

顶尖系列

自 主 学 习 先 锋

高中步步高

# 顶尖英语

必修3

人教版

福建人民出版社

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# 顶尖英语

江苏工业学院图书馆  
藏书章

必修3

人教版

福建人民出版社

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## 编写说明

“高中步步高”根据课程标准，配合各版本教材进行编写。丛书以课为训练单位，以单元为测试单位建构编写体系，符合教学规律，体现课改精神。丛书不仅关注学生夯实基础知识、基本技能，还关注学生学习的自主性、探究性、合作性；不仅关注培养学生学会学习、学会反思、学会自我激励，还关注培养学生学习过程中情感、态度和价值观的形成。

为了使本丛书在理念上与最新课改理念、精神相吻合，我们在本套丛书的编写过程中，坚持“三参与”原则，即颇有造诣的课程研究专家参与，深谙当前基础教育课程改革的教研员参与和具有丰富教学实践经验的一线特、高级教师参与，从而使本丛书在质量上得到充分保证。

“高中步步高”按章（或单元）进行编写，每一章（或单元）一般设：“学习目标”、“要点透析”、“方法指津”、“自我评估”、“探究应用”、“拓展视野”、“归纳整合”、“单元检测卷”等栏目。

“学习目标”是根据各章（或单元）应达到的目标提出具体要求。“要点透析”是以课程标准为基准，以相应版本的教材为落脚点，较详细地分析本章（或单元）内容的重点、难点。“方法指津”通过对精选的经典题目的解析和点拨，拓展学生的思路，提升发散思维能力，掌握科学的学习方法。“自我评估”在题目设计上，特别注重吸收全国各地出现的最新题型，同时注重知识的现代化，以激活学生已有的知识、经验和方法。题目既注重基础性，又强调自主性、参与性、实践性、合作性。“探究应用”特别注重吸收密切联系生产、生活实际的有趣题目，加强探究性习题的训练。“拓展视野”对本章（或单元）知识进行拓展，通过对一些典型的探究型、开放型的题目进行解析和点拨，使学生对章（或单元）内、学科内、学科间知识结构的关系得以把握和拓展。“归纳整合”以树形图、方框图或表格等形式对本章（或单元）知识进行梳理、归纳、整合，使学生对整章（或单元）知识间的逻辑关系有个清楚的认识。经过系统的训练后，通过“单元检测卷”与“模块检测卷”对所学内容进行评价与总结。由于不同学科及不同版本的教材各有特点，因此，上述栏目及其写法允许根据实际需要适当调整，灵活掌握。“检测卷”和“部分参考答案”一般做成活页的形式，以方便使用。

“高中步步高”实现了引导学生从预习到课外阅读全程自主学习的编写理念。我们在栏目设置上创设了科学的整合模式，将“知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观”三维目标分层次地融入书中，激发学生的自主性，使学生的自主学习效果达到最优化，促进学生的全面发展。

本丛书在编写过程中引用了一些作者的作品，在此，对这些作者表示感谢，对一部分未署名的作品的作者表示歉意，并请与我们联系。由于编写时间仓促，书中难免存在不足之处，恳望读者不吝赐教，以便我们今后不断努力改进。

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# Unit 1 Festivals around the world

## 学习导航

### 一、难句解析

1. **At that time people would starve if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months.** 在那个时代, 如果食物难以找到, 特别是在寒冷的冬月, 人们就会挨饿。  
(Reading: Festivals and Celebrations)

food was difficult to find 是主语+系动词+表语+不定式 (to do) 句型。例如:

- (1) The work is easy to do.

这个工作容易做。

- (2) Is English funny to learn?

英语学起来有趣吗?

使用这个句型时, 要注意不定式中的动词必须是及物的, 和主语构成动宾结构。

例如:

- (3) The picture is nice to look at. (look at 和 the picture 构成动宾关系。)

这幅图好看。

- (4) The apartment is small to live in.

这个公寓住起来不大。

- (5) John is not so difficult to work with.

约翰不是那么难共事。

这种句型有些可以转化成 it 作形式主语的句型。例如:

- (6) The book is interesting to read. = It is interesting to read the book.

这本书读起来有趣。

根据这个结构还可以理解下面两个句型: ① 动词+宾语+宾补+to do, 这时 to do 的 do 和宾语构成动宾结构; ② 动词+形式宾语+宾补+to do。例如, “我感到这本书容易读。”可以译成:

I find the book easy to read. (宾语)

I find it easy to read the book. (形式宾语)。

2. **Some festivals are held to honor the dead, or to satisfy the ancestors, who might return either to help or to do harm.** 有些节日是为了纪念死者或使祖先得到满足, 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。

(Reading: Festivals and Celebrations)

本句中 or 使用时要注意平衡。honor the dead, or to satisfy the ancestors 中 or 前后的结构是平衡的。至于 either to help or to do harm 的平衡性更明显。例如:

- (1) Will you have tea or coffee?

你喝茶还是喝咖啡?

- (2) I don't know where I left my book—either at school or on the bus.

我不知道把书丢在哪儿了。不是落在学校，就是丢到公共汽车上了。

3. **Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals can be very happy events.** 收获节与感恩节是非常喜庆的节日。

(Reading: Festivals and Celebrations)

can be 的意思是“常常是……”，强调在某种条件下的情况。例如：

- (1) It is said that the river has a crocodile in it. Swimming in it can be dangerous.

据说这条河里有条鳄鱼。在里面游泳是危险的。

- (2) Exercising alone can be boring.

一个人锻炼是无趣的。

4. **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。

(Reading: Festivals and Celebrations)

get together 意为“聚会，一同度过”。get-together 作名词，意思是“联欢会”。

例如：

- (1) They got together to discuss the matter.

他们聚在一起讨论这个问题。

- (2) A get-together will be held to celebrate Teachers' Day.

将要开一个联欢会来庆祝教师节。

have fun 是一个短语，和 have a good time 同义；fun 是不可数名词。例如：

- (3) Did you have fun with your friends?

你和朋友们玩得开心吗？

- (4) It is fun to swim in summer.

夏天游泳有趣。

5. **When foreigners hear about the story, they call it a Chinese Valentine's story.** 外国人听到这个故事，就将它称为中国的情人节故事。

(Reading: A Sad Love Story)

“call+宾语+宾补”句型，意思是“把……称为……”。例如：

- (1) A man calling himself a scholar asked to see you. (宾语 himself, 宾语 scholar)

一个自称“学者”的人请求见你。

- (2) Everyone called him little Tom.

大家都称他小汤姆。

这个句型的被动形式也很常用。例如：

- (3) Mark Twain was called a writer who understood boys.

马克·吐温被称为了解男孩们的作家。

- (4) Nothing can be called unknowable.

没有什么事物可以被认为是不可知的。

6. **A group of very cold tourists are sitting in a café in old Quebec, drinking hot coffee to try to warm up.** 一群受冻的游客坐在老魁北克的一家咖啡屋，喝着热咖啡以取暖。

(Reading: Winter Carnival in Quebec)

drinking hot coffee 中 drinking 充当状语，而不是和 sitting 并列。英语中的并列结构有 A and B 或 A, B, and C。例如：

(1) He was sitting in the sofa and reading a big book. (并列)

He was sitting in the sofa, reading a big book. (reading 不是谓语)

他坐在沙发上, 读着一本大书。

warm up 是一个短语, 意思是“变暖”, 还可以指“热身, 做准备动作”。例如:

(2) Every athlete should warm up before entering a game.

每个运动员开始比赛前都应该做热身运动。

7. **The more brave of heart may try the canoe races.** 更勇敢的可能会去参加划舟比赛。

(Reading: Winter Carnival in Quebec)

brave of heart 是形容词短语, 意思和 brave heart 这个名词短语一样。例如:

(1) You are interested in this kind of sport? It is an activity for the brave of heart.

你喜欢这类运动了? 这是一个为勇者而设的运动。

The more brave of heart 中 more 修饰 brave, 起比较作用。例如:

(2) “Brave of heart” is a more old fashioned phrase.

“勇敢的心”是一个较为过时的短语。

## 二、词汇碰撞

1. **mean v.** 打算; 准备让……做/成为……

mean 表示“意思”, “意味着”, 注意其介词搭配。例如:

(1) What do you mean by that?

你那样是什么意思?

(2) The green light means that you can pass.

绿灯意味着你可以通过。

mean 表示“准备使……”, 是我们在这个单元需要掌握的。例如:

(3) Festivals are meant to celebrate important events.

节日就是(准备被用来)庆祝重要事件的活动。

(4) My father meant me to be a doctor when I was young.

在我小的时候, 父亲就准备让我成为一个医生。

mean 还可以组成“mean sb/sth for...”的结构。例如:

(5) He was meant for (to be) a doctor.

本来是准备把他培养成为医生的。

(6) The book is meant for senior high school student.

这本书是给高中生用的。

2. **take place v.** 发生; 举行

不及物动词, 不能用作被动态。例如:

(1) The performance did not take place after all.

演出最终没有发生。

(2) The meeting took place after a long time's absence.

见面发生在长久分别之后。

happen 也有“发生”之意, 也是不及物动词, 没有被动态。例如:

(3) I remember the whole thing as if it happened yesterday.



我记得整件事情,就像昨日才发生一样。

要区分 take place 和 take sb's/sth's place, 后者是“代替”之意。例如:

- (4) He was not able to attend the meeting, so his assistant took his place.

他无法出席会议,所以他的助手代替他(出席会议)。

- (5) Plastic will take the place of iron and steel as construction material.

塑料将替代钢铁作为建筑材料。

### 3. plenty n. 丰富,充足,多;富裕

- (1) They lit fires and made music because they thought these festivals would bring a year of plenty.

他们点燃篝火,演奏音乐,因为他们认为这些节日活动会带来富足的一年。

- (2) They always gave us plenty to eat.

他们总是给我们很多吃的。

plenty 后接 of, 可修饰可数名词或不可数名词。例如:

- (3) We have plenty of time to catch the train.

我们有充足的时间赶火车。

- (4) There are plenty of men out of work.

有很多人失业。

plenty 还可以当副词用,修饰形容词、副词或动词。例如:

- (5) There is plenty more paper.

纸还多得得很。

in plenty 是个固定短语,意为“很多,处于优裕环境之中”。例如:

- (6) They live in plenty.

他们生活富裕。

### 4. satisfy v. 使幸福,使愉快;使满足,使满意

satisfy 是及物动词,所以一定要有宾语,或者用它的形容词形式作表语表达相同的意思。例如:

- (1) This work does not satisfy me.

这件工作我不满意。

- (2) I am not satisfied with this work.

我不满意这件工作。

satisfied, satisfying 和 satisfactory 都是形容词,但是,使用时要注意区分。

例如:

- (3) The dog was satisfied to meet its owner. (感到满意、高兴)

这只狗见到它的主人很高兴。

- (4) It's satisfying to play a game really well. (令人满意、高兴)

真正玩好一种游戏是很惬意的。

- (5) In fact, I'm sure that's the only satisfactory way out. (令人满意的)

我想,事实上那是唯一令人满意的解决方法。

satisfaction 是名词。例如:

- (6) He looked at his work with a smile of satisfaction.

他看着他的作品，露出满意的微笑。

### 5. lead v. 领导，带领；导致；领先

lead 和 to 可以构成 lead sb to do 或 lead sb to sth。从用法上可以看出，lead 后的 to 可以是不定式，也可以是介词。例如：

- (1) He led us to his home.

他把我们带到他家。

- (2) What led you to think so?

是什么促使你这样想的？

- (3) They think that this will lead the ancestors back to earth.

他们认为这将领着先祖回到世间。

lead to 短语中 lead 作不及物动词。例如：

- (4) The incident led to the war.

这个事件导致了战争。

lead 表示“在……方面引领，领先”时，介词用 in。例如：

- (5) Africa leads the world in the production of diamonds and gold.

在钻石和黄金生产方面，非洲居世界首位。

- (6) Who is leading in the race?

赛跑谁领先？

### 6. in memory of 为了纪念……

此短语常用作状语或后置定语。例如：

- (1) 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事。

- (2) They set up a monument in memory of the hero.

为了纪念那位英雄，他们建了一座纪念碑。

in memory of 也可以用 to the memory of 代替。例如：

- (3) He took up painting to the memory of his father.

他开始从事画画，为的是纪念他的父亲。

类似用法的短语还有 in search of, in honor of, in defence of 等。

### 7. gain v. 获得，得到；增进

gain 有“逐渐增长、积累”之意。例如：

- (1) You will gain experiences by working on the campus radio or magazine.

通过在校园电台或校园杂志工作，你将增长见闻。

- (2) You seem to have gained weight after stopping smoking.

戒烟后你似乎胖了。

- (3) The leader helped gain India's independence.

这位领袖帮助印度获得独立。

gain 还有“(钟、表)走快”之意。例如：

- (4) This clock gains five minutes a day.

这只钟每天快 5 分钟。

gain 还可以用作名词。例如：

(5) No pains no gains.  
不劳则无获。

8. look forward to 盼望, 期待

to 在该短语中是介词。例如:

(1) We are all looking forward to our holiday.  
我们都盼望着假期。

(2) I'm looking forward to seeing you this summer vacation.  
我盼望今年暑假见到你。

9. admire v. 赞美, 赞赏, 钦佩

(1) Everybody admires him for his fine sense of humor.  
人人都钦佩他那绝妙的幽默感。

(2) I admire the way he leads his life.  
我钦佩他过生活的方式。

admire 还有“以赞赏的眼光看着”之意。例如:

(3) We stopped to admire the beautiful view.  
我们停下来观赏美景。

(4) The Chinese people admire the moon on the Mid-autumn Day.  
中国人在中秋节那天赏月。

10. word n. 话, 言语; 消息; 诺言

word 意为“消息”时, 不能加冠词, 也没有复数形式。例如:

(1) Word came that they had been defeated in the game.  
消息传来, 他们输了比赛。

word 意为“话”时, 可以用单数或复数。例如:

(2) He left without saying a word.  
他没有说一句话就离开了。

word 意为“诺言”时, 只能用单数。例如:

(3) I give you my word that I will return.  
我向你保证我会回来的。

(4) The boy kept his word.  
那孩子信守诺言。

**专项强练**

I. 翻译短语。

1. keep her word \_\_\_\_\_
2. hold one's breath \_\_\_\_\_
3. drown his sadness in wine \_\_\_\_\_
4. the arrival of Christopher Columbus \_\_\_\_\_
5. admire the moon \_\_\_\_\_
6. have fun \_\_\_\_\_
7. make music \_\_\_\_\_

8. turn up for the interview \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. in memory of the villagers' ancestors \_\_\_\_\_  
 10. day and night \_\_\_\_\_

## II. 翻译句子。

1. Festivals and celebrations of all kinds are held everywhere.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. Festivals can be held as an honor to famous people or to the gods.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. Finding that Zhinu was heart-broken, her mother decided to let the couple cross the Milky Way to meet once a year.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. Festivals let us enjoy life, be proud of our customs and forget our daily life for a little while.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## III. 根据汉语意思填上所缺的单词。

1. 在日本这个节日叫做盂兰盆节。  
 In Japan the \_\_\_\_\_ Obon.  
 2. 如果孩子们什么也没有得到，他们就可能捉弄人了。  
 If they are not given anything, the children \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ on others.  
 3. 这本书是为刚学英语的学生准备的。  
 The book is \_\_\_\_\_ students who have just begun to learn English.  
 4. 与他相处很舒服。  
 He is comfortable \_\_\_\_\_.

## 三、语法出击

### 情态动词 (I)

1. 情态动词具有助动词的功能，可以构成疑问句式、否定句式。同时情态动词本身有意义，而单纯的助动词本身是没有意义的。例如：

- (1) I must be off now.  
 我得走了。  
 (2) May I come in?  
 我可以进来吗?  
 (3) You should not talk loudly in the reading-room.

你不要在阅览室大声讲话。

2. 情态动词的含义需要逐个学习和记忆。让我们按照本单元 P5 Discovering useful structures 的顺序, 开始学习情态动词的意思和用法。例如:

- (1) He can speak English well.

他能说好英语。

can 表示“现在的能力”, 如果表示“过去的能力”, 就要用 could。例如:

- (2) I could swim across the river when I was young, but now I can't.

年轻时我可以游到河对岸, 可现在我游不过去了。

- (3) No one could finish the test last week.

上周的试卷没有人能够完成。

can 用来“征求意见或得到允诺”时, 没有过去与现在之分, could 的语气比 can 婉转。例如:

- (4) Could/Can you do me a favor?

帮我一个忙, 好吗?

在这里 could 比 can 语气委婉。

- (5) Could you please show me the way to Beihai Park?

您能告诉我去北海公园怎么走吗?

“Can you please...” 不常用, 但可以用“Will you please...” 或“Would you please...”。

- (6) The teacher said that we could not leave early. (这句 could 不能用 can 代替, 因为是转述 said 之后的宾语从句。)

老师说我们不可以提早离开。

can 还有描述“往往会……”的用法。例如:

- (7) Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals can be very happy events.

收获和感恩的节日往往是非常喜庆的事件。

may 用来表示“征求意见或得到允诺”, 和 can 意思一样, 也没有过去与现在之分, might 的语气比 may 婉转。例如:

- (8) May/Might we see the awards for the teams?

我们可以看看授予那些队的奖品吗?

may 还可表达说话者所指的“可能性”, might 比 may “可能性”小, 表明说话者的语气。could 也可用作此意, 但 can 不能。例如:

- (9) She might/may/could give you some new clothing. (But I am not sure.)

她大概会给你一些新衣物。

- (10) The hunters are lost. They could/may/might starve.

猎人们迷路了。他们可能饿坏了。

may 还可用来表示祝愿, 这时不用 might。例如:

- (11) May you live happily.

希望你生活幸福。

will 作助动词用时, 表示将来, 但是, 作情态动词用时, 就有“愿意、答应对方”的意思。例如:

- (12) I'll call you tomorrow.  
我将(愿意/答应你)明天打电话给你。
- (13) Will you spare me a few minutes? (用于第二人称, 表示“征求意见”。)  
可以占用你几分钟吗?  
would 后接 like, love, wish 是固定搭配, 表示“想要……”, 后接不定式。  
例如:
- (14) Would you like to join us for dinner?  
你想跟我们一起吃饭吗?  
would 还可表示“过去常常……”。例如:
- (15) Often he would dress up like a rich man.  
他(以前)总是打扮得像个有钱人。  
正如 will 用于第二人称时一样, shall 用于第一、第三人称表示“征求意见”。  
例如:
- (16) Shall he go with you?  
他跟你一起去好吗?
- (17) Shall I open the window?  
我开窗好吗?  
should 在间接引语中才是 shall 的过去时形式, 否则, should 表示的是现在的意思, 意为“必须, 应该”。例如:
- (18) You should arrive at the airport two hours before he goes.  
你应该在他去前 2 小时到达机场。
- (19) I asked if he should come for his award. (比较: Shall he come for his award?)  
我问他要不要来拿奖品。
- (20) It's nearly five o'clock. The taxi should be here soon. (照常理的推测。)  
快 5 点了。的士应该快到了。  
must 除了表示“必须”之外, 还有“必定、准是”之意, 但要用于肯定句型。  
否定的推测, 则要用 can't, 不用 mustn't。例如:
- (21) You must be joking. That can't be true.  
你一定是开玩笑。那不可能是真的。

### 专项强练

指出下列句子中情态动词所表示的意思。

- On this important feast day, people might eat food in the shape of skulls, and cakes with bones on them. \_\_\_\_\_
- May I make some suggestions? \_\_\_\_\_
- It's eight o'clock. He should be here at any moment. \_\_\_\_\_
- The light is on. He must be reading now. \_\_\_\_\_
- Could you do me a favor? \_\_\_\_\_
- Could I use your telephone?  
—Yes, of course you can. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Can it be our teacher? No, it can't be him. He is away on holiday now. \_\_\_\_\_
8. If you will wait for a while, our manager will come soon. \_\_\_\_\_
9. They would sit at the door chatting when the sun appeared in the sky. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I would love to share my opinions with you. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 四、听力磨合

##### I. 听教材 P6 录音 (Listening and speaking), 从 A, B, C 中选出正确答案。

- ( ) 1. Which does Carla not mention?
  - A. Shoes.
  - B. Hat.
  - C. Socks.
- ( ) 2. What degrees will it be outside?
  - A. 35.
  - B. 33.
  - C. 36.
- ( ) 3. What should they do at the north end of the parking lot?
  - A. They should park their cars there.
  - B. They should meet there.
  - C. They should set their time there.
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ make it impossible to hear anyone speak.
  - A. The center of the city
  - B. The loudspeakers
  - C. The water on sale

##### II. 听 Workbook P41 录音 (Listening), 从 A, B, C 中选出正确答案。

- ( ) 1. When does Easter come in the Christian world?
  - A. Winter.
  - B. Spring.
  - C. Autumn.
- ( ) 2. Why is Easter always celebrated on a Sunday?
  - A. People were going to meet the dead on a Sunday.
  - B. It is said that Jesus rose from a Sunday.
  - C. It is said that Jesus came to life on a Sunday.
- ( ) 3. Easter eggs are colored by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. children
  - B. parents
  - C. Jesus

##### III. 听 Workbook P45 录音 (Listening Task), 填上所缺的单词 (每空一词)。

Flowers are part of many (1) \_\_\_\_\_, and, in some countries, the festival's main focus! For example, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Cherry Blossom Festival is celebrated every spring. When flowers (3) \_\_\_\_\_ out on the cherry trees, friends and families have picnics under the trees, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ by a sea of beautiful pink flowers. There are other activities for the festival, such as (5) \_\_\_\_\_, music performances and folk dancing, but the main activity is just going out to enjoy the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the flowers. Another festival about flowers is the Well-Dressing Festival in the (7) \_\_\_\_\_. This very old festival is celebrated by small towns in Derbyshire. People use flowers, nuts, seeds and other things to (8) \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful pictures in (9) \_\_\_\_\_ clay around an old well. These pictures can take (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to seven days to finish, but they (11) \_\_\_\_\_ only a few days before the flowers and other things (12) \_\_\_\_\_ out. Often school classes will

work together to make (13) \_\_\_\_\_ well-dressing.

Easter does not celebrate flowers, but flowers are an important part of the festival. The Easter lily has become a (14) \_\_\_\_\_ symbol of Easter because its clean, white beauty is a (15) \_\_\_\_\_ of new life.

Many holidays have the (16) \_\_\_\_\_ of giving flowers to a loved one. For Valentine's Day, a man might give his girlfriend or wife some beautiful (17) \_\_\_\_\_. For Mother's Day, many countries have the (18) \_\_\_\_\_ of children from young to old (19) \_\_\_\_\_ their mothers with a gift of flowers, such as carnations.

In all these festivals and many more, flowers are often used to express new life or love for someone. When is the last time you bought or received flowers as (20) \_\_\_\_\_ of a festival?

## 五、经典题例

1. There's no light on—they \_\_\_\_\_ be at home. (2006 年全国卷)  
A. can't                      B. mustn't                      C. needn't                      D. shouldn't

[评析] 选 A。本题考查情态动词否定形式的意义。can't 表示“不可能”，mustn't 表示“禁止”，needn't 表示“不必”，shouldn't 表示“不应该”。本句意为：“灯没亮——他们不可能在家。”

2. If it were not for the fact that she \_\_\_\_\_ sing, I would invite her to the party. (2006 年福建卷)

A. couldn't                      B. shouldn't                      C. can't                      D. might not

[评析] 选 C。本题考查情态动词。但是，本题设置了一个虚拟语气“if it were not for...”对答题有一定的干扰作用。关键要注意 the fact 后面的从句，指的是现在的情况，所以要选 C 而不能选 A。

3. Some aspects of a pilot's job \_\_\_\_\_ be boring, and pilots often \_\_\_\_\_ work at inconvenient hours. (2006 年湖南卷)

A. can; have to                      B. may; can                      C. have to; may                      D. ought to; must

[评析] 选 A。本题主要考查情态动词的用法。“飞行员工作的某些方面往往是乏味的，而且飞行员不得不经常在不方便的时候工作。”第一空表示“常常可能”，用 can；第二空表示“客观上不得不”，用 have to。

4. —I think I'll give Bob a ring.  
—You \_\_\_\_\_. You haven't been in touch with him for ages. (2006 年江苏卷)

A. will                      B. may                      C. have to                      D. should

[评析] 选 D。should 表示“应该”，含有“这样做是对的”的意思。will 表示“会”，may 表示“可能”，have to 表示“不得不”。



### 拓展视野

#### Festivals in China



1. New Year's Day (January 1st) 元旦
2. Spring Festival (the first to third days of the first lunar month) 春节
3. Lantern Festival (the fifteenth day of the first lunar month) 元宵节
4. International Working Women's Day (March 8th) 国际妇女节
5. International Labor Day/May Day (May 1st) 国际劳动节
6. Chinese Youth Day (May 4th) 五四青年节
7. Dragon Boat Festival (the fifth day of the fifth lunar month) 端午节
8. International Children's Day (June 1st) 国际儿童节
9. Army Day (August 1st) 八一建军节
10. Mid-Autumn Festival (the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month) 中秋节
11. Double Ninth Festival (the ninth day of the ninth lunar month) 重阳节
12. Teacher's Day (September 10th) 教师节
13. National Day (October 1st) 国庆节

#### American Holidays

1. New Year's Day (January 1st) 元旦
2. Martin Luther King Day (the third Monday in January) 马丁·路德·金纪念日
3. President's Day (the third Monday in February) 总统日
4. Valentine's Day (February 14th) 情人节
5. Easter (usually in March or April, 春分月圆后的第一个星期日) 复活节
6. April Fool's Day (April 1st) 愚人节
7. Memorial Day (May 30th) 阵亡将士纪念日
8. Mother's Day (the second Sunday in May) 母亲节
9. Father's Day (the third Sunday in June) 父亲节
10. Independence Day (July 4th) 独立日
11. Labor Day (the first Monday in September) 劳动节
12. Halloween (October 31st) 万圣节
13. Thanksgiving Day (the fourth Thursday of November) 感恩节
14. Christmas Day (December 25th) 圣诞节

### 自我评估1

#### I. 单词拼写。(10分)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ (习俗) of lighting the Olympic flame goes back centuries.
2. 45 people were \_\_\_\_\_ (淹没) in this accident.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ (夫妻) have no child.
4. The greatness of Mahatma Gandhi was that he helped gain India's \_\_\_\_\_ (独立) from Britain.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (主动提出) to help look into the case.
6. He opened his eyes wide in \_\_\_\_\_ (钦佩).
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (消息) got round quickly.