

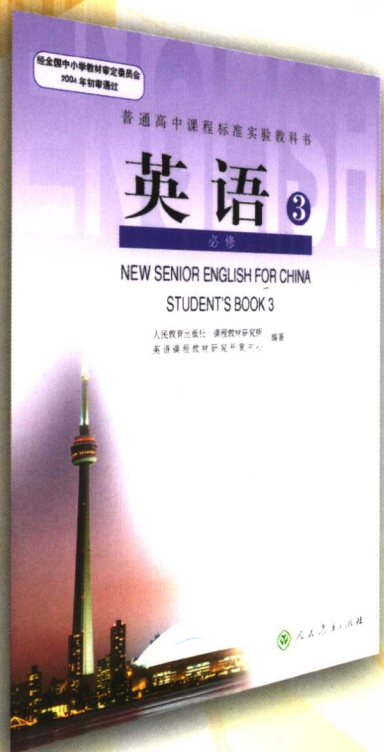
新教材新学案

配合普通高中课程标准实验教科书

英语 ③ 必修

人民教育出版社教学资源分社
人民教育出版社外语分社

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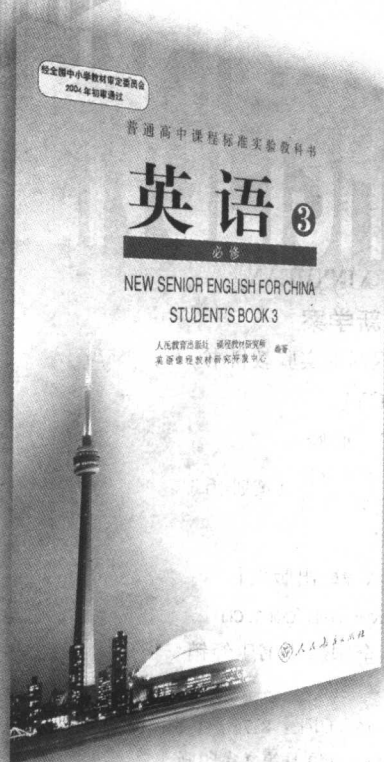
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说 明

2004年秋季，普通高中课程标准实验教科书开始在山东、广东、海南、宁夏四个省区实验推广。为了配合课标高中教科书实验区的教学需要，完善人民教育出版社课标高中教材的立体化开发建设，在充分调研的基础上，人民教育出版社教学资源分社与人教社高中各学科编辑室共同策划组编了与人教版普通高中课程标准实验教科书配套使用的丛书——《新教材新学案》。

《新教材新学案》努力在两个方面出“新”：一是在内容的选择上最大限度地体现素质教育的精神，处理好基础与应试的关系，挖掘和“放大”教科书的闪光点，以体现教科书的新之所在；二是在呈现方式上最大限度地体现“改变学生学习方式”的课改目标，采用新颖的学习思路和方法，帮助学生释疑解惑，巩固所学知识，激活创新思维。

参加《新教材新学案》这套丛书的编写者既有人教版课标高中教科书的编著者，又有实验区以及其他地区的优秀教师和教研人员，大家有这样一种希望，即将德育、美育、科学精神及人文精神纳入到《新教材新学案》之中，为学生提供一套有新的教育理念的、与教科书紧密配合的、能够解学生学习之“渴”的高水平精品。

由于《新教材新学案》这套丛书编写时间紧迫，还存在许多不足之处，欢迎广大读者提出批评和建议，以便再版修订时参考。

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2005年7月

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Unit 1 Festivals around the world

一、学习目标 (Language Goals)

类别	语言项目	
重点单词	starve, satisfy, ancestor, lamp, feast, origin, trick, arrival, poet, national, gain, gather, custom, award, admire, energetic, religious, social, clothing, permission, possibility, apologize, drown, obvious, wipe, couple, weep, forgive	
重点词组	take place, in memory of, dress up, look forward to, day and night, as though, have fun with, turn up, keep one's word, hold one's breath	
重点句型	1. It is + 表语 + to do sth. 2. There was sb. doing sth.	
功能项目	提出要求 (Requests): 1. Could/Would you please...? 2. I look forward to...	感谢用语 (Thanks): 1. You're most welcome. 2. It's very kind of you to... 3. It was a pleasure to... 4. Don't mention it.
语法项目	情态动词 (Modal verbs): may/might, can/could, will/ would, shall/should, must/can	

二、话题拓展 (Topic Extension)

A



Easter Eggs

Eggs and Easter have almost become synonymous (同义的). But what is so special in an egg?

Myths (神话) coming down to us from a very distant past have shown man's relationship with the egg to be a very deep seated one. This is caught in old Latin proverb (谚语): *Omne vivum ex ovo*, which means "all life comes from an egg". Not just the Latin saying, eggs are just laid well over all corners of the world. There are reports of myths of the whole universe created out of an egg. Thus, it is not unusual that in almost all ancient cultures eggs had been held as an emblem (象征) of life.



Easter Bunnies

Easter bunnies have become the most favorite Easter symbol (象征). It's universal and attractive to children. And, most important of all, it relates to Easter historically. However, one fact has got to be made clear. It is the hare (野兔), and not the rabbit, that should be treated as the true symbol of Easter.

Though both of them belong to the same family and have most of things in common, there are some differences. If you go by the history, since the ancient times the hare has been a symbol for the moon. Not the rabbit.



Easter Lilies

Who doesn't love to have the nice white lily (百合) as part of the Easter gift?

In fact, the lovely white trumpet (喇叭) lily has been enjoying a great favor in being included as a principal item for church decoration for quite some time. A perfect gift of nature to beautify our Easter. Isn't it?

1. Easter eggs are symbols of _____.
2. The word bunny refers to _____ by children.

B



China

The ancient Chinese celebrated their harvest festival, Mid-Autumn Festival, with the full moon that fell on the 15th day of the 8th month. This day was considered the birthday of the moon and special "moon cakes", round and yellow like the moon, would be baked. Each cake was stamped with the picture of a rabbit—as it was a rabbit, not a man, that the Chinese saw on the face of the moon. Special moon cakes were distributed (分配) to every family. In each cake was a secret message which contained the time for the attack. When the time came the invaders (侵略者) were surprised and easily defeated. Every year moon cakes are eaten in memory of this victory.

Mid-Autumn is a time for family and loved ones to gather and enjoy the full moon that is a symbol of abundance (丰裕), harmony (融洽) and luck.



The United States

Almost four centuries ago, the Pilgrims in the New World celebrated a harvest feast to thank God after suffering through a brutal winter. The custom of an annually celebrated thanksgiving, held after the harvest, continued through the years. During the Civil War President Abraham Lincoln appointed a national

day of thanksgiving, asking Americans to give thanks with “one heart and one voice”. Since then, in times of war and in times of peace, Americans have gathered with family and friends and given thanks to God for blessings. Families get together for a big feast with turkey, which has become the most well known of all the Thanksgiving symbols, and grandma’s apple pie. Each president has issued (发布) a Thanksgiving Day proclamation (公告), usually designating the fourth Thursday of each November as the holiday.

While the harvest is celebrated differently in different parts of the world, there are many common themes. The spirit of thanksgiving, the love of family, the value of hard work and the appreciation of the land and celestial powers are found in all cultures.

3. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Harvest Festivals
 - B. China and USA
 - C. Moon cakes and Turkeys
 - D. Festivals and Customs
4. Which of the following is NOT true about moon cakes in the past?
 - A. They were used to send messages.
 - B. They looked like the moon.
 - C. The picture on the moon cakes was a secret message.
 - D. They were a symbol of victory.
5. The Pilgrims most probably refer to _____.
 - A. those who lived in New England long, long ago
 - B. the group of English settlers who arrived in America first in American history
 - C. those who traveled a long way to the other end of America
 - D. those who had suffered a lot fighting with the Indians

三、知识点拨 (Knowledge Pointers)

I. 重点词汇 (Words & Expressions)

【重点单词】 (Key Words)

1. starve

1) *vt.* 使……饿死；使挨饿

They got lost in the desert and were starved to death.

他们在沙漠中迷路之后饿死了。

She’s starving herself to lose weight. 她正在节食减肥。

2) *vi.* 饿死；饿得要死

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

3) *vi.* 渴望

The motherless children were starving for love. 那些失去母亲的儿童渴望爱。

【注意】go hungry 也有“挨饿”的意思。

2. **satisfy**

1) *vt. & vi.* 使……满意

Tom satisfied his parents in the final test of last term.

汤姆在上学期期末考试中取得了令父母满意的成绩。

Riches do not always satisfy. 财富并不永远使人满足。

2) *vt.* 满足 (需要或欲望)

satisfy the eye (悦目); satisfy one's needs; satisfy one's desire [curiosity]

【注意】satisfy 经常用被动语态, 并且与 with 搭配。如:

Tom's parents were satisfied with him in the final test of last term.

【辨析】satisfactory *adj.* 令人满意的; satisfaction *n.* 满意

3. **trick**

1) *n.* 诡计; 花招

He got the money from me by a trick. 他从我手里骗得那笔钱。

2) *n.* 恶作剧 (play a trick on)

The children played a trick on their teacher. 孩子们耍弄它们的老师。

3) *n.* 窍门; 技艺; 魔术

learned the tricks of the winemaking trade 学习葡萄酒制造行业的技艺

4) *v.* 哄骗; 诈取

He tricked me into giving him the money. 他骗我给了他钱。

4. **gather**

v. 集合; 聚集; 搜集

A crowd gathered to see what had happened. 人群聚拢看发生了什么事。

The whole village has been working day and night gathering this year's crop before the September rains.

全村人日日夜夜地干活好在九月雨季之前收割完今年的庄稼。

He traveled around the world gathering facts about little-known countries.

他周游全球收集不太出名国家的资料。

【辨析】collect, gather 是同义词, 有时可以换用。如:

He collected/gathered his belongings and went away.

他收拾了自己的东西后走了。

但 collect 通常表示有目的或有挑选的收集, 往往是为了爱好或学习, 而 gather 一般表示由少积多的收集。如:

He collected a lot of valuable stamps. 他收集了许多有价值的邮票。

The country girl gathered some firewood. 那位乡村女孩收拾了一些木柴。

【注意】 collect money 为某目的而收款或募款；另外，collect 还可表示“接人”。如：

He collected the children and drove home. 他接了孩子后开车回家。

5. custom

1) *n.* (社会) 习俗；风俗

It has become the custom for English families to go to the seaside in summer.
夏天去海边度假已经成了英国家庭的习惯。

2) *n.* 个人习惯

It was Tom's custom to get up early and have a walk. 汤姆习惯早起散步。

3) (顾客对商店的) 光顾；顾客；主顾

We have lost a lot of custom since the new shop opened.

自从那家新商店开门之后我们失去了好多老主顾。

【注意】 customs (用作单数) 海关。如：

At the airport, the customs officers searched his case.

在机场，海关官员搜查了他的箱子。

customer *n.* 顾客

【辨析】 custom, habit, practice, 这组名词一般含义为“习惯”。

custom 多指被人公认的社会习俗，它是某地区人们共同生活及其行为的准则或规范。

habit 指个人的“习惯”，这一习惯一般不容易放弃。如：

He has given up the habit of smoking. 他已经戒烟。

practice 既可表示个人的也可表示社会的“习惯”，这种“习惯”从性质上看是一种反复不断的或是有选择性的行为或者方法。如：

It's not the usual practice for shops to stay open after 6 o'clock.

六点之后还开门不是商店的一贯做法。

6. drown

1) *vi.* 淹死；淹溺

Don't play by the river in case you fall in and drown!

别在河边玩，以防掉下去淹死！

2) *vt.* 把……淹死

be/get drowned 被淹死

3) *vt.* 淹没；淋透

He drowned the fruit in salt water. 他把水果在盐水中浸过了。

4) *vt.* 沉溺于; 埋头于

He drowned himself in work. 他埋头于工作。

7. **couple**

1) *n.* 一对; 一双

They arranged the chairs in couple. 他们一对对地排放椅子。

Ten couples took the floor. 场上有十对舞伴。

2) *n.* 夫妻、情侣 (通过订婚或婚姻结合在一起的两个人)

a newly married couple 一对新婚夫妇

3) *n.* 数个; 几个

a couple of days 几天

【辨析】 *couple* 和 *pair* 都有“一对”的意思。

pair 中的两个东西完全相同或者相互依赖。如: a pair of gloves (一副手套)。而 *couple* 也可以指简单的“几个”, 相当于 a few 或 some。

8. **weep**

1) *v.* 流泪 (常与 for 连用)

She wept when she heard the bad news. 她听到那个坏消息后哭了。

She often wept bitter tears when she thought of her hard life.

一想到过去的艰难她就会流下痛苦的泪水。

2) *v.* 悲叹; 哀悼 (常与 for 连用)

They wept for the dead. 他们哀悼死去的人。

They wept his untimely death. 他们为他的早亡而悲叹。

3) *vi.* 流出液体

The wound is weeping. 伤口在流脓。

【辨析】 *cry* 和 *weep* 都有“哭”、“流泪”之意, 但 *cry* 更加强调哭出声音。如:

When he died, the little children cried in the streets.

他死的时候, 孩子们在大街上痛哭。

【重点词组】 (Key Expressions)

1. **take place 发生**

take place = happen/occur, 突然发生则是 break out。这四个“发生”都是不及物动词, 不能使用被动语态。如:

When did this conversation take place? 这段对话是什么时候进行的?

The terrible tsunami in the Indian Ocean took place shortly after the earthquake. 可怕的印度洋海啸发生在地震之后不久。

【辨析】 take the place of sb/take sb's place 意为“代替”。如:

Who will take the place of Mr. Smith when he is away?

史密斯先生不在时谁代替他？

2. in memory of 为纪念；为了追念

This bridge was built in memory of him. 为了纪念他而修建了这座桥。

类似的结构还有：in honor of 为纪念，为庆祝；in praise of 为赞扬

3. dress up 打扮；装饰；伪装

dress 用作动词的意思是“穿上衣服”，而 dress up 的意思是“乔装打扮”，或“穿上盛装”。如：

She returned to the shop the following morning dressed in a fur coat.

第二天上午她穿着一件皮外套回到商店。

Dressed up as Father Christmas and followed by some girls, he set off.

他乔装成圣诞老人出发了，后面跟着一些女孩子。

My daughter likes to dress up in her mother's clothes.

我女儿喜欢穿她妈妈的衣服乔装打扮。

【辨析】 make up 也有“化妆”，“化装”之意，但一般指面部化妆，而 dress up 则重在衣装。如：

She made up her face to look prettier. 她为了扮靓做了面部化妆。

4. look forward to 盼望；期待

look forward to 中的“to”是介词，因此后面须接名词、代词或动词的-ing 形式。如：

I'm looking forward to your next visit. 我盼望你再次来访。

We're looking forward to seeing you again at Christmas.

我们盼望圣诞节时再次见到你。

此类结构还有：stick to (坚持)，turn to (转向，变成，求助于，致力于)，refer to (参考，涉及) 等。

5. as though 好像；仿佛

as though = as if, 用来引导方式状语从句。如：

It looked as though they had been quarreling. 好像他们吵过架。

I lifted the beer glass as if to strike it against the table.

我举起啤酒杯好像要用它敲桌子。

【辨析】 even though = even if, 意为“即使”，引导让步状语从句。如：

She won't leave the television set, even though her husband is waiting for his supper. 即使丈夫在等着吃饭她也不离开电视机。

6. turn up

1) 开大；调高

Will you please turn the television up? I can't hear it.

请将电视开大点儿声好吗？我听不见。

2) 找到；出现

The police have turned up a lot of new information about the wanted man.

警方已经找到关于那个被通缉的人的大量资料。

He promised to come but hasn't turned up yet. 他许诺要来，但还没有出现。

【注意】turn up 的字面意义是“翻起”、“卷起”。如：turn up the soil/sleeves 翻土/卷起衣袖

【辨析】turn out 意为“结果……”。如：He turned out to be a thief. 原来他是个骗子。

7. keep one's word = hold one's word 守信，履行诺言

He promised not to touch anything of hers in the drawer and he kept his word.

他许诺不动她抽屉里的东西，他的确遵守了诺言。

【注意】break one's word = go back on one's word 食言，失信

You've broken your word by not being there at nine.

你九点钟不在那里就已经食言了。

8. hold one's breath = keep one's breath 屏息

He held his breath and waited, seizing the sleeves of his mother.

他屏住气等候，牢牢抓着母亲的衣袖。

II. 重点句型 (Sentence Structures)

1. ... who could return either to help or to do harm.

either...or... 或……或……，要么……要么……，用于连接两个或多个并列成分或分句。如：

Either we go now or we remain here forever.

要么我们现在走，要么我们永远在这儿呆下去。

I'm considering buying my niece a Christmas present, either a dictionary or an Mp3 player. 我在考虑给我侄女买一样圣诞礼物，不是词典就是 Mp3 播放器。

Either say you're sorry or else get out! 你要么道歉，要么滚开！

2. It is the custom to decorate churches and town halls with flowers and fruit.

It 在此句中是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式短语 to decorate churches and town halls with flowers and fruit，这样做的目的是为了头重脚轻。再如：

It is difficult to learn a second foreign language. 学第二门外语很难。

It was foolish of you to tell him the secret. 你把秘密告诉他是很愚蠢的。

3. There was Hu Jin waving at him.

请比较 there be 句型中的 to do/doing /done 的不同用法:

I feel sad that there are so many letters to write. 有这么多信要写我很不开心。
(需要做的事)

There was a wallet lying on the ground. 地上有个钱包。(正在做的事)

There was a horse tied to a tree. 有一匹马拴在树上。(被动)

4. I've been waiting for you for a long time.

have been doing 是现在完成进行时, 表示过去开始到现在还在进行。再如:

We have been having fine weather for the past few days.

过去几天我们这儿的天气很好。

但有时也可表示动作刚刚结束。如:

I'm rather tired. I've been playing basketball since breakfast.

我好累。吃完早饭我一直在打篮球。

—Sorry, I've kept you waiting. 对不起, 让你等了。

—It's all right. I've been reading newspapers. 没关系, 我在读报纸。

5. It was obvious that the manager of the coffee shop was waiting for Li Fang to leave.

it 在此是形式主语, 真正的主语是 that 从句。为了避免头重脚轻, 主语从句经常后置, 而用 it 作形式主语。注意, that 引导主语从句时虽然 that 本身没有意义, 但不能省略。如:

It's important that everybody should be told all the facts.

每个人都要被告知所有事实, 这一点很重要。

It appears obvious that we can't go on like that. 好像很明显我们不能再那样了。

It struck me that the boss was behaving pretty strangely.

我突然觉得老板行为很古怪。

III. 语法项目 (Grammar Items)

【语法精讲】(Grammar Explanation)

情态动词: can/could; may/might; will/would; shall/should; must/can't

这几个情态动词可以表示推测, 具体用法请看下表:

情态动词	用法	举例
can/could	表示能力	I can see you easily from here.
	代替 may/might 表示许可	Can we go to the shop for sweets, please, Miss?
	表示可能性 (多用于否定、疑问句)	What can the police want with me? I've done nothing wrong.

续表

情态动词	用法	举例
may/might	表示许可	May I leave my baby with you?
	表示可能性 (不能用于疑问句)	—I might get a job soon. —Yes, and pigs might fly.
will/would	表示意愿	—Can somebody help me? —I will. The car won't start.
	表示请求	Will you have some tea?
	表示习惯	He will sit there for hours, doing nothing. He would get up early when he was young.
shall	Shall I/We... 用来表示征求意见, 意为“我(们)……好吗?”	Shall I carry your bag? Shall we go out for lunch?
should/ought to	表示责任或义务等, 意为“应该”	You should/ought to go and see Mary some time.
	表示很大的可能性	That should be Jane coming downstairs now.
must/can't	二者都可以表示可能性, 但 must 意为“一定”, 可能性极大, 它不能用于否定句。can't 就是 must 的否定形式	Mary must have some problem; she keeps crying. That can't be the postman—it's only 7 o'clock.

注: could 和 might 用于现在时比 can 和 may 委婉, 语气稍轻。

【巩固练习】(Grammar Exercises)

- Are you coming to Jeff's party?
—I'm not sure. I _____ go to the concert instead.
A. must B. would C. should D. might
- Mum, I've been studying English since 8 o'clock. _____ I go out and play with Tom for a while?
—No, I'm afraid not. Besides, it's raining outside now.
A. Can't B. Wouldn't C. May not D. Won't
- I _____ pay Tracy a visit, but I am not sure whether I will have time this Sunday.
A. should B. might C. would D. could
- Who is the girl standing over there?
—Well, if you _____ know, her name is Mabel.
A. may B. can C. must D. shall
- I often see lights in that empty house. Do you think I _____ report it to the police?

- A. should B. may C. will D. can
6. You _____ be tired — you've only been working for an hour.
A. must not B. won't C. can't D. may not
7. —Isn't that Ann's husband over there?
—No, it _____ be him — I'm sure he doesn't wear glasses.
A. can't B. must not C. won't D. may not
8. —_____ I tell John about it?
—No, you needn't. I've told him already.
A. Shall B. Can C. May D. Do
9. —Is John coming by train?
—He should, but he _____ not. He likes driving his car.
A. must B. can C. need D. may
10. —I heard they went skiing in the mountains last winter.
—It _____ true because there was little snow there.
A. may not be B. won't be
C. couldn't be D. mustn't be

IV. 高考链接 (Link to NMET)

1. A left-luggage office is a place where bags _____ be left for a short time, especially at a railway station. (NMET 2003)

A. should B. can C. must D. will

【答案】 B

【解析】 can 表示许可，意为“可以”。该句意为“行李存放处是人们可以暂时存放包裹的地方”。must 表示义务和责任；should 的意思是“应该”；will 作情态动词时表示“愿意”。

2. Peter _____ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure. (NMET 93)

A. must B. may C. can D. will

【答案】 B

【解析】 根据语境，彼得拿不定主意是否来，说明他可能会来但不是一定会来，所以，A 为错误答案。may 和 can 都可表推测，意为“可能，或许”，但 can 通常用于否定句和疑问句，所以此句只能用 may。

3. Mr. Bush is on time for everything. How _____ it be that he was late for the opening ceremony? (2001 上海春季)

A. can B. should C. may D. must

【答案】 A