



荣德基

奇析

新课标新教材



探究开放创造性学习

高中英语必修3
配人教版

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内蒙古少年儿童出版社



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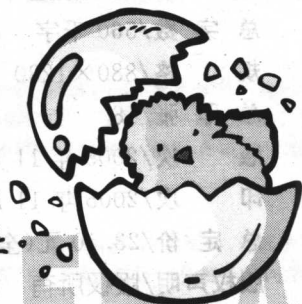
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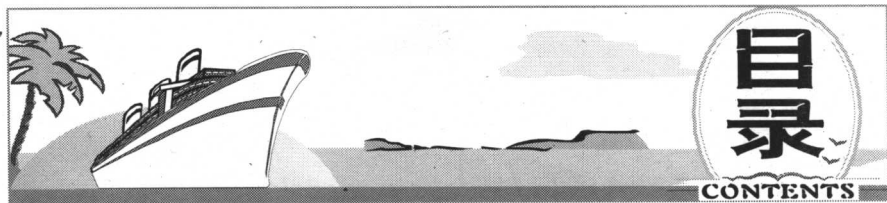
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Unit 1 Festivals around the world



A. 基础篇



I. 教材内容剖析

Warming Up

一、生词

celebrate /'selibreit /vt.

(1) mark (a happy or important day, event, etc.) with festivities and rejoicing 庆祝, 祝贺 eg:

We celebrated the New Year with a dance party. 我们举行舞会庆祝新年。

(2) praise sb. or sth.; honour 赞扬, 赞美某人或某事物; 称赞; 歌颂 eg:

Comrade Lei Feng will forever be celebrated as a good example to all.

雷锋同志将永远作为大家的好榜样而受到颂扬。

拓展: celebration n. [C,U] 庆祝, 祝贺, 庆典

① have/hold a celebration 举行庆祝会 eg:

We held a celebration to celebrate National Day.

为了庆祝国庆节, 我们举行了庆祝会。

② in celebration of 为了庆祝……, 为了纪念…… eg:

We held a celebration in celebration of National Day.

国庆节那天, 我们举行了庆典。

二、短语

at that time

讲解: at that time 相当于 at the time 或 at this time, 意为“这时, 那时”, 可用于现在时或过去时中。与它意义和用法相近的词组是 at the moment. eg:

We were having dinner at that/the time. 当时我们正在吃饭。

Our headmaster is having an interview with a newspaper reporter at the time.

此刻我们的校长正在接受报社记者的采访。

三、词语辨析

▲ take place, happen, break out 与 come about

(1) take place 意为“发生, 举行”, 指事先计划或预想到的事情的发生。相当于不及物动词, 没有被动语态。 eg:

The meeting took place at 8:00 as planned. 会议按计划在 8 点召开了。

Great changes have taken place in China in the past ten years.

在过去的十年里, 中国发生了巨大的变化。

(2) happen 指一切客观事物或情况偶然或未能预见地发生。是不及物动词, 没有被动语态。 eg:

A big earthquake happened in Tangshan, Hebei Province, in 1976.

1976 年河北省唐山发生了一次大地震。

注意: happen 还可以和 to 连用, 意为“……发生了什么事情”。 eg:



What do you think has happened to him? 你认为他发生了什么事?

- (3) break out 仅用于负面场合,多指火灾、战争、疾病等的突然发生或爆发。相当于不及物动词,没有被动语态。 eg:

A fire broke out during the night. 夜里发生了一场火灾。

A quarrel broke out between them. 他们两人之间发生了一次争吵。

- (4) come about 属于中性词语,既可用于表达正面事物的发生,又可用于表达负面事物的发生。相当于不及物动词,没有被动语态。 eg:

How did the storm come about? 风暴是怎样发生的?

四、重难点句子

Festivals are meant to celebrate important events. 节日就是庆祝重要事件的活动。

讲解:mean 的后面可以跟带不定式的复合结构,即:mean sb. to do sth. “要(让)某人干某事”,其被动结构为:be meant to do sth. “被要求干某事”。 eg:

I didn't mean you to read the letter. 我并没有让你看这封信的意思。

You are meant to (=You are supposed to) pay before you come in. 你要先交钱才能进来。

比较:mean doing sth. 与 mean to do sth.

mean 后面既可接不定式作宾语,也可接动名词作宾语,但其意义明显不同。mean to do sth. 意为“打算做某事”;mean doing sth. 意为“意味着做某事”。 eg:

What do you mean to do with it? 你打算怎样处理它?

Passing the entrance examination means being admitted into college.

通过了高考意味着被大学录取。

五、Warming Up 针对性练习(10分钟) (214)

(一) 单项选择

- We haven't heard from Jane for a long time. What do you suppose _____ to her?
A. was happening B. to happen C. has happened D. having happened
- Kate really upset Granny.
—I'm sure she didn't _____.
A. want so B. mean to C. have to D. hope so
- Americans of all religions _____ Thanksgiving, a happy holiday on the fourth Thursday of each November.
A. celebrate B. join in C. live D. take part in
- As we know, the 2008 Olympic Games will _____ in Beijing, China.
A. take place B. be taken place C. be happened D. hold
- Why haven't you bought any butter?
—I _____ to buy but I forgot about it.
A. liked B. wished C. meant D. expected

(二) 根据句意或首字母补全单词

- He m_____ to go there yesterday.
- Tomorrow is my birthday, so I'm going to c_____ it.
- Our school sports meet will _____ next week.
- He l_____ all the things he had to buy.
- Chinese festivals are different _____ other countries.



Pre-reading, Reading, Comprehending

一、生词

1. starve/stɑ:v /vt. & vi.

(1) vt. cause to suffer or die from hunger 使挨饿, 使饿死 eg:

She is starving herself to try to lose weight. 她正在用节食的办法减肥。

(2) vi. suffer or die from hunger 挨饿, 饿死 eg:

They got lost in the desert and starved to death. 他们在沙漠中迷了路, 饥饿而死。

(3) vi. feel very hungry 感觉很饿(仅用于进行时态) eg:

What's for dinner? I'm starving! 晚饭吃什么? 我快饿死了!

(4) starve 可用于短语 starve for sth. /be starved of sth. 中, 表示“渴望获得某物, 缺乏某物”之意, 相当于 long for sth. 或 be in great need of sth.。 eg:

The motherless children are starved of/ starving for affection.

这些没有母亲的孩子渴望得到母爱。

拓展: starvation /stɑ:'veɪʃən/ n. [U]suffering or death caused by lack of food 挨饿, 饿死 eg:
die of starvation 饿死 a starvation diet 仅够存活的日常饮食
starvation wages 不够维持基本生活的工资

2. plenty/'plenti/n. number or amount that is sufficient for sb. or more than sb. needs 充裕; 大量

(1) plenty 可单独使用, 在句中作主语、宾语、表语, 或与 of 搭配在肯定句中修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词。 eg:

They always gave us plenty to eat. 他们总是给我们很多东西吃。

There are plenty of eggs in the fridge. 冰箱里有很多鸡蛋。

We have plenty of time to finish the work. 我们有充裕的时间来完成这项工作。

注意: ① plenty of 前面没有不定冠词 a, 不要误记成 a plenty of。

② plenty of 只用于肯定句中, 在疑问句中一般用 enough, 在否定句中用 many or much。 eg:

Have you enough books? 你有足够的书吗?

③ plenty of 后跟可数名词时相应的动词用复数, 跟不可数名词时相应的动词用单数。 eg:

There is plenty of time. 时间很充裕。

There are plenty of apples in the basket. 篮子里苹果多得很。

(2) 短语: ① days/years/life... of plenty—time when very many necessities, esp. food and money, are available 富裕(尤指食物和钱)的日子、年月、生活等 eg:

You have a life of plenty, what would you be worried about?

你丰衣足食, 还有什么担忧的?

② in plenty—in a large quantity 大量, 充裕, 丰富 eg:

There is food and drink in plenty. 有大量的食物和饮料。

The villagers here are living in plenty. 这儿的村民们生活富裕。

3. satisfy/'sætɪsfai/vt.

(1) make happy; please “使满意, 使高兴”, 不用于进行时态, 常见用法如下:



satisfy sb. 使满意

be satisfied with sb./sth. 对……感到满意

be satisfied to do sth. 对做……感到满意 eg:

The result of the experiment satisfied us. 试验结果使我们满意。

My teacher was satisfied with my answer. 老师对我的回答感到满意。

We were satisfied to get a timely answer. 得到及时的答复,我们感到满意。

(2) give sb. what he wants or needs; meet 满足,使满足 eg:

satisfy the people's needs 满足人民的需要 satisfy the eyes 悦目

(3) be enough for (one's needs) 符合,达到(要求,标准等) eg:

She has satisfied the conditions for entry into the college. 她已符合进入这所学院的条件。

拓展: ① satisfied *adj.* feeling satisfaction; contented (人)满意的,满足的 eg:

The little girl gave a satisfied smile. 小女孩露出了满意的微笑。

② satisfying *adj.* giving satisfaction (事物)令人满意的 eg:

a satisfying result 令人满意的结果

③ satisfactory *adj.* good enough for a purpose (but not outstanding) 令人满意的,

圆满的,如意的(但并非十全十美) eg:

a satisfactory explanation 圆满的解释

④ satisfaction *n.* [U]满意,满足;[C]令人满意的人或事物 eg:

to one's satisfaction = to the satisfaction of sb. 令某人满意的是

express one's satisfaction with 对……表示满意 with satisfaction 满意地

4. lead/li:d/vt. & vi. (led)

(1) *vt.* act as chief; direct the movements of 领导,率领,指挥 eg:

He led his soldiers into battle. 他率领士兵投入战斗。

lead a campaign 指挥一场战役 lead a discussion 主持讨论

(2) *vt.* show sb. the way, esp. by going in front; guide or take, by holding, pulling,

etc. 带领,引导 eg:

Our guide led us through the forest. 我们的向导引导我们穿过了森林。

The dog is leading a blind man across the street. 那条狗正引导一个盲人过马路。

(3) *vt.* be in first place or ahead of 处于首位,在……中领先 eg:

The elephants led the parade. 大象走在游行队伍的前面。

Our country leads the world in cancer research.

我国在癌症研究方面走在世界前列。

(4) *vt.* influence the actions or opinions of sb. 影响某人的言行 eg:

What led you to change your mind? 是什么使你改变了想法?

(5) *vt.* have a certain kind of life 过(活),使过(某种生活) eg:

lead a happy/miserable life 过着幸福/悲惨的生活

(6) *vi.* be a path, way or road to; have as a result “通向;导致(某种结果)”,常与介词

to 搭配。 eg:

All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马(殊途同归)。

Where does this road lead? 这条路通向哪里?

His carelessness led to the accident. 他的粗心导致了这次事故。

注意:表示“领导某人做某事”,不用 lead sb. to do sth., 而用 lead sb. in doing sth.; lead sb. to do sth. 意为“致使某人做某事”。 eg:

The Party leads us in building socialism. 党领导我们建设社会主义。

拓展:① lead *n.* 带头,引导;榜样;领先;主角 eg:

take the lead 带头,领先

play the lead in the film 在影片中担任主角

② lead /led/ *n.* 铅;铅制品

③ leader *n.* 领导者,指挥者,领袖

④ leadership *n.* 领导,领导地位,领导能力 eg:

under the leadership of sb. 在某人的领导下

⑤ leading *adj.* 主要的,最重要的

5. feast /fi:st/ *n.* & *v.*

(1) *n.* ① religious festival celebrated with rejoicing 欢乐的宗教节日 eg:

Christmas is an important feast for Christians.

圣诞节是基督教徒的一个重要节日。

② unusually large or elaborate meal 盛宴,宴会 eg:

The Queen invited the honoured guests to a feast. 女王邀请贵宾们参加盛宴。

③ thing that pleases the mind or the senses with its richness or variety 赏心悦目的事物 eg:

The art exhibition was a feast for the eyes. 看艺术展是一件赏心悦目的事情。

(2) *v.* ① *vi.* enjoy a feast 大吃大喝,享受美食 eg:

They celebrated by feasting all day. 他们整天大吃大喝地庆祝。

② *vt.* give sb. a feast 宴请,款待 eg:

They feasted their guests with delicacies. 他们用美味佳肴款待客人。

③ feast one's eyes (on sb./sth.)—enjoy the beauty of sb./sth. 欣赏某人/某物之美;饱眼福 eg:

She feasted her eyes on the beauty of the valley. 她饱览了那山谷的美景。

6. origin /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/ *n.*

(1) [C,U] starting point; source 起点,开端,起源 eg:

Do you know the origin of the Changjiang River? 你知道长江的源头吗?

The origins of the custom are unknown. 该风俗起源不详。

(2) [C esp. *pl.* 尤作复数] person's parentage, background, etc. 血统,背景,出身

eg: He never forgot his humble origins. 他从未忘记过自己出身卑微。

拓展:① original *adj.* existing from the beginning; first or earliest 原始的,最初的,最早的 eg: the original plan 原计划

② originally *adv.* from or in the beginning; in an original way 起先,本来;独创地 eg: The school was originally quite small. 这所学校原先很小。

7. arrival /ə'raɪvəl/ *n.*

(1) [U] the act of arriving 到达,抵达 eg:

The arrival of the plane was delayed. 飞机误点了。

On (our) arrival at the farm, we were warmly welcomed by the farmers.



我们一到达农场,就受到了农民们的热烈欢迎。

注意:“on/upon + 带有动词性意义的名词或短暂动作的动名词”,可以作状语,意为“一……就……,于……之时”。如上句中 on our arrival=on arriving=as soon as we arrived=when we arrived.

(2)[C]person or thing that arrives 到达的人或物 eg:

There are several new arrivals at the hotel. 旅馆里来了几个新客人。

The new arrival (=The newborn baby) is a boy. 新生儿是个男孩。

8. **independence** /ˌɪndɪˈpendəns/n. state of being independent“独立,自主,自立”,后常与介词 from 搭配。 eg:

Young people want independence from their parents. 年轻人不想依赖父母。

Finland gained independence from Russia during World War I.

在一战期间,芬兰摆脱了俄国的控制获得独立。

Independence Day 独立纪念日 the Declaration of Independence(美)独立宣言

拓展:(1)independent *adj.* not dependent (on other people or things); not controlled

(by other people or things) 独立的,自主的,自立的(后与 of 搭配) eg:

an independent country 独立国家 independent thinking 独立思考

You are old enough to be independent of your parents. 你年岁已大,不必依赖父母。

(2)independently *adv.* 独立地,自主地,无关地

(3)dependence *n.* 依靠,依赖,依附

(4)dependent *adj.* 依靠的,依赖的 eg:

He is totally dependent on his parents. 他完全依赖他的父母。

(5)depend (on/upon) 依靠,依赖 eg:

All living things depend on the sun for their growth. 万物生长靠太阳。

9. **gather** /ˈɡæðə/vt. & vi.

(1)*vt.* & *vi.* come or bring sb./sth. together in one place (使)聚集,集合,召集,搜集

eg: Gather round and listen, children! 孩子们,围拢过来听我说!

The teacher gathered all the students on the playground.

老师让全体学生在操场上集合。

(2)*vt.* collect or pick (flowers, crops, etc.) 采集,采拾 eg:

They are gathering mushrooms in the fields. 他们正在野地里采蘑菇。

(3)*vt.* pick or cut and collect (crops) for storage 收割,收获(庄稼) eg:

The farmers are gathering (in) crops in the fields. 农民正在地里收割庄稼。

(4)*vt.* obtain (information or qualities) bit by bit 收集,渐增,积累 eg:

gather speed 加速

gather experience 积累经验

gather wealth 积累财富

注意:gather作“收集,采集”讲时,是普通用语,指把分散的东西集中在一起,如收集庄稼、树叶、花草等;collect作“收集,收藏”讲,常指按计划或为某一目的把东西收集起来经过仔细挑选后收藏起来。 eg:

She gathered the fallen leaves and burned them. 她把落叶扫在一起然后烧了。

He collected some information to write his term paper.

他收集了一些资料来写学期论文。

拓展: gathering *n.* meeting 聚会, 集会, 聚集 **eg:**
 a small family gathering 家庭小聚会 a gathering of friends 朋友聚会

10. **award** /ə'wɔ:d/ *n.* & *vt.*

- (1) *n.* ① [C] thing or amount awarded 奖品, 奖状, 奖金 **eg:**
 She showed us the athletics awards she had won.
 她给我们看了她赢得的体育运动奖。
 ② [U] decision to give sth., made by a judge, etc. 裁定, 决定 **eg:**
 the award of a scholarship 奖学金颁发决定
 ③ [C] (Brit) money paid to a student at university, etc. to help meet living costs, grant 助学金 **eg:**
 Mary is not eligible for an award. 玛丽没有资格得到助学金。
 (2) *vt.* make an official decision to give sth. to sb. as a prize, as payment or as a punishment 颁发, 授予, 给予; 判定 **eg:**
 She was awarded a medal for bravery. 她因勇敢而获得奖章。
 The court awarded him damages of £50,000.
 法庭判给他 50,000 英镑损失赔偿费。

11. **admire** /əd'maɪə/ *vt.*

- (1) admire sb. /sth. (for sth.) — regard sb. /sth. with respect, pleasure, satisfaction, etc. 钦佩, 赞赏, 羡慕某人/某事物; 欣赏 **eg:**
 They admired our garden. 他们羡慕我们的花园。
 I admire him for his success in business. 我佩服他事业有成。
 Come and admire the view! 快来欣赏这风景!
 (2) express admiration of (sb. /sth.) 赞美, 夸奖(某人/某事物) **eg:**
 Aren't you going to admire my new hat? 你难道不想夸夸我的新帽子吗?

拓展: ① admirer *n.* person who admires sb. /sth. 赞赏者, 羡慕者; man who admires and is attracted to a woman 爱慕某女子的男人 **eg:**
 I am not a great admirer of her work. 我对她的工作不太欣赏。
 She has many admirers. 她有许多追求者。
 ② admiration *n.* [U] feeling of respect, warm approval or pleasure 钦佩, 赞赏, 羡慕; [sing] person or thing that is admired [单数] 受到赞赏的人或物 **eg:**
 I have great admiration for his courage. 我十分佩服他的勇气。
 He was the admiration of his whole family. 他受到全家人的敬重。

12. **social** /'səʊʃəl/ *adj.*

- (1) of or concerning human society or its organization 社会的, 有关社会的 (尤作定语) **eg:** social problems 社会问题 social customs 社会习俗 social reforms 社会改革
 (2) of or designed for companionship and recreation 社交的, 联谊的, 联欢的 **eg:**
 He has a busy social life. 他的社交生活很繁忙。
 We held a social evening last week. 上周我们举行了一个联欢晚会。
 (3) fond of being with others; sociable 爱交际的, 喜欢与人为伍的, 合群的 (作表语或定语) **eg:**
 He's not a very social person. 他不很合群。



拓展: society *n.* 社会; 社团, 协会; 社交界 sociable *adj.* 好交际的, 友好的
 socialism *n.* 社会主义 socialist *n.* 社会主义者 *adj.* 社会主义的
 socialize *vt.* 使社会化

13. Christian /'kristʃən/ *adj.* & *n.*

(1) *adj.* ① believing in or belonging to any of the various branches of Christianity 基督教的; 信仰基督教的 *eg.*

a Christian country 信仰基督教的国家 a Christian church 基督教堂

② of Christian; showing the qualities of a Christian 基督教徒的; 表现出基督教徒的品质的 *eg.*

He behaved in a Christian way to all, even his enemies.

他对每一个人, 即使是敌人, 都以基督精神相待。

(2) *n.* person who believes in the teachings of Jesus Christ 基督教徒, 基督信徒

拓展: Christ/Jesus Christ (耶稣) 基督 Christen *vt.* 为(某人)施洗礼
 Christening *n.* 洗礼或命名仪式 Christmas *n.* 圣诞节

14. daily /'deɪli/ *adj.*, *adv.* & *n.*

(1) *adj.* everyday 每日的, 日常的(常用作定语) *eg.*

daily life 日常生活 a daily newspaper 日报

(2) *adv.* every day 每日地 *eg.*

Take the medicine twice daily. 每天服药两次。

(3) *n.* newspaper published every weekday 日报 *eg.*

China Daily 《中国日报》 The People's Daily 《人民日报》

二、短语

1. dress up

讲解: dress up 意为“(使)穿上盛装,(使)打扮,装饰”,可用作不及物动词短语,指主语自己打扮装饰;也可用作及物动词短语,指主语给别人打扮装饰,只能接人作宾语,穿着的服装要用在介词 in 之后。其后还可接介词 for(表示目的)和 as(后接表示身份等的词)。 *eg.*

We dressed up for Mary's wedding yesterday. 昨天我们为参加玛丽的婚礼而盛装打扮。

The girl likes dressing up in her mother's clothes. 这个小姑娘喜欢穿她妈妈的衣服。

The children tried to dress (themselves) up as monsters. 孩子们极力地(将自己)打扮成怪物。

The whole family are dressing up the Christmas tree. 全家人在装饰圣诞树。

2. play a trick (on sb.)

讲解: play a trick (on sb.) 或 play tricks (on sb.) 意为“捉弄某人,开某人的玩笑”,介词 on 后接表示人的名词或代词。 *eg.*

Tom wants to play a trick on his friends. 汤姆想和他的朋友们开个玩笑。

The children loved playing tricks on their teacher. 孩子们爱跟老师搞恶作剧。

3. look forward to

讲解: look forward to—hope for, long for, expect (usu. with pleasure) 盼望,期待(通常以愉快的心情),其中, to 为介词,后接名词或动名词。 *eg.*

Boys and girls are looking forward to Children's Day. 孩子们盼望着儿童节的到来。

He is looking forward to hearing from his good friends. 他盼望着好朋友的来信。



4. day and night

讲解: day and night “日日夜夜, 不分昼夜, 日以继夜”, 此短语也可以写成 night and day 或 all day and all night. **eg:**

He worked day and night to support his family. 为了养家糊口, 他日以继夜地工作。
She thinks of her sick mother night and day. 她日夜想念她生病的母亲。

拓展: day 构成的短语:

all day (long) = all the day 一整天	by day 在白天(与 by night 相对)
day after day 日复一日	day by day 一天天地, 逐日
these days 近来, 这些天	by the day 按天计算
some day 总有一天	one day 将来某一天, 有朝一日
every other day 每隔一天	the other day 前几天, 最近

5. have fun

讲解: have fun — enjoy oneself “玩得开心, 玩得高兴”。have fun with sb. 意为“同某人玩得开心/高兴”; have fun at/in a place 意为“在某地玩得开心/高兴”。 **eg:**

We had a lot of fun at the party. 在晚会上我们玩得很开心。

He had great fun with his friends in Beijing. 在北京他和朋友们玩得很高兴。

拓展: fun 构成的常见短语:

{ make fun of 取笑, 拿……开玩笑
for fun/in fun 开玩笑地, 闹着玩地 **eg:**

It's wrong to make fun of disabled people. 取笑残疾人是不对的。

I said it just for fun/in fun. 我那样说只是开玩笑罢了。

注意: fun 只能用作不可数名词, 表示“乐趣, 娱乐; 有趣的人或事物”。 **eg:**

What fun it is to play with snow! 玩雪真有趣!

Tom is good fun, and we all enjoy being with him.

汤姆是个很风趣的人, 我们都喜欢和他在一起。

三、词语辨析

▲ gain 与 win

gain 与 win 属一组同义词。gain 表示获得需要之物, 它常跟的宾语有 one's living, experience, strength, time, knowledge, attention, respect, admiration 等; win 表示在较激烈的竞争中取得了胜利, 它常跟的宾语有 game, war, prize, fame, battle 等。

另外, win 还可用作不及物动词, 而 gain 在表示“赢得”这一意思时是及物动词。 **eg:**

He gained/won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1921. 他在 1921 年获得了诺贝尔物理学奖。
Step by step he gained the child's confidence. 他逐渐得到了那个孩子的信任。

We wouldn't have won without your help. 要是没有你的帮助我们就赢不了。

▲ custom, practice 与 habit

(1) custom 指一个社会或团体许多人长期的习惯, 即风俗、习俗; 也可指个人的习惯, 此时相当于 habit. custom 后接动词不定式。 **eg:**

It is the custom for the Japanese to take off their shoes when they get into a hall.
进入厅时脱掉鞋子是日本人的习俗。

Social customs differ from country to country. 各国之间的风俗差异很大。

It's my custom/habit to rise early. 早起是我的习惯。



注意: customs 关税 the Customs 海关 customer 顾客

- (2) practice 惯例, 习俗, 习惯做法, 有时含有贬义, 既可指许多人也可指一个人长期做的某件事。 eg:

a regular practice 习惯(或常规)做法

according to the international practice 按照国际惯例

I had coffee after dinner, as is my usual practice. 我饭后喝咖啡, 这是我的恶习。

- (3) habit 意为“习惯, 习性”, 通常指个人的习惯, 一旦养成就很难戒除。habit 之后常接 of doing sth., 常构成以下短语:

- be in the habit of doing sth. 有……的习惯
- have the habit of doing sth. 有……的习惯
- form/develop the habit of doing sth. 养成……的习惯
- fall into/get into the habit of doing sth. 沾染……的习惯
- get out of/kick the habit of doing sth. 戒除……的习惯 eg:

I only do it out of habit. 我这样做只是出于习惯。

Don't get into the habit of smoking, children! 孩子们, 不要沾染抽烟的恶习!

▲ handsome, beautiful 与 pretty

这三个词都表示“美”, 但有所不同。

- (1) handsome “英俊的, 潇洒的”, 主要用于男性, 也可指女子健美端庄的。 eg:

When the handsome young actor appeared on the stage, all eyes were fixed on him. 当那年轻英俊的男演员出场时, 大家都盯着他看。

I would describe her as handsome rather than beautiful.

我认为她是健美而不是貌美。

- (2) beautiful “美丽的”, 是普通用语, 语气最强, 可以用于人、物、景色等许多方面, 在形容人的面貌时, 只用于女人, 而不适用于男人。 eg:

The West Lake is famous for its beautiful scenery. 西湖以风景优美著称。

She is said to have been very beautiful in her youth. 据说她年轻时长得非常漂亮。

- (3) pretty 侧重“娇小”, 因此常用来形容小孩或青年女子或较细小的东西。语气最弱。

eg: What a pretty house! 多漂亮的房子啊!

She looks very pretty in that new sweater. 她穿那件新毛衣很好看。

▲ cloth, clothes 与 clothing

- (1) cloth “布料, 料子”, 是指做衣服等用的材料, 如布料, 毛料, 丝绸等。cloth 在一般情况下是物质名词, 不可数, 不能和不定冠词连用。“一块布料”是 a piece of cloth, 不能说 a cloth。 eg:

It will take three yards of cloth to make a suit for you.

给你做一套衣服需要三码布。

注意: cloth 可以和某些词构成复合名词, 表示有特殊用途的一块布时, 是可数名词, 如 a tablecloth 一块桌布, a dishcloth 一块擦碗布。这时可以简称为 a cloth。

其复数为 cloths, 不是 clothes。 eg:

The waiter dried the glass with a dirty cloth. 那个侍者用一块脏布擦玻璃杯。

- (2) clothes “衣服”, 指具体的衣服, 包括上衣、下衣、内衣、外衣。它不能用作单数, 也不能和数词连用。不能说 a clothes, five clothes, 但可以说 many (these, a few, my 等) clothes。clothes 单独作主语时谓语句动词用复数形式。表示数量时可用 a

suit of clothes, two suits of clothes 等方式来表示,此时如果作主语,谓语动词的单复数根据量词的单复数来确定。 eg:

Most of her clothes were made by herself. 她的大部分衣服是她自己做的。

There is a suit of clothes in her room. 在她房间里有一套衣服。

- (3) clothing 是衣服、服装的总称,是集体名词,没有复数形式。可以说 an article of clothing, a piece of clothing(一件衣服),但不可说 a suit of clothing。 eg:

The orphans are well provided with food and clothing. 孤儿们的衣食供应很充足。

This shop sells men's clothing. 这家商店卖男装。

四、重难点句子

1. **The most ancient festivals would celebrate the end of the cold weather, planting in spring and harvest in autumn.**

最古老的节日常常是庆祝严寒的结束,春季的种植和秋天的收获。

讲解: would 在此处表示过去的习惯、习性、倾向等,意思是“过去常常”,常与 often, frequently, sometimes, for hours 等连用。 eg:

When I was a child, I would often go skiing. 我小时候常去滑雪。

During the time he was abroad, he would get up at six every day.

在国外的那段日子,他每天六点起床。

链接: will 可以表示现在或当前的习惯性、经常性、倾向性,常译成“习惯于,总是”。

eg: He will sit for hours reading. 他常常接连坐上几小时看书。

2. **They would starve if food was difficult to find.** 如果食物难找,他们就会挨饿。

讲解: food was difficult to find 是“主语+be+adj.+不定式”结构,其中 food 是 find 的逻辑宾语。英语中,有些形容词作表语或补语,后再接动词不定式时,不定式尽管表示被动意义,但需用主动形式。这种用法的形容词常见的有 easy, hard, difficult, fit, comfortable, light, heavy, cheap, expensive, pleasant 等。 eg:

He is hard to get along with. 他这个人很难(与之)相处。

I find the house pleasant to live in. 我觉得这房子住着很舒服。

3. **Some festivals are held to honour the dead, or satisfy and please the ancestors, who could return either to help or to do harm.** 有些节日,是为了纪念死者,或者取悦祖先,使他们得到满足,因为祖先们有可能回到世上(给人们)提供帮助,也有可能带来危害。

讲解: (1) honour 此处用作动词,意为“尊敬,使感到荣幸,给……以荣誉”。 eg:

Teachers are honoured by all in this country. 在这个国度里教师受到所有人的尊重。

I felt honoured to be invited there. 被邀请去那儿我感到很荣幸。

拓展: honour 还可用作名词,表示“荣誉,尊敬,敬意”时,为不可数名词;表示“光荣的人或事”时,为可数名词,常与不定冠词连用。 eg:

win honour for... 为……争光 add honour to... 为……增添荣誉

do sb. honour = do honour to sb. 向……表示敬意

in honour of... 为祝贺/纪念……,为向……表示敬意

We'll hold a party in honour of his success.

为了庆祝他的成功,我们将举行一个晚会。

She is an honour to our school. 她是我们学校的光荣。

- (2) the dead = the dead, people 意为“死者,死去的人们”。“the + 形容词”结构,也可



用“the+过去分词”结构,可用来表示“一类人”,作主语时谓语动词用复数。 eg:
the rich/poor/blind/old/young/sick...

富人,穷人,盲人,老年人,年轻人,病人……

the wounded/oppresed...受伤的人,被压迫的人……

The wounded are well looked after. 受伤的人被照顾得很好。

注意:“the+形容词”结构也可以表示“一类事物”,此时作主语时谓语动词常用单数。 eg:

the new 新生事物 the unknown 未知事物

(3) do harm 危害,损害,伤害

do sb./sth. harm=do harm to sb./sth. 对某人/某物有害处 eg:

Smoking does great harm to one's health. 吸烟对健康危害极大。

Any kind of pollution will do us harm. 任何污染都会给我们带来危害。

链接: { do sb. good=do good to sb. 对某人有好处

{ do sb. wrong=do wrong to sb. 冤枉某人,冤屈某人 eg:

Doing morning exercises will do you a lot of good. 做早操对你有很多好处。

I'm afraid you did wrong to her. 恐怕你冤枉她了。

4. In Japan the festival is called Obon, when people should go to clean the graves and light incense in memory of their ancestors, 在日本,这个节叫盂兰盆节,在这个节日里人们要扫墓、烧香以缅怀祖先。

讲解:(1) when 在此处用作关系副词,引导定语从句修饰先行词 Obon, Obon 是表示时间的名词,when 在定语从句中作时间状语。 eg:

I'll never forget the day when I joined the Party. 我永远不会忘记入党的那一天。

(2) in memory of sb./to the memory of sb. — serving to remind people of sb., esp. as a tribute 作为对某人的纪念,纪念某人 eg:

They set up a monument in memory of the soldiers who died in the Anti-Japanese War. 他们建起一座纪念碑用以纪念在抗日战争中牺牲的战士们。

5. They light lamps and play music because they think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth. 他们点起灯笼,奏响音乐,因为他们认为这样做可以把祖先引回到世上。

讲解:(1) lead (sb.) to 此处意为“引领,通向;带领某人通往/到……(=be a path, or a road, a way to)”,to,为介词。 eg:

This road leads you to the station. 你沿这条路走就可以到达车站。

(2) lead to 还可表示“导致,造成(=have as a result)”,其中,to 也是介词。 eg:

Hard work leads to success. 努力工作(勤劳)使人成功。

Careless driving led to this accident. 粗心驾驶导致了这次事故。

链接:“动词+介词 to”构成的常用短语还有:

look forward to 盼望

turn to 求助于;转向;翻到;变成

pay attention to 注意

stick to 坚持

belong to 属于

add to 增添,增加

agree to 同意

point to 指向

6. On this important feast day, people might eat food in the shape of skulls, and cakes with “bones” on them.

在这个重要的节日里,人们会吃制成颅骨形状的食物,和装点有“骨头”的蛋糕。