

普通高中课程标准实验教科书(外研版)

英语学习

根据外研社新教材编写

手册

(必修3、4)



山东教育出版社

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英语 学习手册

(必修 3、4)

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前 言

为了贯彻教育部关于普通高中课程总体改革的精神和要求,根据教育部《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》关于“高中阶段的外语教育是培养公民外语素质的重要过程,它既要满足学生心智和情感态度的发展要求,以及高中毕业生就业、升学和未来生存发展的需要,同时还要满足国家的经济建设和科技发展对人才培养的需求”的精神,结合 2005 年新教材,我们编写了本册《高中英语学习手册》。

“重视基础,适应个性需求,提高自主学习能力,促进学生不断发展”是本书的指导思想和主要目的。

本书紧密配合教材,分单元编排,本着“实用”、“精当”的原则,结合中学生的实际,对教材中的难点做了解析,对词汇、句型、语法做了必要的补充和归纳。

本书对语法知识的讲解密切联系语境,让学生准确学会语言知识在实际交际中的应用。

本书注重培养学生的自学能力。在“疑难知识解惑”部分,通过对比、归纳、举一反三、融会贯通,培养学生的可持续学习能力,促进学生不断发展。

在本书编写过程中我们参考了许多同类教辅及网上资源,在此对作者表示感谢。

本书提供了教材中各部分练习题答案。书后附有各单元练习题答案,并对答案进行了解析。学生通过阅读答案解析,对各个练习题考查的知识点便一目了然,同时能够明确答案的来龙去脉,达到无师自通的效果。

本学习手册配合外语教学与研究出版社出版的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语必修 3、4》编写,供高中一年级下学期用,由王宇江、刘耘修订。

2006 年 1 月
编 者

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Module 1

Europe



第一部分

学习目标展示

重点单词	<p>range <i>n.</i> 山脉 gallery <i>n.</i> 美术馆;画廊 symbol <i>n.</i> 象征;符号 project <i>n.</i> 计划;项目; 工程 birthplace <i>n.</i> 发源地 civilization <i>n.</i> 文明 agreement <i>n.</i> 协议; 契约 representative <i>n.</i> 代表 parliament <i>n.</i> 国会; 议会</p>	<p>region <i>n.</i> 地区;区域 feature <i>n.</i> 特点 produce <i>n.</i> 产品;农产 品 face <i>vt.</i> 面向;面对 sign <i>vt.</i> 签署 govern <i>vt.</i> 统治;治理 situated <i>adj.</i> 坐落(某 处)的;位于(某处)的 located <i>adj.</i> 位于 ancient <i>adj.</i> 古代的</p>	<p>opposite <i>prep.</i> 在……对面 whereabouts <i>adv.</i> 在哪里</p>
重点短语	<p>be situated on/at/by/in 坐落在;位于 face to face 面对面地 reach an agreement 达成一致 ever since 自从 devoted...to 致力于;把……专用于</p>		
日常交际用语	<p>Where do you live? Edinburgh. That's the capital of Scotland, isn't it? Whereabouts is that? That's in the west, isn't it? What's it like?</p>		



语 法	1. 被动语态在一般现在时和一般过去时中的构成和用法 2. 句子中的主谓语一致
技能目标	通过对词汇、语法难点的学习,培养英汉对比分析策略和抽象思维能力;在听、说、读、写的练习中培养获取信息和表达信息的能力。



第二部分

国际视野拓展

If you ask people to name the one person who had the greatest effect on the English language, you will get answers like "Shakespeare", "Samuel Johnson", and "Webster", but none of these men had any effect at all compared to a man who didn't even speak English—William the Conqueror.

Before 1066, in the land we now call Great Britain lived peoples belonging to two major language groups. In the west-central region lived the Welsh(威尔士人), who spoke a Celtic(凯尔特的) language, and in the north lived the Scots, whose language, though not the same as Welsh was also Celtic. In the rest of the country lived the Saxons(萨克逊人), actually a mixture of Anglos, Saxons, and other Germanic and Nordic peoples, who spoke what we now call Anglo-Saxon(or Old English), a Germanic language. If this state of affairs had lasted, English today would be close to German.

But this state of affairs did not last. In 1066 the Normans led by William defeated the Saxons and began their rule over England. For about a century, French became the official language of England while Old English became the language of peasants. As a result, English words of politics and the law come from French rather than German. In some cases, modern English even shows a distinction(区别) between upper-class French and lower-class-Anglo-Saxon in its words. We even



have different words for some foods, meat in particular, depending on whether it is still out in the fields or at home ready to be cooked, which shows the fact that the Saxon peasants were doing the farming, while the upper-class Normans were doing most of the eating.

When Americans visit Europe for the first time, they usually find Germany more “foreign” than France because the German they see on signs and advertisements seems much more different from English than French does. Few realize that the English language is actually Germanic in its beginning and that the French influences are all the result of one man's ambition.



疑难知识解惑

(一) 生词突破

1. across

(1) *prep.*

- ① 穿过;越过(从一边到另一边)。如:

The birds fly across the oceans every year.

这些鸟每年都飞越海洋。

There was no bridge across the river before.

从前这条河上没有桥。

- ② (在河、街)另一边;在对面。如:

The bookstore is just across the street.

书店就在街对面。

- ③ 交叉。如:

He sat there with his arms across the chest.

她坐在那里,双臂交叉在胸前。

- ④ 在……全境,在……境内。如:

Dozens of shops across the city sell TV sets of this brand.



这座城市的几十家商店卖这种牌子的电视。

(2) *adv.*

- ① 在对面;横过。如:

Will you go across to the baker's and buy me some bread?

请你到对面的面包店给我买些面包好吗?

- ② 宽,横。如:

The river is half a mile across.

这条河一英里半宽。

【短语拓展】

across from(美)在……对面

come(run)across(偶然)碰到

get sth. across 使人理解,领会

They live just across from us.

他们就住在我们对面。

On the train to Beijing I came across an old friend of mine.

在去北京的火车上,我碰见了我的一位老朋友。

He found it difficult to get his American jokes across to an English audience.

他发现使英国观众理解他的美国笑话很难。

2. **situated** *adj.* 位于……的;坐落于……的(常用作表语,与 at, on, in 等连用)。如:

The famous Mount Tai is situated in Shandong Province, in the east of China.

著名的泰山坐落在中国东部的山东省。

【构词知识】

situation *n.* 形势;情况;局面

3. **opposite**

- (1) *adj.*

- ① 相反的。如:

come from the opposite direction

从相反的方向来



an Indian with opposite political opinions

一个持有不同政见的印度人

② 对面的。如：

On the opposite side of the road there is a gas station.

路的对面有一家加油站。

(2) *n.*

① 对立面。如：

Your view is the very opposite of mine.

你们的意见和我们的正好相对立。

② 反义词。如：

The opposite of "wide" is "narrow".

“宽”的反义词是“窄”。

(3) *prep.* 在……对面。如：

sit opposite each other

面对面坐着

We live opposite the post office.

我们住在邮局的对面。

(4) *adv.* 在对面；对过。如：

I sat opposite to the teacher.

我坐在老师对面。

【构词知识】

oppose *vt.* 反对；反抗；抵抗

opposition *n.* 反对，敌对，相反，反对派

(二) 课文详解

INTRODUCTION

【疑难解析】

1. The United Kingdom is an island in northwest Europe off the coast of continental Europe.

英国是欧洲西北部大陆海岸线附近的一个岛屿。



句中的 *off* 是介词。意思是“与……相隔；脱离”。如：

He lives in a village a little way *off* the main road.

他住在离大路不远的一个村子里。

The ship sank a mile *off* the coast.

船在离岸一英里处沉没。

It will be a good thing when those old cars are *off* the road.

那些旧车不再上路的话将是件大好事。

2. France is Europe's *third largest* country and *faces* the United Kingdom *across* the English Channel.

法国是欧洲第三大国，与联合王国隔海（英吉利海峡）相望。

(1) *third largest* country 最高级用序数词修饰，表示“第几最……”。如：

The Huanghe River is *the second longest* river in China.

黄河是中国第二长河。

She is *the fifth tallest* girl in her class.

她的身高在班里的女孩中排第五。

(2) *face* “朝，面向；面对，面临，正视”。如：

The house *faces* north.

这座房子朝北。

They *faced* the danger bravely.

他们勇敢地面对危险。

be *faced* with “面临；面对面”。如：

We *are faced with* a difficult situation.

我们面临困难的形势。

(3) 句中的 *across* 是介词，意为“横过；在……另一边”。如：

He lives just *across* the road.

他就住在街对面。

The woods are *across* the river.

树林就在河对岸。

Across the street is a café crowded with people.

街道对面有家餐馆，里面挤满了人。



3. Italy is *in* the south of Europe on the coast of the Mediterranean sea.

意大利在欧洲的南部位于地中海沿岸。

Spain is *to* the south of France.

西班牙位于法国的北边。

两个句子中的 *in* 和 *to* 都表示位置,但含义不同。*in* 表示“在……(范围之内)”,而 *to* 却指“在……(范围以外)”。如:

Taiwan lies *in* the east of China.

台湾位于中国东部。

Japan is *to* the east of China.

日本在中国的东面。

Tianjin is *to* the southeast of Beijing.

天津在北京的东南面。

4. It *looks like* a boot.

它看上去像只靴子。

(1) *look like*“好像;看起来像”,*like* 是介词,后跟名词、代词或动词的-ing形式。如:

His sister *looks* just *like* him.

他姐姐长得十分像他。

It *looks like* snowing(snow).

好像要下雪。

He *looks like* winning the race.

看来他要赢得这场比赛。

It *looks like* a good time for a change.

看来似乎是变革的好时机。

(2) *like* 还可与 *feel* 连用,意为“感到想(做某事)”,后接动词时,用动词的-ing形式。如:

Do you *feel like*(having) a talk with me?

你愿意跟我谈谈吗?

I *feel like* going to bed. I'm tired.

我累了,想去睡觉。



READING AND VOCABULARY

1. Paris is the capital and largest city of France, *situated* on the river Seine.

巴黎是法国的首都,也是法国最大的城市,位于塞纳河畔。

Barcelona is situated on the north coast.

巴塞罗那位于(西班牙的)东北海岸线上。

句中的 *situated* 是动词 *situate* 的过去分词,已成为形容词。意为“位于……的;处于……境地”。在第一句中做后置定语,在第二句中用作表语。如:

The temple *is situated* on the top of the mountain.

那座庙坐落在山顶上。

My office *is situated* on the ground floor.

我的办公室在一楼。

It *is situated* in the very centre of England.

它位于英国的正中心。

I'm badly *situated* at the moment.

我目前处境很糟。

2. The city *is also famous for* its restaurants, cafés and theatres.

这座城市也以其饭店、咖啡馆和剧院而闻名。

Athens *is known as* the birthplace of western civilisation.

雅典以西方文明的发源地而著称。

句中的 *be famous for* 与 *be known for* 同义,指“(人或地方)以某种知识、技能、特征、特产而闻名或出名”,介词宾语是主语的所属内容。*be famous as (be known as)* 指“(人或地方)以某种身份或什么的产地或地方而闻名”,介词宾语与主语是同位关系。如:

Einstein *was famous (well-known) for* his Theory of Relativity.

爱因斯坦以他的相对论而闻名。

Einstein *was famous (well-known) as* a great scientist.

爱因斯坦以一位伟大的科学家而著称。

China *is famous (known) as* a country with a long history.



中国作为一个历史悠久的国家而著称。

China is famous (known) for her long history.

中国以其悠久的历史而闻名。

3. About two-thirds of France's artists and writers live in Paris.

法国约三分之二的艺术家和科学家住在巴黎。

two-thirds “三分之二”。英语中分数的表达形式中分子用基数词,分母用序数词,当分子大于一时,序数词用复数形式;而二分之一,四分之一分别用 a half, a quarter 来表达。如:

1/8 an(one) eighth, 3/7 three sevenths

注意:当分数用作主语时,谓语动词的数应与分数后所限的名词或代词一致。如:

Four-fifths of the mountain is covered with green trees.

山的五分之四为绿色的树木所覆盖。

Three-fourths of the students in this school are from the countryside.

这个学校四分之三的学生来自乡村。

4. Gaudi worked on the project from 1882 until his death in 1926.

高迪自 1882 年起一直致力于这项工程,直到 1926 年去世。

work on “从事(某工作)”,可译为“造;创作;画;做;撰写;制定;设计;致力于”等。如:

They have been working on a design for a smaller computer.

他们一直在设计一种比较小的计算机。

He has been working on this painting for days.

这张画他已经画了好些天了。

She is working on a report of their visit to the west.

她在写一份去西部考察的报告。

5. Florence is an Italian city which became famous because of the Renaissance, a great artistic movement.

佛罗伦萨是意大利的一个城市,因文艺复兴而闻名。文艺复兴是



一次始于 14 世纪,持续了 300 年的艺术运动。

- (1) because of“由于;因为”,of 是介词,后接名词、代词或动词的-ing形式。区别:because“由于;因为”,是连词,后接从句。
如:

The sports meet was put off *because of* the rain. /The sports meet was put off *because* it was raining.

由于下雨,运动会推迟了。

Do not give up your plan *because of* the difficulty.

不要因为困难而放弃你的计划。

He realized that she was crying *because of* what he had said.
他意识到她是因为他说的话而哭的。

Your radio didn't work *because* it wasn't plugged in.
你的收音机没响,因为插头没插上。

- (2) in the 1300s“十四世纪”。注意年代的表达方式。如:
1980 年 in 1980;20 世纪 80 年代 in the 1980s.
(3) last vi.“继续,延续;够用(多长时间)”。如:

The Anti-Japanese War *lasted* for eight years.
抗日战争打了八年。

The heavy rain *lasted* several days.
大雨下了好几天。

How many days will our food *last*?
我们的粮食还能维持几天?

Our money will not *last* until the end of the month.
我们的钱用不到月底。

CULTURAL CORNER

1. *In terms of size and population, how big is the European Union compared with China?*

就面积和人口而言,与中国相比欧盟有多大?

- (1) in terms of“就……来说;从……的角度;用……表示”。如:

In terms of natural resources, it is one of the poorest countries



in Western Europe.

就自然资源来说,它是西欧最贫乏的国家之一。

He thought of everything *in terms of* money.

他什么事情都从金钱的角度来考虑。

We should do everything *in terms of* people's interests.

我们做任何事都要从人民利益出发。

- (2) compared with(to) “和……比起来”。如:

Compared to many people, she was indeed very fortunate.

和许多人比起来,她确是很幸运的。

My work was nothing at all *compared with* the others'.

我的工作与别人的比起来根本不算什么。

2. In France, *on the other hand*, the head of state is a president.

而另一方面,法国国家的元首是总统。

on the other hand “另一方面”,多与 on(the) one hand 连用,用以表示不同的事物或想法。如:

It's not a very nice flat. *On the other hand*, it's cheap.

这房子不太好,但价钱却便宜。

On the one hand I admire his gifts, but *on the other hand*, I don't trust his judgement.

一方面我钦佩他的才能,但另一方面我不相信他的判断力。

3. How many Countries *belong to* it now?

现在它(欧盟)有多少成员(国)?

belong to “属于;附属;归……所有;是(某集体)成员”,to 是介词。

如:

China *belongs to* the third world.

中国属于第三世界。

The future *belongs to* the young.

未来是属于青年人的。

What group did he *belong to*?

他是哪个组的?