many as 200 people at the lecture. 听演讲的人有200人。

② As many as 10,000 civilians are thought to have fled the area. 据说有10,000平民已经逃离该地区。

3. According to the old stories of Iceland and Norway, Eric the Red was forced to leave Iceland because he had committed a murder, for which he got into trouble. 根据冰岛和挪威的传说,埃里克·雷德因一起谋杀案而惹上麻烦,被迫离开冰岛。

(1) according to 短语的意思是“根据,依照”。后面接短语,不能接句子。例如:

① According to the text, it was the Vikings that discovered America. 根据这篇课文的叙述是北欧的海盗发现了美洲。

② According to John, you were in Edinburgh last week. 据约翰说,你上星期在爱丁堡。

(2) for which he got into trouble 意思是“因一起谋杀案,而惹上麻烦”,在这里作非限定性定语从句,which 在这里修饰 murder。例如:

① He was educated at the local grammar school, after which he went on to Cambridge. 他在当地的一家文法学校受教育,在此之后,他去了牛津深造。

② She may have missed the train, in which case (= if this happens) she won't arrive for another hour. 她也许误了这趟火车,要是这样的话,她要等一个多小时后才能到。

③ His new car, for which he paid 7000, has already had to be repaired. 他那辆新汽车,花了7000英镑买的,已经得修理去了。

(3) get into trouble 短语的意思是“陷入麻烦之中,遇到麻烦”。例如:

① She is always getting into trouble. 她总是有麻烦。

② Even an experienced climber can get into trouble. 那怕是个有经验的登山者也能陷入困境。

③ He got into trouble with the police. 他惹事落到了警方手里。

[习惯用语] be in trouble 有麻烦,有困难,出事; have trouble (in) doing something 做某事有困难

④ He is in trouble again. This time he has broken a window. 他又有麻烦了,这次他打碎了窗户上的玻璃。

⑤ Did you have any trouble (in) finding the house? 你找到这所房子有困难吗?

4. He persuaded some people to go back with him to Greenland. 他说服一些人与他一起回到了格陵兰岛。

persuade... to do 短语的意思是“劝服某人做某事”。例如:

① Finally we persuaded them to come with us. 最后我们说服他们跟我们一起来。

② He persuaded me to buy the house and now I feel satisfied with it. 他说服我买下了这房子,我现在对房子很满意。

③ How can we persuade him into joining us? 怎么才能说服他参加我们的活动呢?

④ You try and persuade her (to come out with us). 你去试试劝她(跟我们一起去)吧。

5. Eric set sail once again, this time with 25 ships, of which only 14 made it to Greenland. 埃里克又一次启航,这次一共有25条船,只有其中14艘到达了格陵兰岛。

of which only 14 引导出一个非限定性定语从句,在这里的意思等于 only 14 of which。例如:

① The journey around the world took the old sailor nine months, of which the sailing time was 226 days. 这次周游世界花了这位老船员九个月的时间,其中航行时间就有226天。

② The factory produces half a million pairs of shoes every year, 80% of which are sold abroad. 这家工厂每年生产五十万双鞋子,其中80%销往海外。

6. Not long after Eric the Red had landed in Greenland, a man called Biarni set sail from Iceland in search of Eric's party. 埃里克·雷德登上格陵兰岛后不久,一个名叫阿尼的人也从冰岛启航来寻找埃里克一行人。

(1) long before 在这里的意思是“在之前很久”。例如:



① The Chinese had sailed to foreign lands long before Columbus ever set sail. 远在哥伦布到达此地很久之前, 中国人就已经到过许多国家。

[习惯用语] before long 不久; It be some time before 过了多久

② I shall see you again before long, my boy. 孩子, 很快我就会再来看你。

③ It was a long time before I got to sleep again. 过了很久, 我才又睡着了。

(2) **in search of** 在这里的意思是“为了寻找, 追求, 寻找某人[某物]”。例如:

① Scientists are in search of a cure for the disease. 科学家想研究出治疗这种疾病的方法。

② He went to Africa in search of diamonds. 他到非洲探寻钻石。

[习惯用语] make a search after [for] (去)找, 寻求, 搜查; search after [for] 寻找, 探求; search into 调查, 研究; search out 搜(查)出, 探出; search through 把……仔细搜寻一遍

③ Volunteers joined the search for the lost child. 有人自告奋勇也来寻找那失踪的孩子。

7. **Biarni was hoping to join his father who was with Eric, but he was blown off course and found himself in an unknown land, from where he eventually reached Greenland.** 比阿尼希望找到和埃里克在一起的父亲, 但飓风使他偏离航线, 刮到一个不知名的地方。从那里他最终抵达格陵兰岛。

(1) **blow off** 意思是“离开; 吹散; 夸大; 吹牛”。例如:

① A gust of wind blew my hat off. 一阵大风吹走了我的帽子。

② Mary just blew me off - she said she didn't want to see me any more. 玛丽刚刚与我分手, 她说, 她再也不想见我了。

③ Robinson got into trouble for blowing off the meeting. 由于在会上说了大话, 罗宾逊现在陷入尴尬的境地了。

(2) **eventually** 作副词, 意思是“最后; 终于”。例如:

① John waited a while but eventually he went home. 约翰等了一会儿, 最后他回家了。

② Any electric light bulb will eventually burn out. 任何灯泡最后总会烧坏。

8. **Leif followed Biarni's directions and sailed to what is believed to be the coast of present-day Canada.** 赖伊夫按照比阿尼提供的线索航行到了现在被认为是加拿大海岸的地方。

what 做主语, 此处不能用 where。

follow 的意思是“遵循, 依照, 行事; 跟随; 沿着走, 听懂”。例如:

① He followed her up the stairs. 他跟着他上了楼。

② Follow this road to the corner. 沿着这条路走道拐角处。

③ He must follow the directions that his teacher gave. 他必须听从老师的指导。

④ You are reading too fast for me to follow. 你读得太快, 我听不懂。

9. **He then sailed further south to an island which is now known as Newfoundland.** 他继续南行至现在叫纽芬兰的岛屿。

be known as 意思是“以……知名; 被认为是; 称为”。例如:

① They are known as the House of Representatives and the Senate. 它们被称为众议院和参议院。

[习惯用语] be known for 因……而著名; be known to 为……所知; become known 出名; make oneself known to sb. 向某人作自我介绍; make sth. known 把某事(向某人)公布; make sth. known to sb. 把某事(向某人)公布

② The islanders are known for their hospitality. 岛上的居民以好客闻名。

③ This new theatre is becoming known for its good productions. 这家新剧院因上演节目的质量好而渐渐出名。

10. **We know about Eric the Red and Leif's deeds through stories which were written down centuries later in Norway and Iceland.** 我们从挪威和冰岛记载下来并流传几个世纪的传说中得知埃里克·雷德和赖伊夫的事迹。

deed 作名词, 意思是“行为; 所做的事”。例如:

① Let's take good care of the animals not only in word, but in deed. 我们不但要在口头上, 还要在行动上爱护动物。



② His deeds does not agree with his words. 他言行不一。

[习惯用语] do the deed 产生效果; in deed 实际上; 真的; 不只是口头上的; do a good deed 干得好, 搞好工作

Lesson 2 (Protecting the Sea)

1. **There is a lot of industrial waste in the sea.** 海里有许多工业废弃物。

waste 作名词, 意思是“废品; 废料”。例如:

① There is a lot of poisonous waste from the chemical works. 化工厂里有许多有毒废弃物。

② The waste from the factory was taken away in trucks. 工厂的废料被装在大卡车里运走了。

waste 也可作动词, 意思是“浪费”。例如:

③ Don't waste the flour; there isn't much. 不要浪费面粉, 没有多少了。

2. **How do you deal with this problem?** 你如何处理这个问题?

deal with 意思是“应付, 对付; 处理”。例如:

① How would you deal with an armed burglar? 遇到持有武器的盗贼, 你将如何对付?

② They try to deal politely with angry customers. 他们尽量对发怒的顾客彬彬有礼。

3. **... often it's quite difficult to find who's responsible for pollution.** ...常常很难找到谁为污染负责。

responsible for 意思是“为……负责”。例如:

① The bus driver is responsible for the passengers safety. 公共汽车司机应对乘客的安全负责。

② The police are responsible for the preservation of public order and security. 警察有责任维护公共秩序和安全。

③ The weather is responsible for the delay. 由于天气关系才耽搁了。

4. **They also try to help people to get other kinds of jobs so there are less people trying to make a living from fishing.** 他们还帮助人们寻找其它工作, 以便更少的人以捕鱼为生。

make one's a living by/from 意思是“靠……谋生”。例如:

① He is making a living by selling newspapers. 他靠买报纸过日子。

② It's hard to make a decent living as a musician. 靠当音乐家过上相当好的生活是很难的。

③ He refuses to say exactly how he makes his living. 他拒绝说出他是如何谋生的。

Lesson 3 (The Sea World)

1. **Our most up-to-date attraction.** 这是我们水族馆最新、最具吸引力的活动。

up to date 意思是“新式的, 现代的; 最新的”。例如:

① I like wearing up-to-date clothes. 我喜欢穿时新的衣服。

② The files were accessed every day to keep them up to date. 文件每日存取, 使之不断更新。

③ It was a modern factory—everything was really up to date. 这是一个现代化的工厂——一切都是最新式的。

2. **There are fantastic shows every two hours.** 每两小时有一场精彩的表演。

show 在这里儿名词, 意思是“(剧院、电台或电视里的)表演; 展览; 展览物; 展览会”。例如:

① The new play is on the show on alternate days. 这出新戏每隔一天上演。

② In Hollywood many TV shows are made. 好莱坞制作许多电视节目。

③ Many people went to see the flower show. 许多人去看了花展。

[习惯用语] get this show on the road 开始工作; 着手进行; steal the show 抢镜头; 出风头

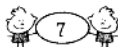
3. **Come with us on a “virtual reality” trip to the ocean floor and see some of the strangest fish in the world.**

来和我们一起进行模拟航行吧! 到海底走一走, 看一看世界上最奇异的鱼。

virtual reality 意思是“虚拟现实”。

virtual 作形容词, 意思是“实际上的; 事实上的”。例如:

① She is the virtual president, though her title is secretary. 虽然她的头衔是秘书, 她是实际上的董事长。





② Our deputy manager is the virtual head of the business. 我们的副经理是公司的实际负责人。

③ A virtual state of war exists between the two countries. 这两国间实际上处于战争状态。

4. **Some fish attract other fish with a light on their body—and then eat them.** 有的鱼用身体发光吸引其它鱼——然后吃掉它们。

attract 作动词, 意思是“吸引, 招引”。例如:

① She was attracted by the novel advertisement. 她被这新颖的广告吸引住了。

② Flowers attract many bees. 鲜花招引来许多蜜蜂。

③ The film attracts a large audience. 这部电影吸引很多观众。

④ Do any of these designs attract you? 这些设计中有使你感兴趣的吗?

5. **Special discount before the 22nd so the sooner the better!** 22 日前特价, 越早订票越好!

discount 作名词, 意思是“打折”。例如:

① Students can buy books at a discount. 学生能够享受折扣购书。

② They give 10% discount for cash payment. 现金付款, 他们给以九折优惠。

[习惯用语] at a discount 折价, 减价发行

Lesson 4 (Sea Stories)

1. **It may seem strange, but at that moment, when we were on the edge of the whirlpool, I felt calmer than when we were moving towards it.** 看起来像是有点怪, 就在我们靠近漩涡边缘的那一刻, 我的心情比向它驶近时更平静。

moment 作名词, 意思是“片刻; 瞬间”。例如:

① At that (very) moment, the phone rang. 就在那时电话铃响了。

② At the moment I am working. 此刻我正在工作。

③ He will be here in a moment. 他一会儿就来。

[习惯用语] all of a moment 突然之间; at any moment 随时; 在任何时候; 马上; at moments 时刻, 常常; at the moment 此刻; (正当)那时; every moment 时时刻刻; for a moment 片刻; in a moment 一会儿, 不久; 立即; 马上; the (very) moment (that...)(= as soon as) 一……就……; to the (very) moment 及时, 准时, 不差片刻; for the moment 暂时; 目前

④ We're happy living in a flat for the moment but we may want to move to a house soon. 目前我们住单元房很满意, 不过不久我们也许想住个独门独院的房子。

2. **But moment after moment passed, and I was still safe.** 但时间一点点地过去, 我还很安全。

moment after moment 在这里的意思是“时间一点点地”, 介词 after 在这里表示多次重复。例如:

① Please line up one after another. 请按顺序排队。

② She did experiment after experiment. 她做了一次又一次的试验。

[习惯用语] one after another 一个接一个; day after day 日复一日; week after week 一星期一星期地; year after year 一年一年地; time after time 一次又一次地

3. **The boat was on the inside of the huge whirlpool and we were going round in circles at great speed.** 当船进入到巨大漩涡内时, 我们在漩涡里飞速地旋转着。

in circles 意思是“打转转”。例如:

① They sat in a circle round the fire. 他们围着火坐成一圈。

② In political circles there is talk of war. 在政治圈里, 有人谈论到(会发生)战争。

③ They were standing in a circle. 他们站成一圈。

[习惯用语] go all round the circle(说话)婉转, 绕圈子

4. **So I tied myself to a barrel to help me float, I tried to make my brother understand, but he was terrified and stayed in the heavy boat.** 所以我把自己捆在一个木桶上, 使我在水上漂浮。我努力使哥哥明白这一点, 但他那时太恐惧了, 呆坐在沉重的木船里。



(1) **tie** 作动词,意思是“捆,绑,系,结,拴”。例如:

① Can you tie up this parcel for me? 你能替我捆好这个包裹吗?

② Tie your shoes. 把你的鞋带系上。

③ Shall I tie the parcel or use sticky tape? 我把包裹捆上还是用胶带粘上?

④ The prisoner's hands were securely tied. 那犯人的双手给牢牢捆住了。

[习惯用语] tie in (常与 with 连用)和……联系在一起;tie up (常与 with 连用)管制,冻结(金钱、财物)和……联系在一起;停止

⑤ The traffic was tied up by the accident. 交通因意外事故而受阻。

(2) **make** 后面加不带 to 的不定式。例如:

① Onions make your eyes water. 洋葱能刺激眼睛流泪。

② Her jokes made us all laugh. 她说的笑话把我们都逗乐了。

③ I couldn't make my car start this morning. 今天早晨我的汽车发动不起来了。

④ I rang the doorbell several times but couldn't make anyone hear. 我摁了几次门铃,但没人应。

5. **Without waiting, I dived into the sea to try and escape.** 刻不容缓,我潜入海里设法逃生。

dive 作动词,意思为“潜入;跳水;跳入;冲入;窜进”。例如:

① He dived from the bridge and rescued the drowning child. 他从桥上跳到水中,救起那快要溺死的小孩。

② The swimmer dived into the swimming pool from the divingboard. 游泳运动员从跳板上潜入游泳池。

③ The eagle dived down on the rabbit. 那只雄鹰向兔子猛扑下来。

[习惯用语] make a dive for 向……冲去;take a dive 突然下降,(市价)暴跌

④ The goalkeeper made a spectacular dive to save the goal. 守门员做了一个精彩的鱼跃动作救回一球。

6. **Those six hours of terror have broken my body and soul.** 6 个小时的恐惧摧毁了我的身心。

soul 作名词,意思为“灵魂,心灵”。例如:

① Do you believe in the immortality of the soul? 你相信灵魂不朽吗?

② Christians believe that a person's soul survives the death of his body. 基督徒相信人的灵魂在躯体死后依然存在。

[习惯用语] serve the people heart and soul 全心全意地为人民服务;put one's heart and soul into the work 全神贯注地工作;soul and body 热心地;with all one's soul 真心真意地

7. **All at once, the sky was covered with dark clouds and in less than a minute we were in a terrible storm.** 突然,地平线被乌云笼罩,刹那间,我们被卷入了可怕的暴风雨中。

(1) **all at once** 意思是“突然间,刹那”。例如:

① All at once the door opened. 门突然打开了。

② All at once she lost her temper. 她突然大发雷霆。

③ All at once, his name came into my mind. 突然,他的名字跃入我的脑海。

[习惯用语] at once 马上;once (and) for all 最后一次;once or twice 几次;一两两;once upon a time 从前;once more 再一次;once in a while 偶尔

④ Once in a while we go to a restaurant but usually we eat at home. 我们偶尔下馆子——但一般都在家吃。

⑤ Let's sing it once more. 咱们再唱一次吧。

(2) **be covered with** 意思是“被覆盖”。例如:

① The country is covered with cherry flowers so that it looks as though it might be covered with pink snow. 乡间布满了樱花,看起来好像一层粉色的瑞雪。

② Unfortunately, they can't move their homes out of the way and many houses have been covered with lava or burnt to the ground 不幸的是,他们不能把自己的家同搬离熔岩必经之路,因而许多房子被熔岩覆盖,焚烧殆尽。

8. **With the wind and waves we were going in the direction of the whirlpool, and nothing could save us!** 巨大的风浪把我们推向漩涡,什么也救不了我们!

direction 作名词,意思是“前进的方向;方位”;in the direction of 意思是“朝……方向”。例如:



- ① In which direction are you going, north or south? 你准备往哪个方向走? 向北还是向南?
- ② When the police arrived, the crowd scattered in all directions. 警察一到, 人群就向四面八方散开了。
- ③ The aircraft was flying in a northerly direction. 飞机正在向北飞去。

[习惯用语] in all directions 四面八方; 各方面; in every direction 向各方面, 向四面八方

9. As you can see, I did escape. 如你所见, 我的确得救了。

do 在这里作助动词, 用于句中动词前时, 以加强动词的肯定语气。例如:

- ① He does look tired. 他确实显得很疲倦。
- ② She did write to say thank you. 她的确写信向你道谢了。
- ③ Do shut up! 住口!
- ④ Do say you'll stay for supper! 务必吃完晚饭再走!

10. In the end, a boat picked me up. 最后, 一艘船把我救起来。

pick up 意思是“拣起, 拾起; 恢复或改进; 加速”。例如:

- ① He reached across the table and picked up the book. 他伸手到桌子对面把书拿了起来。
- ② He said he would pick up his daughter in the school at five. 他说5点钟要去学校接女儿。
- ③ We reached the outskirts of town and began to pick up speed. 我们到达市郊后开始加速。

[习惯用语] pick and choose 仔细挑选; pick and steal 小偷小摸; pick at (轻轻地) 拉, 扯, 一点点地吃; pick off 摘下(花朵、水果等); pick on 挑出; pick out 剔出; 挖出; 啄出; pick over 挑拣好的

Communication Workshop

On the one hand, there are several good things about the Underwater World... On the other hand, some things are not so good: 一方面, 水下世界有其好的面……另一方面它有其不好的一面。

on the one hand... on the other hand 意思是“一方面……另一方面”。例如:

① I want to go to the party, but on the other hand I ought to be studying. 我想去参加聚会, 但从另一方面来说, 我应该留下来学习。

[习惯用语] hand in hand 关系密切地; 手拉着手地; at hand 近处; 即将到来

② The children walk down the street hand in hand. 孩子们手拉手地在街上走。

Culture Corner

1. In addition to the supplies for the long Journeys, the ships carried gold, silver, silk, china and other treasures to give as gifts to the rulers of the neighbouring countries. 除漫长旅途所需物资外, 船上还装有金银、丝绸、瓷器和其他宝物, 作为送给邻国统治者的礼品。

in addition to (常与 to 连用) 意思是“除了……之外(还有)”。例如:

① We saw a Mickey Mouse cartoon in addition to the cowboy movie. 除西部牛仔片之外, 我们还看了一场米老鼠卡通片。

② We'll order two more armchairs in addition to our new table set. 除新餐桌椅之外, 我们还订购了两把扶手椅。

③ In addition to gene, intelligence also depends on an adequate diet, a good education and a decent home environment. 除了遗传基因外, 智力的高低还取决于良好的营养, 良好的教育和良好的家庭环境。

[习惯用语] with the addition of 外加

2. From then on, they were happy to follow Zheng He wherever he led them. 从那时起, 他们都很愿意听从郑和调遣。

from...on 表示“从……(时间)以后[以来]”; from now on 意思是“从今以后”。例如:

- ① From now on you can work on your own. 你从现在起可以独立工作了。
- ② From then on she knew she would win. 她从那时起就知道自己会得胜。
- ③ She never spoke to him again from that day on. 她从那天以后就再也不和他说话了。



[习惯用语] from among 从……之中; from before 从……以前; from behind 从……后面; from beneath 从……下面; from……时起; from... till 从……到; from... to 从……到; from within 从……的内部[里面]

3. In 28 years of travelling, he had managed to share the glory of China with many different countries. 在长达 28 年的旅行中,他成功地与其他国家的人们分享了中国的荣耀。

(1) **manage to do** 的意思是“设法完成某件困难的事情”。例如:

- ① I just about managed to get up the stairs. 我总算挣扎着上了楼。
- ② He managed to escape to South America. 他设法逃到了南美洲。
- ③ The little boy managed to tie up his shoes at last. 小男孩总算为自己系上了鞋带。

[习惯用语] manage about [口] 设法处理, 解决; manage with 以……设法应付; manage without 在没有……下应付过去

(2) **share with** 意思是“与人共用”。例如:

- ① Could you share the newspaper with me? 你能把报纸借给我看看吗?
- ② I decided to share the room with her. 我决定与她共用这个房间。
- ③ Let's share (the last cake); you have half and I'll have half. 咱们分了(最后这块蛋糕)吧,你一半我一半。
- ④ He would share his last pound with me. 他要是剩下最后一镑也会和我分着用。

4. If you think this is a good idea, we can make a start now! 如果你认为这是一个不错的主意,我们就现在就开始吧!

make an early start 意思是“早早动身”。例如:

- ① We made an early start in the morning. 我们早上很早就出发了。
- ② We won't finish the job today but we'll have made a start. 这工作我们今天是做不完的,但可以开个头。

[习惯用语] make a good [bad] start 开头好[不好]; from start to finish 自始至终

5. Rather than using muscles to move its hundreds of tiny legs, the starfish uses a hydraulic system to move around or cling to rocks. 海星是使用自身的水压系统来四处游动,或附着在岩石上,而不是运用肌肉来移动自己的上百条小脚。

cling to 意思是“依附,依靠,坚持”。例如:

- ① They clung to each other/clung together as they said goodbye. 他们告别时,紧紧地拥抱在一起。
- ② The ship clung to the coastline. 船紧靠着海岸线。
- ③ Don't cling to the kerb when you're driving. 不要紧贴路边开车。
- ④ The baby monkey clung to its mother. 小猴子紧紧依偎着它妈妈。



词汇辨析

★ calm, peaceful, quiet, silent, still

calm 指物体不激烈运动,多用于天气、海洋等;亦指人的思想、情绪不激动,不受感情或激情的干扰,强调镇静。例如:

- ① After the storm, it was calm. 风暴过后,天气恢复了平静。
- ② He is always calm even in time of trouble. 即使遇到麻烦,他也很镇静。

peaceful 指环境、状态的安静。如:

- ③ It's so peaceful in the forest. 树林里是那样宁静。
- ④ My home is so nice and peaceful. 我家很好,很安静。

quiet 主要指相对地没有明显的吵闹或骚乱的一种静的状态;用于人时,指人性情温和、文静,但也指人的悠闲。例如:

- ⑤ You must keep quiet for the child is asleep. 小孩在睡觉,你们必须保持安静。
- ⑥ He walked along the river to a quiet village. 他沿着河走到一个宁静的村庄。



silent 指没有声响,如人的沉默不语或环境的寂静;用于指人时强调沉默。如:

⑦ Students should be silent during the study-hour. 学习时间,学生应当保持安静。

⑧ He is silent on that matter. 他对那件事保持沉默。

still 指寂然不动,鸦雀无声,完全没有声响。多用于描绘景物,亦可指人或动物,强调静止。例如:

⑨ Please stand still while I take your photograph. 我给你照相时请别动。

⑩ All sounds are still. 万籁俱寂。

★ pretty, beautiful, good-looking, handsome

beautiful 是表示“美丽”的最普通的用语,通常指最能产生美感的美,给人以最大的满足,是高尚的,精神上的美,包括喜悦感的温柔、愉快等。可用于人,一般用于女性,也可用于修饰物。

pretty 通常形容小孩、青年女子或比较细小的东西。形容物时有“小巧玲珑”的意思。

handsome 一般形容男性。的“英俊、漂亮、潇洒”的意思,形容女性时,表示“五官端正”或“有男子气概”。

lovely 通常用来形容能引起赞美、赞叹等感情的人或物,也常用天形容或描写女人的容貌。**beautiful, pretty, lovely** 都不能用来修饰男子。如:

① With a healthy image, handsome face and Japan's coolest haircut, Takeshi Kaneshiro is one of Asia's most attractive stars. 健康的形象,英俊的相貌,日本式最酷的发型,这就是金城武,亚洲最具魅力的明星之一。

② How beautiful the flowers are! 多么美丽的花啊!

③ She looks pretty in that new dress. 她穿着新衣服看上去很漂亮。

④ He is young and handsome. 他年轻且英俊。

⑤ The woman is handsome but not beautiful. 那女子五官端正,但并不美丽。

⑥ She is a lovely girl. 她是一个漂亮的女孩。

★ can 与 be able to

can 的词义有许多(表示能力、允许、猜测、请求等)。只是在表示“能力”时与 **be able to** 同义。**can** 的词义比 **be able to** 多,但 **can** 的时态形式只有现在时和过去时。**be able to** 可有各种时态形式。

(1) 在一般现在时和一般过去时中表示“能力”时,**can** 与 **be able to** 常可换用。例如:

① She can dance. = She is able to dance.

② She could dance. = She was able to dance.

(2) 在一般将来时和现在完成时中表示“能力”时,只能用 **be able to**。例如:

③ She will be able to dance in a week. 她在一周之内就有望会跳舞了。

④ No one has ever been able to do it. 从来没有人能做这件事。

(3) **can** 表示已具备某种能力做某事,但究竟做没做,不知道(**can** 不表示实际动作过程);而 **be able to** 则表示设法努力去做某事,做完后显示出具备了某种能力,相当于 **manage to do** 或 **succeed in doing**。也就是说,**can** 抽象地谈论某人的能力,**be able to** 是具体地表示某人做某事(尤其是做过某事)的能力。例如:

⑤ I could come earlier, if necessary. 如有必要,我可以早点去。

⑥ He talked for a long time, and in the end he was able to make me believe him. 他和我谈了很久,最后他使我相信了他。



精典名题

[例1] —Why don't we take a little break? (NMET 2000)

—Didn't we just have _____?

A. it

B. that

C. one

D. this

[解析] C. **it** 和 **one** 都可代替上文提到的可数名词,但 **it** 用于指代上文提到的某具体事物,属特指;而 **one** 用于指代上文提到的某类事物中的任何一个,属泛指;**that** 代替上文提到的某类事物。该题的 **one** 指代上文的 a little break。而 **that** 多用于代替不可数名词。



教材原文对照:

☆ I noticed that the heavier objects went down more quickly than the smaller, lighter ones.

[例2] These houses are sold at such a low price _____ people expected. (NMET 2000 春)

- A. like B. as C. that D. which

[解析] B。在 such...that... 和 such...as... 结构中,that 引导结果状语从句,而 as 引导定语从句。that 在结果状语从句中只起引导作用,不作成分;as 在定语从句中既起引导作用,又要作成分。在本题里,关系代词 as 作及物动词 expected 的宾语。

教材原文对照:

☆ Zheng He also brought back many gifts from the countries he visited, such as medicines, pearls and strange animals.

[例3] Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today. (NMET 1996)

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

[解析] A。一般情况 knowledge 是不可数名词,若表示“对……懂,对……有某种程度的了解”等特殊含义时, knowledge 前可加不定冠词。

教材原文对照:

☆ The Vikings were a group of people whose ancestors came from Scandinavia.

☆ He then sailed further south to an island which is now known as Newfoundland.

[例4] To regain their _____ after an exhausting game, the players lay in the grass. (上海 2002)

- A. force B. energy C. power D. health

[解析] B。此题考查四个选项的词意辨析。force“权力”,health“健康”,只有 B 项 energy 有“精力”的意思。

教材原文对照:

☆ They were hopeful that this would help to save energy, reduce pollution and provide free public transport.

☆ According to the old stories of Iceland and Norway, Eric the Red was forced to leave Iceland because he had committed a murder, for which he got into trouble.

[例5] —Is that the small town you often refer to? (福建 2005)

—Right, just the one _____ you know I used to work for years.

- A. that B. which C. where D. what

[解析] C。此题主要考查先行词 one 在定语从句中作地点状语。you know 作插入语。

教材原文对照:

☆ By around 900 AD, there were many places in Northern Europe where the Vikings chose to live.

☆ Eric reached Greenland and discovered that people could live in the place where he landed. He returned to Iceland and told people there about Greenland.

☆ Biarni was hoping to join his father who was with Eric, but he was blown off course and found himself in an unknown land, from where he eventually reached Greenland.

☆ I was still tied to the barrel and the waves soon carried me to an area where the other fishermen were.