

学 生 成 长 系 列 丛 书

# 伴你学

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

# 英语

▶ 3

[必修  
模块]

BANNI XUE YINGYU

北京师范大学出版社  
基础教育教材分社  
英语编辑室 组稿



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# 必修 模块

Unit 3 Protecting the Sea

## BHNNI XUE YINGYU

核心内容提要

背景知识

课文解读

Unit 3 The Sea World

核心内容提要

背景知识

课文解读

阅读训练

Unit 4 Sea Stories & Communication Workshop

核心内容提要

背景知识

课文解读

阅读训练

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北京师范大学出版社  
基础教育教材分社  
英语编辑室 组稿

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北京师范大学出版社

· 北京 ·

北京师范大学出版社出版发行  
(北京新街口外大街 19 号 邮政编码: 100875)

<http://www.bnup.com.cn>

出版人: 赖德胜

北京新丰印刷厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本: 185 mm × 260 mm 印张: 7.75 字数: 170 千字

2006 年 1 月第 1 版 2006 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 10.00 元 (含光盘)

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# Unit 7

## The Sea

### 名人名言

*Great hopes make great man!*

伟大的理想造就伟大的人!

### 学海导航

## 语言输入 Language Input

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Unit/lesson   | Warm-up<br>Lesson 1 The Spirit of Explorers<br>Lesson 2 Protecting the Sea<br>Lesson 3 The Sea World<br>Lesson 4 Sea Stories<br>Communication Workshop   |
| Function      | <b>Interaction</b><br>Yes, mm, right.<br>Yes, I see.<br>Really?<br>Mm, were they?<br>Yes, I suppose it must be.<br><b>Giving opinions</b><br>I'm against/for...<br>It would be better if we... |
| Grammar       | <b>Relative clauses ( II )</b><br>where; when; why<br>prep. + which/whom<br><b>Comparison of adjectives</b>  |
| Vocabulary    | Leisure activity words<br>Adjectives<br>Words about exploration and pollution<br>Marine animals<br>Wordbuilding  |
| Pronunciation | Showing interest ( I )   |

## ✧ 技能培养 Skills Development

| Reading  | Listening   | Speaking   | Writing   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Viking Voyages to America<br>Underwater World<br>Sea Stories | Monologues<br>A radio programme<br>A song               | Preparing for a project<br>A public debate                                   | A report  |
| <b>Strategies</b><br>Sequencing                              | <b>Strategies</b><br>Listening for specific information | <b>Strategies</b><br>Planning for a project<br>Preparing for a public debate | <b>Strategies</b><br>Expressing pros and cons<br>Drafting (using useful vocabulary) |



### Warm-up

### Lesson 1 The Spirit of Explorers

一

#### 核心内容提要

#### I. 词汇大盘点(请根据以下汉语提示写出本课的单词和词组)

##### Section A

|   |                                     |                                     |                               |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 滑雪 2 风帆冲浪 3 令人惊恐的, 骇人的 4 在水下, 供水下用的 5 精神 6 探险家 7 水手, 海员 8 航海, 航空 9 祖先, 祖宗 10 公元 11 更多 12 说服, 劝服 13 不知道的, 未知的 14 最终, 终于 15 当今的, 现代的 16 行为, 行动 17 旅行, 旅程 18 讲授, 讲演 19 制动器, 刹车 20 道歉 | 1<br>4<br>7<br>10<br>13<br>16<br>19 | 2<br>5<br>8<br>11<br>14<br>17<br>20 | 3<br>6<br>9<br>12<br>15<br>18 |
| 1 滑水, 起航 2 根据, 依据 3 陷入困境, 陷入麻烦 4 到达 5 寻找, 寻求 6 南极洲  | 1<br>4                              | 2<br>5                              | 3<br>6                        |

##### Section B

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 1 维京人, 北欧海盗 | 1 |
|-------------|---|



## II. 核心句型

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Eric set sail once again, this time with 25 ships, of which only 14 made it to Greenland.
4. 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.
5. Leif followed Biarni's directions and sailed to what is believed to be the coast of present-day Canada.

上

背景知识

The Vikings were a group of Scandinavian people who sailed in ships to attack areas along the coasts of northern and western Europe from the 8th to 11th centuries.

Eric the Red (950? —1003 or 1004) was a Viking explorer who was the first European in Greenland. He led a group of colonists (移民) to Greenland in 986.

三

课文解读

## ★ 重点词汇

1. frightening *adj.* 令人惊恐的, 骇人的

[助记] fright + en + ing; fright *n.* 吃惊, 惊骇; frighten *v.* 使惊吓, 惊恐

[典型例句] 1) The loud thunder gave me a fright. 这声响雷吓了我一大跳。

2) He was frightened of the fierce dog. 他让这只凶猛的狗吓怕了。

3) She had a frightening experience when she was five years old. 她在五岁时有过一次可怕的经历。

[考点] frightening 和 frightened 都是形容词, 但在意义和用法上有区别。frightened 的意思为“受惊的, 受恐吓的, 害怕的”。在用法上当主语为人时或作定语修饰人或与人有关的名词时使用 frightened; 当主语为物或修饰物时用 frightening. frightened 常用于 be frightened of sth. /doing sth., be frightened to do sth., be frightened that 从句。frightening 一般作表语或定语。

[典型例句] 1) I'm too frightened to ask him now. 现在我害怕得不敢问他。

2) She was frightened that the plane would crash. 她害怕飞机会坠毁。

3) A frightened child was hiding himself behind his father. 一个受了惊吓的孩子躲在他父亲的身后。

[联想记忆] 有类似区别的单词有 astonished, astonishing; bored, boring; disappointed, disappointing; excited, exciting; interested, interesting; pleased, pleasing; puzzled, puzzling; relaxed, relaxing; satisfied, satisfying; surprised, surprising; shocked, shocking; terrified, terrifying; tired, tiring 等。

2. explorer *n.* 探险家

[助记] explore (*v.* 探险) + er (后缀); exploration *n.* 探险; explorative / exploratory *adj.* 探险的; 考察的

[典型例句] 1) Chinese Antarctic explorers are making great efforts to do their explorative/exploratory research work. 中国南极考察者正在努力进行考察研究工作。

2) Chinese scientists are making further explorations into space. 中国科学家们正进一步进行宇宙空间探索。

3. sail *n.* 帆, 蓬 *vi.* 航行; 起航, 开船

[助记] sailor *n.* 水手, 海员, 水兵; sailing *adj.* 扬帆的, 航海的; set sail 起航, 扬帆; sailing ship/boat 帆船

4. according to 根据, 依据

[典型例句] 1) Everything went according to plan. 一切按计划进行。(按照, 根据)

2) According to Mick, it's a great movie. 据米克说, 这是一部了不起的电影。(根据)

3) Isn't it according to international law? 难道它不符合国际法吗?(符合, 合乎)

5. get into trouble 陷入困境, 出事, 遇到麻烦

[典型例句] 1) The boy got into trouble when he left home to live alone. 这个男孩离家独自生活时陷入困境。

2) His quick temper was always getting him into trouble. 他的急脾气总是给自己找麻烦。

[常用词组] 与 trouble 相关的常用词组有:

**be in trouble** 有烦事, 有困难

He's in trouble with the police. 他犯事落入警察手中。

**ask/look for trouble** 自找麻烦, 自寻烦恼

Oh, what made you write such a letter? It was asking for trouble. 天哪, 你为什么要写这样一封信? 这无异于自讨苦吃。

**take trouble** 费事, 费心

I thank you very much for the trouble you are taking. 非常感谢你为这事费的心。

**take trouble (over)** (在……方面)下工夫, 做努力

Jimmy has taken a lot of trouble over his painting. 吉米在绘画上下了苦功。

**have trouble in doing sth.** 有困难, 费事

Did you have much trouble in finding the house? 你是不是费了很大劲才找到这所房子?

**have trouble with (sth.)** (在和……打交道时, 应付……时)有困难

I hope you won't have any trouble with the work. 我希望你应付这份工作不会有困难。

**make trouble** 制造麻烦

Sea pollution has been making trouble for the fishermen for years. 多年来海洋污染一直

在为渔民制造麻烦。

6. persuade v. 劝说, 说服

[考点] persuade sb. to do/into (doing) sth. 劝说, 说服。在表示劝说而不一定能劝好时多用 try to persuade。

[典型例句] 1) Finally he was persuaded to run for the governor. 最终他被说服竞选州长。

2) She is always easily persuaded into buying things. 她很容易被说服买东西。

7. make it 成功做到, 赶上, 到达

[典型例句] 1) A: You have just 15 minutes to get your train. 你只有十五分钟赶火车的时间了。

B: All right, I guess I can make it. 没关系, 我想我赶得上。

2) You can't make it to the other shore in such bad weather. 天气这么恶劣你到不了对岸的。

[常用词组] 与 make 相关的常用词组有:

**make sb. do sth.** 让某人做某事; **be made to do sth.** 被迫做某事

The slaves were made to work all day long. 奴隶们被迫使整日工作。

**make + n. / pron. + n. / adj.**

It will make me so happy if you accept it. 如果你接受, 我会非常高兴。

**make + n. / pron. + done**

He spoke loudly to make himself heard. 为了让人能听到, 他讲话的声音很大。

**make a face** 做鬼脸

**make friends/enemies** 交友/树敌

Making friends is better than making enemies in any conditions. 不管什么情况, 交友总比树敌来得好。

**make fun of** 取笑

Nobody likes being made fun of. 没人愿意被取笑。

**make up** 编造, 化妆

He is good at making up fairy stories. 他擅长编童话。

**be made up of** 由……构建, 组成

Clouds are made up of little drops of water. 云是由小水滴组成的。

**make... into** 把……做成; 使……成为

Grapes can be made into wine. 葡萄可以酿酒。

**be made of/from...** 用……做成; **make room** 让地方; **make sure** 有把握, 一定做到;

**make up one's mind (to do sth.)** 下决心, 打定主意(做某事); **make use of** 利用; **make a living** 谋生; **make one's way to...** 费力地往……走

8. in search of 寻找, 寻求

[助记] search for sb./sth. 寻找, 搜寻 (search 可以作名词也可以作动词)

[典型例句] 1) The search for the little girl went on for all the day. 搜索那个女孩的行动持续了一整日。

2) The boy went in search of something to eat. 男孩去找吃的东西。

[考点] search + n. for sth. / sb. 在某处找……人或物; search sb. (for sth.) 搜查, 搜身

[典型例句] 1) Searching the web for interesting sites. 在网上搜寻有趣的网站。

2) Firefighters searched the building for survivors. 消防队员在建筑物中搜寻幸存者。

## ★ 难句解疑

1. 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, 就在这时, 一个叫埃里克·雷德的人决定向西远航。

[注解] as many as 意思是“多达……”; 类似的短语有 as much as, as high as, as fast as, as quickly as 等。

[巩固练习 1] 把下面的句子译成英语:

- 1) 他挣的钱不如我挣的多。\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 他可以跳高达两米。\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 他扛得起重达五百公斤的箱子。\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 这种车时速可达 200 公里。\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 他演奏得不如她姐姐。\_\_\_\_\_

2. 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并被迫离开冰岛。

[注解] 句中“be forced to do sth.”= be made to do sth. 的意思是“被迫做某事”, 其主动形式是“force sb. to do sth.” (= force sb. into sth. / doing sth.), 强迫, 迫使 (某人做某事) = make sb. do sth.。

[典型例句] 1) In the end, they were forced to give up (= into giving up). 他们终于被迫放弃。

2) The weather being cold, we were forced to stop travelling. 天气太冷, 我们不得不停止旅行。

[巩固练习 2] 把下面的句子译成英语:

- 1) 总统被迫辞职(resign)。\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 由于健康状况不佳, 他不得不提前退休。\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 她对他们强装客气。\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 最后一班公交车已经开走了, 所以我只好叫了一辆出租车。\_\_\_\_\_

3. Eric set sail once again, this time with 25 ships, of which only 14 made it to Greenland. 埃里克再次起航。这一次有 25 艘船与他同行, 但其中只有 14 艘最终到达格陵兰岛。

[注解] 句中“of which”引导的是定语从句, 也可以写为 only 14 of which made it to Greenland.

[典型例句] 1) There are 60 students in our class, 25 of whom are girls. 我们班有 60 名学生, 其中 25 名是女生。

2) They have won 30 gold medals, of which 20 were won by women. 他们获得 30 枚金

牌, 其中 20 枚是由女子获得的。

[巩固练习 3] 把下面的句子译成英语:

1) 他有五个女儿, 其中两个是医生。\_\_\_\_\_

2) 中国有许多岛屿, 其中最大的岛是台湾岛。\_\_\_\_\_

4. 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, 但风使他偏离航程, 把他刮到一个不知名的地方。从那里他最终抵达格陵兰岛。

[注解], 句中“off course”的意思是“偏离航程”, “course”的词义是“航向, 航线; 方针”。

[典型例句] 1) The plane was on/off course. 飞机向正确方向飞行/偏离航程。

2) The president appears likely to change course on some key issues. 总统看起来可能要在某些重要问题上改变方针。

[注意] course 在不同的上下文中词义不同。

[典型例句] 1) Jane is in college to do/take a course in art and design. 简在大学攻读美术与设计课程。(课程; 讲座)

2) The main course was roast duck. 主菜是烤鸭。(一道菜)

3) He's seen many changes in the course of his long life. 他在漫长的一生中目睹了许许多多的变化。(在……的过程中; 在……期间)

4) Will you come to the party? 你来参加晚会吗?

— Of course, I will. 当然, 我会来的。(当然)

[巩固练习 4] 把下面的句子译成英语:

1) 我们吃了有四道菜的正餐, 其中主菜是烤鸡。\_\_\_\_\_

2) 他用无线电通知船员改变去群岛的航线。\_\_\_\_\_

3) 下周我要去参加管理培训讲座。\_\_\_\_\_

4) —你介意吗? \_\_\_\_\_

—不, 当然不介意。\_\_\_\_\_

5) 飞行过程中, 我们提供餐饮。\_\_\_\_\_

5. Leif followed Biarni's directions and sailed to what is believed to be the coast of present-day Canada. 赖伊夫依照比阿尼的指点, 航行到据信是现在的加拿大海岸的地方。

[注解] 句中的“what is believed to be...”是名词从句(宾语从句), 作 to 的宾语, what 在从句中作主语。如果名词从句中缺地点状语, 则用 where 引导。

[典型例句] 1) The other day, my brother drove his car down the street at what I thought was a dangerous speed. 前几天, 我哥哥开着他的车, 以我认为危险的速度在街上行驶。

2) As Yang Liwei returned into the earth's atmosphere, helicopters were flying to where he would land. 杨利伟返回地球大气层时, 直升飞机向他将着陆的地点飞去。

[巩固练习 5] 把下面的句子译成英语:

1) 他们正朝着一个叫做北海的地方飞行。\_\_\_\_\_

2) 我喜欢去气候温和的地方旅游。\_\_\_\_\_



She was known to millions as the “Queen of Crime” or the “Duchess (女公爵) of Death”. But surprisingly, she hated violence and blood, and knew nothing of the weapons most often used in murder. “I don’t think I dare look at a really horrible and damaged body,” Agatha Christie once said. But her pen dared to travel where her eyes would not. In a 50-year writing career, Christie’s murder stories made her the world’s best-known mystery writer. She is outsold only by the Bible (《圣经》) and Shakespeare.

Her works have been turned into films and TV series, and a line of computer games is set to be released over the next six years.

“My grandmother liked to use new ways to reach people who wanted to enjoy her work,” said Christie’s grandson, Mathew Prichard. “Turning her stories into PC games allows us to introduce classic mysteries to new audiences.”

Born in 1890 in England, Christie was educated at home and began her writing career while working as a nurse during World War I. She went on to produce 79 novels and numerous (大量的) short stories, dying at the age of 86. “With her knowledge of murder, Christie could have been a teacher at police academies,” said one fan.

Her first novel, “The Mysterious Affair at Styles” (《斯泰尔斯庄园奇案》), also introduced Hercule Poirot, a retired Belgian (比利时的) police officer who starred in 30 of her works. Among the most popular are “Murder on the Orient Express” (《东方快车谋杀案》) (1934), and “Death on the Nile” (《尼罗河上的惨案》) (1937).

Poirot is a tidy little man with a funny-looking moustache (胡须), an egg-shaped head, and a high opinion of himself. He draws conclusions from observing the behavior of those around him, always managing to spot patterns that others cannot see. Poirot has become so famous that someone has even written his biography (传记), “The Life and Times of Hercule Poirot”.

Starring in 17 novels, another Christie character, Miss Marple, is nearly as well known as Poirot. But while the Belgian uses his power of observation, the old Miss Marple relies on her knowledge of human nature to solve crimes. As she once said, “Human nature is the same everywhere.”

1. Agatha Christie was a \_\_\_\_\_ woman.  
A. rich                      B. kind                      C. bold                      D. outstanding
2. Christie’s murder stories ranked the \_\_\_\_\_ in sale amount.  
A. second                      B. first                      C. third                      D. fourth
3. Christie’s stories have been turned into \_\_\_\_\_ other forms.  
A. two                      B. three                      C. four                      D. five
4. Christie’s knowledge of murder was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. poor                      B. rich                      C. limited                      D. bad

5. Poirot's success lies in his power of \_\_\_\_\_ while Miss Marple's success belongs to her knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. observation; human nature      B. murder; imagination  
C. imagination; murder      D. human nature; observation

**[答案详解]**

1. D. 归纳综合题, 可用综合归纳法来解。认真阅读分析原文不难发现, Christie 一生写了 79 部小说和大量短篇小说, 当然是一个很出色的人。

2. C. 判断题。由原文第一段末句可推出答案。

3. B. 细节判断题。原文第二段体现答案。

4. B. 推理判断题, 可用逻辑推断法来解。由原文第四段 “‘With her knowledge of murder, Christie could have been a teacher at police academies,’ said one fan.” 可以推出答案。

5. A. 细节判断题。原文末段 “But while the Belgian uses his powers of observation, the old Miss Marple relies on her knowledge of human nature to solve crimes.” 体现答案。



## Lesson 2 Protecting the Sea

### 一

### 核心内容提要

#### I. 词汇大盘点(请根据以下汉语提示写出本课的单词和词组)

##### Section A

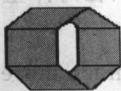
|             |                |           |       |                |    |    |    |
|-------------|----------------|-----------|-------|----------------|----|----|----|
| 1 污染 (v.)   | 2 污染 (n.)      | 3 过度捕捞    | 4 工业的 | 5 农业的          | 1  | 2  | 3  |
| 6 化学物       | 7 禁止           | 8 完全      | 9 对付  | 10 部, 系, 局, 部门 | 4  | 5  | 6  |
| 11 答案, 解决办法 | 12 港口, 海港      | 13 讲演, 演示 |       |                | 7  | 8  | 9  |
| 14 智力, 理解力  | 15 有才智的, 理解力强的 |           |       |                | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|             |                |           |       |                | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 谋生        |                |           |       |                | 1  |    |    |

#### II. 核心句型

- There are many more things that we can find for food in the sea.
- ... often it's quite difficult to find who's responsible for pollution...

### 二

### 背景知识



The Earth's seas and oceans receive the brunt (冲击) of human waste, whether it is by deliberate (故意的) dumping (倾倒) or by natural run-off (排泄, 废物, 废水) from the land. In fact over 80% of all marine (海上的) pollution

comes from land-based activities and many pollutants (污染物质) are deposited (沉淀) in estuaries (河口;三角洲) and coastal waters.

## ★ 重点词汇

1. over-fishing 过度捕捞

[助记] over- 前缀, 可以加在 *n.*, *v.*, *adj.* 之前, 构成复合词:

1) (加在形容词前) 过于, 如: over-busy 过度劳累; over-excited 过度兴奋; over-confident 过于自信; 2) (加在名词前) 过多的, 超过, 如: over-weight 超重; over-work 过度工作; over-population 人口过多; 3) (加在动词前) 过分, 如: over-produce 过度生产; over-sleep 睡过头; over-develop 过度发展。

[注意] 有时 over 有其他意思, 表示“外面的, 上面的”等。如: overhead 头上方; over-coat 大衣。

2. industrial 工业的    agricultural 农业的

[助记] industry *n.* 工业; agriculture *n.* 农业; -al 为形容词后缀。

如: nature → natural; nation → national; physics → physical; form → formal (正式的)  
music → musical; practice → practical (实际的)

3. chemical *n.* & *adj.* 化学药品/制品; 化学的

[助记] chemistry *n.* 化学/化学性质; chemist *n.* 化学家, 药剂师; a chemist's shop 药房

[典型例句] 1) They like experimenting with new chemicals. 他们喜欢用新的化学药品试验。

4. present *adj.* / *vt.* / *n.*

[助记] 1) *adj.* 目前, 现在, 在场; 如: at the present time (= at present) 目前; the present government 本届政府; be present at the meeting 出席会议 (名词是 presence)。

2) *n.* 礼物, 如: a birthday present 生日礼物。

3) *vt.* 介绍, 呈献, 呈现, 提出, 上演, 主持

presentation *n.* 介绍, 陈述, 引见等    presenter *n.* 主持人

[典型例句] 1) Allow me to present Mr Brown to you. 请允许我向你引见布朗先生。

2) The characters in the novel are vividly presented. 小说中人物被描写得很生动。

5. intelligence *n.* 理解力; 智力, intelligent *adj.* 理解力强的; 有才智的; 明智的

[助记] -ce 通常是名词结尾, -ant/-ent 通常是形容词结尾。例如:

importance → important    difference → different    silence → silent

## ★ 难句解疑

1. There are many more things that we can find for food in the sea. 我们可以在海洋里找到更多的食物。

[注解] many more 和 much more 区别是 many more 只能用来修饰可数名词; much more 可以修饰不可数名词、形容词和副词。

[典型例句] 1) There are many more books in our library than in theirs. 我们图书馆的书比他们图书馆的书要多得多。

2) This project is much more important than that one. 这项工程比那项要重要得多。

[巩固练习 1] 把下面的句子译成英语:

1) 瑞德(Ryder)跑得比你哥哥快多了。\_\_\_\_\_

2) 我们已经计划为实验室买更多的设备。\_\_\_\_\_

3) 你会在大连水族馆看到更多的海洋动物。\_\_\_\_\_

2. ... often it's quite difficult to find who's responsible for pollution. .... 人们常常很难发现污染究竟是谁的责任。

[注解] be responsible (for sb. /sth. /for doing sth.) 有责任, 负责, 承担义务; be responsible for sth. 应受责备; 作为起因/原因; be responsible to sb. /sth. 向上级负责; 承担责任

[典型例句] 1) Mike is responsible for designing the whole project. 迈克负责设计全部工程。

2) Who is responsible for the mess? 谁弄得这么乱?

3) We must be responsible to the people. 我们必须向人民负责。

[巩固练习 2] 把下面的句子译成英语:

1) 飞行员要为旅客的安全负责。\_\_\_\_\_

2) 延误的原因是天气。\_\_\_\_\_

3) 你认为这场火灾是谁的责任? \_\_\_\_\_

4) 他对学生有很强的责任感。\_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 3 The Sea World

一

### 核心内容提要

I. 词汇大盘点(请根据以下汉语提示写出本课的单词和词组)

#### Section A

|           |           |          |          |            |    |    |    |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|----|----|----|
| 1 有活力的    | 2 珊瑚      | 3 发现     | 4 教育     | 5 现代的, 新式的 | 1  | 2  | 3  |
| 6 吸引力     | 7 吸引      | 8 鲨鱼     | 9 折扣, 减价 | 10 戏法, 把戏  | 4  | 5  | 6  |
| 11 融化, 溶化 | 12 计量, 测量 | 13 长度, 长 | 14 男生    |            | 7  | 8  | 9  |
| 15 厘米     |           |          |          |            | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|           |           |          |          |            | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 注意      |           |          |          |            | 1  |    |    |

#### Section B

|          |      |      |     |   |   |   |
|----------|------|------|-----|---|---|---|
| 1 冰山, 浮冰 | 2 海豹 | 3 企鹅 | 4 蟹 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|          |      |      |     | 4 |   |   |