



◎新课程学习能力评价课题研究资源用书

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中国教育学会《中国教育学刊》推荐学生用书

学习高手

状元塑造车间

学习技术化

TECHNOLOGIZING
STUDY



外研

英语 必修 3

推开这扇窗

即学即练 习题解析 课文译文 异域风情

- 阅读方略
- 语法图解
- 交际运用
- 写作指导

光明日报出版社

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Module 1 Europe



听歌学英语

Sailing

1=C $\frac{4}{4}$

(5 6 | 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 | 1 - - -) | 0 0 0 5 6 || 1 1 0 3 5 | 6 6 0 6 5 |

I am ①sailing I am sailing home a-
②flying I am flying like a
Can you ③hear me, can you hear me through the

5 4· 0 4 3 | 3 - 0 4 3 | 3 2 2 0 3 2 | 1 1 0 5 6 | 3 2 2 0
gain cross the sea. I am sailing stormy waters. To be near you
bird cross the sky. I am flying passing high clouds. To be with you
dark night far a-way. I am dying forever crying. To be with you

2 1 | 1 - - 5 6 || 1 1 0 3 5 | 6 6 0 6 5 | 5 4· 0 4 3 | 3 - 0 4 3 |
to be free. I am ③sailing we are sailing home a-gain cross the sea we are
to be free. can you
who can say we are

3 2 2 0 3 2 | 1 1 0 5 6 | 3 2 2 0 2 1 | 1 - - - ||
sailing stormy waters. To be near you to be free. D.S

本单元美妙的欧洲之旅很容易让人有种环游世界的冲动,这让我们不禁想起了一首歌:电影《哥伦布传》的插曲——《远航》。每当听到洛德·斯蒂伍德独特的嗓音深情的演绎,舒缓流畅的旋律,浓厚的情思总是会流到我们内心深处,无论何时何地……人生,也许原本就是一次 sailing,在人烦恼的时候,安静地聆听,就会明白人生道路总是坎坷不平,荆棘丛生,但是这条大道将一直延伸,你的心有多高,理想有多远,它就会有多长。每个人都任重而道远,让我们乘风破浪去远航吧,相信有这首歌的陪伴就会毫无畏惧!



Notre Dame is located in La Cite in the River Seine in central Paris. It was decided to build in 1163 by the Archbishop of Paris, and was completely built in 1345. The whole project lasted 180 years.

Notre Dame is typical of a Gothic church, and it is a landmark in European architectural history. Notre Dame is unique in style, well-structured, and looked very solemn and majestic. It is vertically unique into three large sections by pilaster; and three decorative bands again horizontally divided it into three parts, the lowermost of which are three concave openings. At the top of the openings are so-called "Galerie des Rois", where stand 28 kings' sculptures in Israeli and Jewish history.

巴黎圣母院是一座典型的哥特式教堂,也是欧洲建筑史上一个划时代的标志。圣母院的风格独特,结构严谨,看上去十分雄伟庄严。它被壁柱纵向分隔为三大块;三条装饰带又将它横向划分为三部分,其中最下面有三个内凹的门洞。门洞上方是所谓的“国王廊”,上有以色列和犹太国王的28尊雕塑。



类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
重点词汇	across continental face range landmark situated symbol located architect project sculpture birthplace civilisation ancient opposite sign agreement whereabouts govern head representative region geographical feature produce because of be known as ever since in terms of on the other hand little by little
重点交际用语	Talking about location 谈论位置 1) One place is situated in/on/to 某地位于…… 2) in the middle of 在……中央 3) Where do you live? 你住在哪里? Talking about information of sb. 谈论某人信息 1) My favorite is... 我最喜欢的是…… 2) sb. is from... 某人是从……来。 反意疑问句
重点语法	1) 一般现在时和一般过去时的被动语态。 2) 主谓一致。
写作	根据本单元所学的单词、短语及句型,能够介绍某城市或地区的位置及特色。

Warming Up & Reading(热身与阅读)

Step 1

阅读方略

阅读策略导引,读之能胜

如何阅读“Great European Cities”?

阅读是英语学习中一项实践性很强的活动,只在课堂上听老师讲授而不亲自实践,是很难提高阅读水平的。阅读中不但要注重重量,更要注重质。科学、合理的阅读习惯以及必要的阅读技巧将会对你阅读能力的提高大有帮助。

“Great European Cities”是一篇说明文。文字简洁,从城市的政治地位、地理位置,到标志性建筑及其因何而出名,都表述得清晰明白。我们要学习这种写作风格,试着介绍我们国家的一些大城市给其他国家的中学生朋友。可以对文章进行分层次阅读:

第一步:快速浏览全文,能找出 Activity 1 中四幅图片的解说。不要考虑难懂的单词和短语,也不要翻看字典。

第二步:阅读课文,结合语境,猜测词义,完成 Activity 2。NMET 英语试题阅读理解部分也有对词意猜测能力的考查。应该有目的地训练这方面的能力。

第三步:细读全文,最好用彩笔在不懂的单词和短语下面作标记。

第四步:再次阅读课文,掌握文章结构,记忆重要的信息,并用英语概括各个城市的特点,每个城市至少用三句话概括。

测测预读效果

根据课文内容选择最佳选项。

- Among the four European cities, the capital cities are _____.
A. Paris and Barcelona B. Florence and Athens
C. Barcelona and Florence D. Paris and Athens
- It took _____ years to finish the Church of the Sagrada Familia.
A. less than 20 B. 34
C. 40 D. more than 44
- The similarities between Paris and Athens are the following EXCEPT that they _____.
A. are both capital cities
B. both have famous buildings
C. both have a short history
D. are both important for writers and artists
- The famous symbol of Paris is _____.
A. the Louvre B. the Renaissance



C. the Eiffel Tower

D. the restaurants, cafés and theatres

5. The great artistic movement—the Renaissance began _____, and ended _____.

A. in Florence; in the 1600s

B. in Barcelona; in the 1400s

C. in Paris; in the 1300s

D. in Athens; in the 1700s

答案: 1. D 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. A

Step 2

教材研习

全面研习教材, 条分缕析

INTRODUCTION

(知识解读)

1. The United Kingdom is off northwest coast of continental Europe.

英国位于欧洲大陆的西北海岸。(P₁)

【要点剖析 1】句子中的 off 表示离某地不远的某个方位。如:

They were sailing off the coast of France.

他们正在离法国海岸不远的海面上航行。

【拓展延伸 1】表示方位的介词 to, on, in

• to 表示两地隔海相望, 不接壤。

Japan is to the east of China.

日本位于中国的东边。

• on 表示两地接壤。

Korea is on the east of China.

朝鲜东邻中国。

• in 表示两地是包含关系。

Nanjing is in the south-east of China.

南京在中国的东南部。

【要点剖析 2】continental adj. 大陆的; 大洲的

Beijing has a continental climate; hot summers and cold winters.

北京为大陆性气候; 夏季炎热, 冬天寒冷。

After spending several years in Paris, she has become quite continental in her outlook.

在巴黎生活了几年后, 她变得与欧洲大陆人的看法趋同了。

【拓展延伸 2】continent n. [C] 洲, 大陆

There are seven continents in the world.

世界有七大洲。

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

法国是欧洲的第三大国, 隔英吉利海峡与英国相望。(P₁)

【要点剖析 1】face vt. 面对; 面向

He faced the difficulty with courage.

他勇敢地面对困难。

I was faced with new problems.

我面临着新的问题。

【拓展延伸 1】①face *n.* “脸;面容;面子;表面”,与 *in* 连用,表示接触面部;与 *on* 连用,表示面部的特征或变化;与 *with* 连用,表示脸上的神情或面色等。

I struck him in the face.

我打了他一耳光。

Wrinkles appeared on her face.

她脸上出现了皱纹。

A cut diamond has many faces.

经切割的钻石有很多晶面。

②与其有关的固定搭配:

face up to 勇敢地面对;承担

He must face up to the fact that he is no longer young.

他必须面对自己不再年轻这一事实。

Can their parents face up to all this?

他们的父母能够面对这一切吗?

face to face 面对面

They are standing there, face to face.

他们面对面地站在那里。

He hopes to meet his favourite pop singer face to face.

他希望能面对面地遇见他最喜欢的流行歌手。

be faced with 面对,面临(人作主语,并无被动意义,常作状语)

At that time I was faced with two choices.

当时我面临着两种抉择。

They are faced with many economic problems.

他们面临着许多经济问题。

make faces/a face 做鬼脸,做苦相

The boy made faces at his sister.

这个男孩向他妹妹做了个鬼脸。

The student made a face when his teacher turned away.

当老师转身离去时,这个学生做了个鬼脸。

【要点剖析 2】**across prep.** 横过;穿过

The hospital is just across the street.

医院就在街的对面。

I saw her from across the lake.



我从湖的对面望见了她。

The plane is flying across the Atlantic.

飞机正在横越大西洋。

He walked across the bridge.

他走过那座桥。

【拓展延伸 2】① *across* *adv.* 从一边到另一边, 从一边向……(常与动词连用)

The yard measures about fifty meters across.

庭院宽约 50 米。

When my name was called, he looked across at me.

当叫到我的名字时, 他从那边看过来望着我。

② *cross* *vt. & vi.* 横过, 穿过

Be careful when you cross the road.

过马路时要小心。

③ *crossing* *n.* 跨越; 十字路口

Walk until the second crossing, you will find the post office.

一直走到第二个十字路口, 你就会看到邮局。

【辨析比较】*across*, *through* 和 *over*:

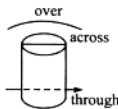
① *across* “穿过; 横过”, 其含义与 *on* 有关, 强调从某个平面的一边到另一边, 表示动作在某一物体的表面进行, 常指从宽度意义上讲的“横穿; 跨越”。

② *through* “穿过”, 其含义与 *in* 有关, 表示在物体的空间内穿过。

③ *over* “越过到(街道、马路、河流等的)另一边去, 高于……之上”, 侧重越过某种障碍物。如:

The Great Wall winds its way from west to east, across the deserts, over the mountains, through the valleys, till at last it reaches the sea.

长城从西向东, 穿过沙漠, 越过高山, 跨过深谷, 蜿蜒而行, 最后直达海边。



即景活用

_____ with so much trouble, we failed to complete the task on time.

A. Faced

B. Face

C. Facing

D. To face

解析: A 句子的逻辑主语是 we, 且此处要填的词在句子中作状语, 故选 A 项。faced with 在此是 be faced with 的省略结构。

3. Between France and Spain is another mountain range — the Pyrenees.

法国与西班牙之间横亘着另外一条山脉——比利牛斯山。(P₁)

【巧解句构】本句是个完全倒装句。between France and Spain 表方位, is 为系动词, another mountain range 为主语; 破折号“—”对 another mountain range 起补充说明作用, 相当于 that is。

【拓展延伸】倒装句多用一般现在时或一般过去时,其常用句型主要有以下四种:

(1) down/up/in/out/away 等表方向的副词,后接不及物动词,主语放在谓语后面。但此句型中的主语如果不是名词而是人称代词时,不用倒装。

Out rushed a missile from under the bomber.

轰炸机下面窜出了一枚导弹。

Ahead sat an old woman.

前面坐着一位老夫人。

Here he comes.

他来了。

Away they went.

他们走了。

(2) “There + be / exist / lie / live / stand / seem to be / appear to be + 主语”表示“有,存在”等。

There lies a building. 那里有一栋楼。

(3) “There / Here / Then / Thus / How + come / go / be / run + 名词(主语)”。

There goes the bell.

铃响了。

Here is your letter.

你的信。

(4) “表语(形容词、过去分词、现在分词) + be + 主语”。

Hanging on the wall is a picture.

挂在墙上的是一幅画。

即景活用

Hearing the dog barking fiercely, away _____.

A. fleeing the thief

B. was fleeing the thief

C. the thief was fleeing

D. fled the thief

解析: D 句意: 听到狗叫得厉害, 小偷逃跑了。away 放在句首引起全部倒装。

READING AND VOCABULARY

(英汉对照)

Great European Cities

PARIS

Paris is the capital and largest city of France, situated on the River Seine. ① It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world and is visited by more than eight million tourists

著名的欧洲城市

巴黎

巴黎是法国的首都,也是法国最大的城市,坐落在塞纳河畔。它是世界上最美丽的城市之一,每年都有 800 多万游客来这儿观光游



every year. **The most popular place for tourists is the Eiffel Tower, the famous symbol of Paris.** ⑤ One of the world's largest art galleries, the Louvre, is also **located** ⑥ in Paris. The city is also famous for its restaurants, cafés and theatres. About two-thirds of France's artists and writers live in Paris.

BARCELONA

Barcelona is the second largest city of Spain and is situated on the northeast coast, about five hundred kilometres east of the Spanish capital, Madrid. **One of Barcelona's most famous landmarks is the Church of the Sagrada Familia, which was designed by an architect called Antonio Gaudi.** ④ **Gaudi worked on the project from 1882 until his death in 1926.** ⑤ The church hasn't been finished yet!

FLORENCE

Florence is an Italian city which became famous because of the Renaissance, a great artistic movement which began in the 1300s and lasted for three hundred years. ④ During the Renaissance, some of the greatest painters of all time lived and worked in Florence. Many of Florence's most beautiful paintings and **sculptures** ⑦ were produced by great artists such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. Florence is visited each year by about a million tourists who come to see the art galleries, churches and museums. The Uffizi Palace is the most famous art gallery in the city.

ATHENS

Athens, the capital of Greece, is known as the birthplace of western civilisation. ④ Two thousand four hundred years ago, it was the world's most powerful city. Buildings such as

view. 最受游客欢迎的地方就是埃菲尔铁塔,它是巴黎的著名象征。卢浮宫——世界上最大的美术馆之一,也在巴黎。这座城市也因它的饭馆、咖啡馆、剧院而闻名。法国大约 2/3 的艺术家和作家都住在巴黎。

巴塞罗纳

巴塞罗纳是西班牙的第二大城市,位于东北海岸,在西班牙的首都马德里东面大约 500 千米处。巴塞罗纳最著名的标志性建筑之一就是圣家大教堂,这座教堂是由建筑师安东尼奥·高迪设计的。高迪从 1882 年就开始这座教堂的设计,一直到 1926 年去世。这座教堂到现在还没有竣工!

佛罗伦萨

佛罗伦萨之所以成为意大利一座著名的城市,是因为开始于 14 世纪并且延续了 300 年的艺术运动——文艺复兴运动。文艺复兴运动时期,历史上的一些伟大的画家在佛罗伦萨居住、工作。佛罗伦萨最漂亮的绘画和雕塑中有许多都是由像里奥那多·达·芬奇、米开朗琪罗这样伟大的艺术家创作的。每年都有约 100 万游客来佛罗伦萨,参观这儿的美术馆、教堂和博物馆。乌飞齐美术馆是佛罗伦萨最著名的美术馆。

雅典

雅典是希腊的首都,作为西方文明的发源地而闻名于世。2400 年前,雅典是世界上最强大的城市。像雅典卫城的巴特农神庙这样的建