

## 英 语

3

第三册

# Teacher's Book

## 教学参考书

(修订本)

主编 王立善 戴宗显 审校 董蔚君

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### 前言

中等职业教育国家规划教材《英语》是根据《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》的要求,紧密结合中等职业学校教学实际和培养目标的需求编写的。教材的起点与义务教育初中英语教学的基本要求相衔接,是中等职业学校基础英语教学阶段用书。

随着英语教学改革的进展及普通初中《英语课程标准》的推行,结合中等职业学校对本教材使用的反馈建议,为进一步满足中职英语教学需求,本套教材在 2001 年版的基础上进行了第一次修订。

本套教材的教学目标是:在初中英语教学的基础上,使学生巩固、扩大英语语言基础知识,发展听、说、读、写基本技能,重视阅读能力的同时,促进学生自主学习与合作学习的能力,确保共核英语教学内容并为顺利过渡到专门用途英语教学阶段和为学生今后进一步学习和发展打下良好基础。

本套教材适应不同地区、不同程度的中职学生的英语水平,在分单元教学模块中具有弹性要求。体现了中等职业教育的理念和特色,充分注意了中职学校学生的特点和需求,兼顾了不同基础水平学生的提高:既适应基础水平较低的学生的提高,使之能够完成大纲规定的基本要求;同时也适应基础水平相对较高的学生,为他们提供了切合实用的培养综合语言运用能力的教学资料,使之完成大纲规定的较高要求,并与高职招生、对口升学及相应的英语水平考试相衔接。

教材语篇选材内容贴近现代生活,富有较强的时代气息,有利于提高学生的人文素养。 在话题、功能、结构相结合的教学途径上,配合现代的任务型语言教学模式,组织安排了不 同层次和多种形式的"任务型"教学活动。给教师以创造性教学空间,给学生以主动参与、 乐于实践的任务项目。教材对英语语言知识和技能训练作了系统安排,循序渐进,循环反复, 有利于学生构建语言知识和语言能力系统。

本套教材含有主干教材 1—4 册、配套《教学参考书》1—4 册、配套《练习册》1—4 册、外籍教师录音教学磁带每册 2—3 盒、教学多媒体课件光盘每册 2 盘。完成主干教材 1—2 册可以达到大纲规定的"基本要求"; 完成 1—3 册可达到大纲规定的"较高要求"; 对英语要求较高的专业和愿意继续深造的学生,完成四册主干教材,可为今后的学习奠定坚实的基础。

我们还编写了《中职英语》(预备级)教材。本书概括性地归纳了初中英语的基础词汇、基本语言知识和技能,以便英语基础较差或零起点的中职学生补学或自学复习初中英语,帮助他们在最短时间内顺利过渡到后续的学习。

本套教材每个教学单元的各种教学活动均以一个大纲规定的相关话题为主线,围绕该主线连缀"综合阅读"(Reading A)、"听力训练"(Listening)、"口语训练"(Speaking)、"完全理解性阅读"(Reading B)、"写作训练"(Writing)和"语法"(Grammar)等六个模块。其中以"综合阅读"(Reading A)为核心向"听"、"说"、"读"、"写"等语言技能和词汇、语法等语言项目辐射,体现了既传授语言知识,又重视语言技能训练,把语言知识内化成语言能力的编写指导思想,在内容与构成形式上具有较强的可操作性。而且在教学单元中的每个

模块后均提供了相应的应用性练习,可供教师用于课堂教学中的即时训练和检验。

《英语》每个教学单元的六个模块可由教师根据学生水平、教学环境和学时等具体情况,以 Reading A 为核心与其他模块进行灵活组合搭配。

本套教材各单元均可通过"Warm up",预习与单元话题相关的词汇、短语,并启发学生思考相关问题。

"综合阅读"(Reading A)是每个教学单元的核心。以《大纲》中的"话题"为纲选材编写,拓展学生的文化视野,激发学生阅读的兴趣,同时提供学习语法结构、功能和词汇及短语的材料,突出阅读技能的培养。根据学生的基础情况,给予适当的时间,训练学生通过阅读抓住要点,理解文章内涵,汲取书面信息等等;通过有情节的课文教学,结合语言技能操练来进行词汇和语法结构教学,重点是教学目标中提出的 Hot wrods 和 Useful expressions,使学生掌握词义、词的用法。教学中应注意词不离句,句不离文,强调反复的操练和使用。为使学生尽可能运用阅读材料中的词汇、固定表达方式和语法结构,教师可根据学生实际,创造性地设计并使学生运用语言完成一些有成果的任务型活动。模块中的 Practice 及学生《练习册》中提供了较充分的训练练习,供教师根据学生具体情况灵活运用。

"听力训练"(Listening)模块提供了培养听力技能的材料,包括听要点,听细节,听发音相似词及词形在语句中的变化,听语句重音和语调对句意的作用,听口语习惯表达法,听信息内容,听特定的细节等,并通过听力活动发展说的技能。听力材料有各种不同的文体,如会话、传记、记叙文、电话、报导等,这类练习(包括《练习册》中的听力练习),全部录在听力训练录音带上,《教学参考书》中给出了听力材料的原文。

听力训练的步骤建议:

- 1. 听前导入, 教师用英语介绍语境和相关词汇及习惯表达方式。
- 2. 布置听力任务,务必使学生明确该做什么、注意什么、怎么做及具体要求和标准。
- 3. 放录音,必要时可中途停顿,可多放几遍,及时进行指导并对难点和某一特定辨听技能反复操练。
- 4. 听后检查答案, 开展小组讨论或口头完成教师设计的任务型活动, 做到听、说结合, 最后总结指导。

"口语训练"(Speaking)模块按"大纲"的日常交际用语项目提供了相应的口语训练材料,联系生活实际,有真实感,适用于日常交际。训练目标是既要学会陈述,又要学会提问。鼓励并指导学生用英语交流情况、看法,并能就特定话题展开讨论。口语训练中老师应尽力鼓励学生开口,帮助学生树立信心,不责备,不打断,不过分强调学生的语音,只要开口就好。

口语操练步骤建议:

- 1. 教师设计并用英语介绍语境。
- 2. 布置口语操练任务;务必使学生明确该做什么、怎么做及具体要求和标准。
- 3. 做好分组或编演角色分工。
- 4. 分组齐声说,以增强信心,鼓励开口。
- 5. 教师与学生或学生与学生一对一对话,或小组讨论、编演。发动尽可能多的同学开口参与。
  - 6. 以鼓励为主的总结指导。

7. 指导完成《练习册》中的口语练习。

"完全理解性阅读"(Reading B) 模块与 Reading A 话题相关,按基本要求可作为一般性阅读训练材料。按较高要求,可以配合"综合阅读"进行词汇、短语和相关能力的训练。

"写作训练"(Writing):在主干教材和《练习册》中都有写作练习。练习类型有:一、填词补充成文的比较简单的写作练习;二、模仿套写:三、按提示语或按提出的启发性问题编写;四、自由写作或命题作文;文体有信函、通知、记叙文等。写作中必须严格要求字迹工整;立意好的、连词造句好的均要给予表扬。学生写作练习一般有如下步骤:

- 1. 构思。
- 2. 写提纲。
- 3. 起草。
- 4. 检查修改。
- 5. 定稿。

"语法"(Grammar)将涵盖"大纲"中规定的语法项目。语法知识的掌握最终是为了学生能正确地使用语言,任务型语言教学同样重视语言知识和语法的学习。语法教学的处理方法有归纳法和演绎法等,本教材倾向于任务型教学模式所倡导的让学生在学过的几个单元中发现、总结、归纳规则的方法,并适当扩展,以培养学生自主学习与探究的能力。本教材的语法模块相对集中,归纳了相应的语法要点,供教师根据语法项目的功能,相对集中地开展基础知识和基本运用技能的训练,引导学生参与以关注准确性为主的任务型语言训练活动。语法模块中的说明和例句有助于学生自学,自主归纳和扩展。教师可根据"实用为主,够用为度"的原则适度讲解语法模块中的内容,并指导完成 Practice 和《练习册》中的相关语法练习。

本书是与《英语》配套的教师用书,紧密配合主干教材,分单元提出了"教学目标",按教学单元的构成顺序对各模块分别提出了"教学要求"、"教学建议"和"教学参考材料"以及听力训练的录音原文,各模块 Practice 的答案和 Reading A、B 的参考译文等,供教师参考使用。其中"教学建议"仅供教师参考,教师还应结合教学班的实际研究设计更有效的教学过程和方法。主干教材本身就给教师为取得良好教学效果开辟了充分发挥才智的余地和空间。

本书为《英语》第三册的《教学参考书》(修订本)。由王立善、戴宗显主编;董蔚君审校;责任编辑方鸣。参加编写的人员有韩书华、余达人、宁凤荣、乔阔、徐明、雷淑雅、张彦林、李恩相、王淙等。

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## Unit 1

## I. 教学目标

Aims	Reading A		Read	Reading B		
Hot words	growth, regions, duration, relatives incentive, reward, e	, official, facility	y, construct, oc	inate, scenery, ecupy, elegant, onduct, scenic, flect		
Useful expressions	by the end of, the as though, spring as, other than, to be), consist of, respect to, benefit	up, to be define to be considered (t , in addition, with	divide into, dream of, together with			
Structures	es "倍数","长、宽、高"等相关数量的表达。					
	Listening	Speaking	Reading	Writing		
Skills	能词短和判训所下确所及变情明,文短断综需,地应某的力生息快出的词完实验,在的速空内词成,在的速空内词成,在的速空内词成,	要导表某简排意句照头景程等学欢形风、及项。给绍,排生迎式景日要的并材某说非常品,排出,点程求常能料一明事情的对的安注用伤口风日宜	Reading A 为综合性精大,为确理,并不是一个,为确定,并不是一个,对,对。 Reading B 为,是是一个,对,是一个,并能不是一个,并是一个,并是一个,并是一个,并是一个,并是一个,并是一个,并是一个,并	能运用所提示的 短语和句式,描 写你所生活的表 方。要求最强 楚,无明显在 60 个词左右。		
	填空练习。「	等。	理解文章大意及 主要语言点。			

### Ⅱ. 教学要求与建议

#### 1. Warm up

(1) 检查学生预习生词和短语的情况,然后提出如下问题,对学生可能遇到的生词和短语,给予必要的提示。

Did you make a travel during your holiday?

What do you think of (the) tourism in China?

Are there any beautiful sceneries in your hometown?

(2) 教师提出 Warm up 中的三个问题,对于学生的回答教师可给予必要的指导,以顺利导入课文教学。

#### 2. Section 1 Reading A

#### , (1) 教学要求

Reading A 是本单元的精读课文,应精讲多练,使学生能够掌握教学目标中列出的 Hot words 和 Useful Expressions 的基本用法,学习"倍数"及"长宽高"等数量的表达。能用较正确的语音、语调朗读课文和复述课文。

#### (2) 教学建议

A. 教师可用英语简述课文内容:

Tourism is now very important in economy in recent years. It has become one of the fastest growing industries, because the growth rate of tourism has been greater than that of the world economy. Many resorts appear in areas where there is sun and sea.

People travel for many reasons. Some people travel entirely for spending their free time, for pleasure, others for their health or for visiting their relatives and friends. But sometimes people travel on business. All of these people are called tourists. There is another kind of business travel which is offered by a company or an organization in order to reward or encourage their employees.

Tourism is not a single industry. Many producers also benefit from it and at the same time it offers many job opportunities for society. So if it is properly planned, organized and managed, it can bring enjoyment, wealth and a better life to many people.

给学生4分钟时间进行快速阅读,然后回答 Practice I 中的几个问题,教师借此检查学生快速搜集信息的能力,应注意培养这种能力。

- B. 对教学目标中提出的 Hot words 和 Useful Expressions 的用法及相关的主要语言点(language points)进行必要的举例讲解,"教学参考材料"中的内容视教学实际参考使用。
- C. 引导学生第二次详读课文,完成 Reading A 的 Practice II 练习,领读课文,使学生能较流畅地朗读和口头复述课文内容,布置课后完成练习册中相关练习。

#### (3) 教学参考材料

① Money spent on international tourism ---- the travel of tourists from one country to another ---- had been more than 20 billion dollars a year by the end of last century.

旅行者们从一个国家到另一个国家的国际间的旅行花掉的钱,到上个世纪末每年就已超过 200 亿美元。

by the end of ...在句中作时间状语, 意为"到……末为止"。如果其后接表示过去的时间,则句中的谓语动词要用过去完成时;如果其后接表示将来的时间,则句中谓语动词要用将来完成时。例如:

By the end of last year, the hunters had killed 12 tigers.

到去年年底为止,这些猎人已杀死了12只老虎。

By the end of 1999 the production of the bicycles had increased to 250 per day.

到 1999 年年末, 自行车的生产已经增加到每天 250 辆。

By the end of next year, we will have completed the project.

到明年年末, 我们就完成了这项工程。

句中 spent on international tourism 是过去分词短语作后置定语,相当于一个定语从句(= which was spent on international tourism),修饰 money。第六段中的 offered by an organization ...也是过去分词短语作定语,修饰 trip。

② Indeed, the growth rate of tourism has generally been greater than that of the world economy. 的确,旅游业的增长率一般已超过了世界经济的增长率。

句中 the growth rate of tourism 意思是"旅游业的增长率,增长速度"。

the growth rate "增长率", the rate of interest "利率", the death rate "死亡率", 例如:

The growth rate of the economy has become greater during the last ten years.

近十年来,经济的增长率已有很大提高。

What is the birth rate in this area now? 目前该地区的出生率是多少?

③ It seems as though a new resort area springs up every day where there is sun and sea. 似乎在只要是有阳光和海水的地方,每天都会有一处新的旅游胜地出现。

在句子中 sun 和 sea 不带定冠词 the,指的是阳光和海水。

seem 连系动词,作"似乎是"解,用在 It seems as if/though ....的结构中, 表示"看来好像"、"似乎"的意思。又如:

It seems as though there will be a storm. 看来好像有一场大风暴。

It seems as if he is right. 看上去好像他是对的。

It seemed as though he knew nothing about it. 他好像对这事一无所知。

句中的 spring (sprang, sprung)用作动词, spring up 作"(突然地或迅速地) 出现、发展、生长"解,又如:

Weeds sprang up in that field. 那片田地很快长满了杂草。

New buildings were springing up all over the city. 全市各处很快盖起了新楼房。

A good idea sprang up in her mind. 她突然产生一个好想法。

4 The shores of the Mediterranean and the Caribbean Sea, as well as the Pacific regions,

have been greatly developed over the past few years. 在过去的几年里,地中海和加勒比海海岸以及太平洋沿岸地区已经有了很大的发展。

' The Mediterranean (地中海)是世界上最长的陆间海,位于南欧、北非与西南亚之间,东西长 4000 公里,南北平均宽度约 800 公里。西端通过直布罗陀海峡(the Strait of Gibraltar)与大西洋沟通,最窄处只有 13.5 公里。所以大西洋的水注入地中海,地中海的水倒流进大西洋,需要 80 年才能完成这种水的交换过程。

注意,the Mediterranean = the Mediterranean Sea。在江、河、湖、海等名称前一般要加定冠词。例如:the Yangtze River(长江),the West Lake(西湖),the Atlantic Ocean(大西洋)等。

the Caribbean Sea 加勒比海,位于安的列斯群岛和中美洲、南美洲大陆之间,有"美洲地中海"之称。西北连墨西哥湾,西南经巴拿马运河通太平洋。面积 275.4 万平方公里。北赤道暖流和南赤道暖流的北支绕经东西两侧并斜贯中部称加勒比海。盛产金枪鱼、海龟、软体类动物等,是太平洋和大西洋之间、南北美洲之间许多航线必经之路。

over the past few years "在过去的几年里"。

over / in the past + 一段时间,表示"在过去的……里"常与完成时连用。例如:

He has made great progress in English over the past 10 years.

在过去的十年里,他在英语方面已取得了很大进步。

We have been busy at our lessons in the past few weeks.

最近几周我们一直在忙着我们的功课。

What has happened over the past few days? 在过去的几天里发生什么事了?

⑤ A tourist is usually defined as a person who is visiting some place other than his usual residence for more than 24 hours. 旅游者一般被定义为在平时居住地以外的某地进行观光游览 24 小时以上的人。

some "某一个",表示不确定的人、物或地点。后面的名词应是单数。又如:

Her parents wanted to send her to some good girls' school.

她父母想把她送到某一所好的女子学校。

He's living at some place in South America. 他住在南美洲的某个地方。

Ask some student to help me quickly. 快让一个学生来帮我。

句中 define 意思是 "下定义"、"释为", define ... as ...作 "给······下定义为······"解,例如:

We may define a square as a rectangle with four equal sides. 我们可以给正方形下定义为一个四边相等的长方形。

other than (= except) "除了……"、"不同于……",例如:

He has no close friends other than me. 除了我以外他没有好朋友。

Her son seldom speaks to her other than to ask for something.

她儿子除了向她要东西以外,很少跟她说话。

They were given nothing other than dry bread and water for their evening meal. 晚饭除了给他们干面包和水之外,别的什么也没给他们。

⑥ A tourist is different by the duration of his trip from an excursionist, who is away from his usual residence for less than 24 hours, or at most a weekend. 一个旅行者以其旅行持续的时间而有别于游览者,游览者离开他的常住地不足 24 小时,或最多一个周末。bv "依照……"、"以……",又如:

I set my watch by the standard clock of the customs house.

我的表是依照海关的标准时钟调准的。

Don't judge a person by his looks. 不要以貌取人。

What do you mean by that? 你那么说是什么意思?

be different from "不同于……"、"区别于……",又如:

This visit is very different from last time. 本次访问很不同于上一次。

He's very different from his parents. 他跟他父母完全不同。

句中 at (the) most 是 "至多"、"最多"的意思, 其反义词组是 at (the) least "最少"、"至少"。又如:

I can pay only fifteen pounds at the most. 我最多只能付 15 英镑。

There are 30 people in the hall at most. 大厅里最多有 30 人。

⑦ Still other people travel to visit friends or relatives. 还有其他人旅行走访朋友亲戚。 句中的 relative 用作可数名词,意思是"亲戚"、"亲属",又如:

The girl is a distant relative of mine. 那个女孩是我的一个远亲。

During the Spring Festival I visited a few relatives.

在春节期间我走访了几家亲戚。

relative 常用作形容词,意思是"相对的"、"成比例的",例如:

Supply is relative to demand. 供应要与需求保持一定的比例。

They are living in relative comfort. 他们现在生活比较舒适。

8 All of these people are generally considered tourists since the main reason for their trips is recreation. 由于他们的旅行主要是为消遣娱乐,(所有)这些人一般被称为旅游者。句中 consider 作"认为"解,常用于 consider sb / sth (to be) sb /sth,例如:

We considered the work (to be) very important. 我们认为这项工作非常重要。

He can't be considered an honest man. 他不能被认为是一个诚实的人。

He will be considered a weak leader. 他会被认为是一个软弱无能的领导。

recreation (n.)"业余消遣或娱乐"、"放松"、"休闲", 又如:

recreation ground (公共的)娱乐场

recreation room (私人住宅中的) 康乐室

My favourite recreation is chess. 我最喜欢的娱乐是下棋。

They usually walk and climb mountains for recreation.

他们常常为了消遣而散步和爬山。

Reading books is one kind of recreation. 读书是休闲的形式之一。

Among them are businessmen and government officials, as well as people attending meetings. 在这些人中有商人和政府官员,还有参加会议的人们。
本句是一个将状语提到句首,同时把主语和谓语颠倒的倒装句。这个状语通常是一

个介词短语。本句的正常语序应是: Businessmen and government officials, as well as people attending meetings are among them.

采用倒装的原因之一是为了保持句子平衡,使上下文紧密衔接。又如:

In a lecture hall of a university in England sits a professor.

在英国一所大学的报告厅里坐着一位教授。

By the window stood an old man. He seemed very sad.

窗户旁边站着一位老人,他似乎很伤心。

From the hole came a faint light. 从洞里射出一道微弱的灯光。

Along the road stood rows of tall trees.

大路沿线耸立着一排排的大树。

official 用作名词,作"官员"解,一般指政府的官员,又如:

His father is a bank official. 他父亲是银行高级职员。

The young man is a government official. 这位年轻人是一位政府官员。

attending meetings 是动词-ing 形式短语,在句中作后置定语,修饰 people。动词-ing 形式用作定语的时候很多。单独的-ing 形式作定语时,放在它所修饰的名词前面;短语作定语时,放在它所修饰的名词后面,例如:

China is a developing country. 中国是一个发展中国家。

They are building a railway leading to my hometown.

他们正在修建一条通往我家乡的铁路。

The woman standing over there is my aunt. 站在那儿的那个妇女是我姨妈。

They will also use the same transportation, accommodations and catering facilities as do holiday tourists. 他们也和度假旅游的人一样,利用同样的交通工具,住宿设施和膳食设施。

the same ... as .../the same as 是"和······一样"的意思。在 same 之前总要加定冠词 the。又如:

She looks the same as before. 她看上去同过去一样。

Do you think his jacket is the same as mine? 你认为他的夹克衫同我的一样吗?

The English teacher is about the same age as my father.

英语老师的年龄跟我父亲的年龄一般大。

Please meet me at the same place as you did yesterday.

请到你昨天见我的地方来见我。

句中的 catering 用作名词, 意思是"承办酒席"。例如:

Who did the catering for your son's wedding? 谁承办你儿子的婚礼酒席?

cater 用作动词, 作"提供饮食", cater for 意思是"设法适应……的需要", 例如:

The play center caters for children of all ages.

这个游乐中心适合所有年龄段的孩子。

TV programmes usually cater for all tastes. 电视节目常常适合所有人的口味。

① It is a trip offered by an organization, usually a company, to reward its employees or to encourage an employee to make a greater effort at work 它常常是单位,往往是一个公

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司所提供的旅游活动,来奖赏其雇员或是鼓励他们更加努力地工作。reward(v,) "给某人报酬"、"奖赏某人",又如:

Is this how you reward me for my help? 你就这样报答我对你的帮助吗?

She rewarded me with a smile. 她向我报之以微笑。

Anyone who can work out the problem will be rewarded.

凡是能解决这一问题的人将得到奖赏。

reward (n.) 作"报答"、"报酬"解, 例如:

He never does the work without reward. 他从来不做没有报酬的工作。

encourage (vt.)"鼓励", 常用于 encourage sb to do sth 结构, 表示"鼓励某人做某事", 又如:

The teacher encourages us to talk to her in English. 老师鼓励我们用英语同她谈话。 Your words encouraged me to go on with my study. 你的话鼓励我继续学习下去。

① It consists of many kinds of enterprises, such as transportation, travel agencies and governments that offer different services to the traveler. 它包含许多为旅客提供各种服务的企业,如交通,旅行社和政府部门。

consist of 作"由……组成/构成"解, 又如:

The group consists of ten members. 这一小组由十个人组成。

This is a mixture consisting of water and oil. 这是一种水和油的混合物。

enterprise 意思是"企业",用作可数名词。又如:

Watch-making and banking are the chief enterprises of the country.

制表业和金融业是这个国家的主要企业。

enterprise 还可用作"事业心"、"进取心"的意思,例如:

We need a spirit of enterprise if we are to overcome our difficulties.

如果我们要克服困难,我们需要有一种进取精神。

He is a man of great enterprise. 他是一位很有进取心的人。

In addition, there are businesses that serve both travelers and residents with respect to eating, shopping, recreation and entertainment. 此外,还有一些行业既为旅行者也为居民提供饮食、购物、休闲和娱乐服务。

in addition 意思是"除此之外",又如:

In addition, he has to teach me how to operate this machine.

此外,他还要教我如何操作这台机器。

The man made him work sixteen hours a day and beat him in addition.

那人让他一天干十六小时的活, 此外还打他。

with respect to ... 是介词短语,作"涉及、提到或关于某事"解,又如:

· With respect to your report, we shall print it next week.

关于你的报告,我们打算下周打印出来。

He wants to talk to you with respect to your journey.

他想和你谈谈关于你旅行的事。

With respect to your suggestion, we should discuss it further.

关于你的建议我们应该进一步讨论。

Many manufacturers of items such as sunglasses, cameras, video'cameras, film, sports clothing and shoes, and souvenirs also benefit from tourism. 像生产太阳镜、照相机、摄像机、胶卷,运动服装和鞋以及纪念品的许多制造商也从旅游业获得好处。

such ... as ... 作 "像……那样的"、"如……之类的"解。such 后跟名词,可以是可数名词,也可以是不可数名词。as 后跟名词或代词,也可以是表示比较的状语从句。例如:

She doesn't like such food as cake. 她不喜欢蛋糕之类的食物。

We don't enjoy such a book as that. 我们不喜欢那样的书。

Such people as Jim and Smith should be punished.

像吉姆和史密斯那样的人是应该受到惩罚的。

I have never seen such an interesting person as he is.

我从没见过像他那样有趣的人。

benefit from ... 意思是"受益于·····"、"得益于·····", 又如:

The young man hasn't benefit from the experience.

这位年轻人虽有经验但无长进。

Some people benefited from the new tax law. 一些人从新的税法中受益。

⑤ Tourism develops quickly in a climate of peace and prosperity. 旅游业在一派和平与繁荣的氛围中得以迅速发展。

句中的 climate 作"气氛"、"氛围"解,又如:

The climate of peace and prosperity remained in that country.

那个国家仍是一派和平、繁荣的景象。

I don't like the political climate of this area, 我不喜欢该地区的政治气氛。

If properly planned, organized, and managed, tourism can bring understanding, appreciation, wealth and a better life to all who are involved. 如果计划、组织和管理都得体的话,旅游可以给所有参与的人带来理解、相互欣赏、财富和更美好的生活。

句中的 If properly planned, organized, and managed ... 是一个省略句。相当于一个条件状语从句 (If it is properly planned, organized and managed ...) 当从句的主语与主句的主语相同,而从句的谓语动词是 be 动词时,则主语和 be 动词均可省略,而成为"when + 过去分词"结构。又如:

If finished, your exercises must be handed in immediately.

(If they are finished, ...) 如果完成了作业,就得马上交。

If taken too much, the medicine could do harm to your health. ( If it is taken too much, ...)

这种药如果服用太多,可能对你的健康造成危害。

Word Formation

OLD WORDS	NEW WORDS	WORD FORMATION
recently adv. 近来; 不久前	recent adj. 近期的	删后缀-ly
grow v. 生长; 种植	growth n. 生长	加后缀-th
manufacture n. /v. 制造	manufacturer n. 制造商	加后缀-(e)r
sun n. 太阳/glasses n. 眼镜	sunglasses n. 太阳镜	合成词
film n. 电影	film n. 胶卷	一词多义
understand v.	understanding n. 领会; 理解.	加后缀-ing

#### (4) 练习参考答案

#### **Practice**

#### I. Answer the following questions

- 1. The tourism industry is now playing an important role in the country's economy.
- 2. A tourist is a person who is visiting some place other than his usual residence for more than 24 hours, but an excursionist is away from his usual residence for less than 24 hours.
- 3. Many people travel entirely for recreation or pleasure; some travel for reasons of health; other people travel to visit friends and relatives; still others trauel on business.
- 4. It involves transportation, travel agencies, and also eating, shopping, recreation and entertainment.

#### II. Hot words

- 1. With respect to 2. regions 3. duration 4. defined
- 5. consists of 6. reward 7. sprang up 8. accommodations

#### 3. Section 2 Listening

#### (1) 教学要求

能听懂导游欢迎词,训练学生对短文某些细节、某些短语的辨听及判断能力,同时 训练学生在听清所需信息的前提下,能快速、准确地写出空白处所应填的内容。

#### (2) 教学建议

A. 在听录音之前,教师简介本段材料的内容,不妨对材料中的某些词和短语进行简单解释,如: for the next few days, be known as, thousands of years, starting point, figurines (陶俑), stay in, check in, detailed information 等,这样可避免学生在听写过程中遇到障碍。教师也可将材料中某些词的发音情况作些简单介绍;要求学生注意分意群理解长句子的含义,并从中注意搜集主要信息。

#### B. 布置听力任务:

在听音之前允许学生阅读带有空白的短文,理解短文的大致含义,并根据上下文来估计空白处可能需要填什么词。第一遍听音提示学生对短文含义的整体理解,注意

收集空白处的主要信息以及某些短语的含义,对较长的句子注意整体理解。第二遍听音,可以边听边写,在听写填空过程中,注意辨听旅游车号、西安的历史简介、日程安排等信息,其中特别注意要填写的短语及关键词,要根据内容需要确定其正确形式,如: with thousands of years, starting point, to visit the world famous, more detailed information about 等。

- C. 指导学生完成《练习册》中的听力练习。
- (3) 听力材料原文及参考答案(Tapescripts and keys)

Li Hua, a local tour guide in Xi'an, is giving the foreign tourists a welcome speech. Please listen to it and fill in the missing words to complete her speech according to what you have heard.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to Xi'an. My name is Li Hua. I am from the Blue Sky Travel Service. I will be your tour guide during your stay in Xi'an for the next few days.

First, let me introduce my colleague to you. This is Mr. Wang, our driver. His bus number is <u>XN654321</u>. Please remember the bus number. In the next two days you'll take <u>the same bus.</u>

Xi'an is known as "the Cradle (揺籃) of the Chinese Nationality". It was an ancient capital with thousands of years of history and the starting point of the "Silk Road". Xi'an was an important center in ancient China's economic and culture exchange with other countries. There are many places of historical interest here. In Xi'an you'll have the chance to visit the world-famous figurines (陶俑) of Qinshihuang's warriors and horses. In a word, you'll have a lot to see in Xi'an.

Now the bus is taking us to the hotel you're going to <u>stay in</u> --- the Guest House. After we <u>check in</u> and get settled, we'll meet at the lobby. I'll give you <u>more detailed information about</u> the itinerary (日程) and answer any questions you may have about your stay in Xi'an. Then, we shall <u>have lunch</u> in one of the most famous restaurants in Xi'an. In the afternoon we'll go to visit the Great Wild Goose Pagoda (大雁塔):

Again, on behalf of my travel agency, I <u>warmly welcome</u> you all to Xi'an and sincerely hope you'll find your stay here pleasant.

Thank you for your attention.

#### 4. Section 3 Speaking

#### (1) 教学要求

要求学生掌握导游欢迎词的表达形式;对某一风景点的简介、旅游日程安排以及注意事项的常用语句。并能仿照所听材料结合提示内容,口头介绍某一风景点,说明日程安排事宜等。

#### (2) 教学建议

A. ① 教师先向学生介绍导游欢迎词的内容及表达形式, 让学生朗读已完成的听力内容,

然后归纳出欢迎词所包括的内容。如开头语: Ladies and gentlemen, 介绍语: My name is ..., I am from ..., Let me introduce ..., The bus number is ..., The city is famous / known as ..., There are many ..., You can visit ...等。安排用语: You will stay in ..., We shall have breakfast / lunch ... and have a rest, then ...等。祝愿: Wish you ...等。

- ② 让学生根据听力材料中的欢迎词,结合所归纳的以上内容,要求学生进行口头复述。
- ③ 教师可让学生自由组合,分成几个小组,结合所提出的问题进行演练,每个学生都以一位导游的身份进行口头表演。小组内比赛,看哪一位同学表达清晰、流利。
- B. 布置角色表演练习:

教师先向学生说明练习的要求,如:假设你是某一旅游团的一位导游,现在在某一城市或旅游风景区向一伙外国旅游者进行实地导游介绍,请根据所要求的内容进行口头表演。给学生 10 分钟的准备时间,为鼓励学生的口头表达,调动学生们的积极性,最后可由大家评选一名"最佳导游"。

如: Ladies and gentlemen.

Welcome to Beijing. My name is Wang Ling. I am from the Friendship Travel Service. I will be your guide for the next few days.

This is Mr Zhang, our driver. His bus number is 135791. Please remember it. Beijing is known as the capital of China, and it is also famous as a city with a long history. Beijing is a very important center in China's economy and culture. There are many places of interests in Beijing. You may visit the famous "Forbidden City", "Summer Palace" and so on. You will also have chance to visit the Great Wall. Now we will go to the hotel ---- the Great Wall Hotel first. After we check in and get settled, we shall have lunch and have a rest. Then I will give you more detailed information about our itinerary. If you have any questions you may ask me. This afternoon we'll go to visit the Forbidden City.

I warmly welcome you all to Beijing and sincerely wish you pleasant here.

Thank you for your attention.

D. 指导学生完成《练习册》中的口语练习。

#### 5. Section 4 Reading B

#### (1) 教学要求

Reading B 为完全理解性阅读材料,也可作为综合性精读材料。要求学生提前预习生词和短语,在 5 分钟内完成快速阅读理解,回答 Practice 中的 5 个问题。精读后能复述课文,并掌握本单元教学目标中提出的 Hot words 和 Useful Expressions的基本用法。

#### (2) 教学建议

A. 教师可先提出以下几个问题, 让学生回答:..

Have you ever been to some resorts?

Where is the *Chengde Bishu Shanzhuang*?

Have you ever been there?

Would you like to describe it to the class? 通过对问题的回答,导入课文教学。

- B. 检查学生对生词和课文的预习情况,然后给 5 分钟时间,让学生进行快速阅读,回答 Practice 中的 5 个问题,教师可对阅读方法加以指导。
- C. 对教学目标中提出的 Hot words 和 Useful expressions 及相关的主要语言点作必要的举例讲解。
- D. 指导学生再次详读课文,并能复述课文。
- (3) 教学参考资料
- ① The Imperial Summer Resort (Bishu Shanzhang) is in North Chengde, which is situated two hundred and fifty kilometers northeast of Beijing. 皇家避暑胜地(避暑山庄)位于承德北部,坐落在北京东北二百五十公里处。

The Imperial Summer Resort (Bishu Shanzhang) 皇家避暑胜地(避暑山庄),一称"承德离宫"、"热河行宫"。在河北省承德市区北部,建于清康熙四十二年至乾隆五十五年(1703---1790)。为清代帝王夏日避暑和处理政务的场所,清初第二个政治中心。总面积 560 余万平方米。分宫殿区和苑景区两部分,周围环绕长 10 公里的石砌宫墙。宫殿区分正宫、东宫、松鹤斋、万壑松等四组建筑。正宫的澹泊敬诚殿全为楠木结构,各种大典均在此举行。东宫原有建筑已无存,1979 年建有卷阿胜境殿。苑景区又分湖区、平原区、山区三组;苑内楼台馆阁亭榭寺观一百多处,七十二风景散布其中,各景相连,随季节而变化,综合中国南北建筑艺术风格。为全国重点文物保护单位和重点风景区,并列入《世界文化遗产名录》。

方位名词大写时,表示一个国家的北方地区,或一个地区的北部。如本句中的 North Chengde 表示"承德北部"。又如:

The North defeated the South in 1865. 1865年, 北方打败了南方。

Canada lies in North America. 加拿大位于北美洲。

situate "使……建于/坐落在……", 又如:

They want to situate the company in the south. 他们想把公司设在南方。

The village is situated on the hillside. 那个村子坐落在山坡上。

Where will the school be situated? 学校要建在哪儿?

be situated (in) 意思是"位于……"。例如:

The new supermarket is situated in the suburbs of the city. 新的超级市场位于市郊。 The school is situated in the suburbs. 这个学校位于郊区。

② It is known as the largest imperial landscape garden in China. 它作为中国最大的皇家园林而闻名。

be known as ... 意为 "作为……而闻名"。又如:

Mr Baker is known as a pop star. 贝克先生作为流行歌星而闻名。

Jia Sixie is known as a pioneer in farming. 贾思勰是一位有名的农学先驱。

③ Emperor Kangxi (1654—1722) was fascinated by the beautiful scenery in this area, and ordered workmen to construct a summer resort. 康熙皇帝被这一地区美丽的景色所吸引,就命令工匠们建造一个避暑山庄。