gaozhong yingyu jingjiang

高中英语精讲

三年级 下

江苏教育出版社

高中英语精讲

三年级（下）

主编　杨维曲

编写　王仁芳　林耀　朱善萍
　　　李　放　东　群　陈亭华　徐美华

江苏教育版图书若有印刷装订错误，可向承印厂调换

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(5) Today this island is a museum, showing the roots of America's new citizens, who came from all the corners of the earth.

(6) This is because the surface of the earth that is not round.

(7) It is thought that they arrived more than 20,000 years ago by crossing the land bridge that links Asia to North America.

(8) Now that they could no longer move, they begin to to grow, bury the plants...(dependent on plants).

(9) By this we feel to say that plant's for money brought to have fallen from... for extraordinary produced.

一、学习重点

1. 日常交际用语：

(1) Can/Shall I help you?

(2) What can I do for you?

(3) Would you like me to . . . ?

(4) Is there anything (else) I can do for you?

(5) Do you want me to . . . ?

(6) Let me . . . (for you).

(7) Would you like some . . . ?

(8) That would be nice/fine.

(9) That's very kind of you, but. . . .

(10) Thank you all the same.

2. 句型结构：

(1) New York is built on a group of islands on the east coast of the USA at a point where several rivers flow into the ocean.

(2) The first westerner to discover these islands was an Italian explorer in 1524.

(3) By 1820 the population of New York had grown to about 125,000, making it the largest city in the USA.

(4) In 1892 the age of mass arrivals began, during which 15 million new people passed through Ellis Island into

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the USA over a period of 62 years.

(5) Today Ellis Island is a museum, showing the roots of America's new citizens, who came from all the corners of the earth.

(6) This is because the surface of the earth is not flat but round.

(7) It is thought that they arrived more than 30,000 years ago by crossing a land bridge from Asia to America.

(8) Now that they could ride horses, it became easier to hunt the bison, ...

(9) Between 1850 and 1910 the bison population is thought to have fallen from 60 million to just a few hundred.

3. 单词和词组：

independence, explorer, create, unpleasant, entry, existence, widespread

on the east coast of, flow into, buy sth. from sb. for, a handful of, express one's anger over, the War of Independence, for a short time, make it the largest city, tear down, pass through, have trouble with, in the rush, go through, a number of, turn sb. away, become known as ..., be made of, from the top of ..., from one camping ground to another, now that, in huge numbers, be used for, be carved into, be used to make necklaces, take possession of, break out, make agreements with, break agreements, in this way, cut off, leave sth. behind to rot, send sth. by rail, give in, as a result, live on sth., die out, in turn, have an effect on, the whole wildlife chain of

4. 语法：

复习和归纳句子的成分——主语。

二、重点讲解

对话与课文讲解

1. New York 纽约

在本课文中指纽约市（New York City），而不是指纽约州（New York State）。纽约市是美国东海岸的一个主要港口城市，是美国最大的城市，是世界第六大城市。它也被叫做"大苹果"。它位于纽约州的哈得逊河口（the Hudson River），是进入美国的门户。它包括五个行政区，其中四个区都是在岛上，河道穿行其间，流经纽约湾，进入大西洋。

2. **New York is built on a group of islands on the east coast of the USA at a point where several rivers flow into the ocean.** 纽约市建立在美国东海岸的一群岛屿上，那儿是好几条河流入大海的交汇点。

where several rivers flow into the ocean 是一个定语从句，修饰 point。

3. **The first westerner to discover these islands was an Italian explorer in 1524.** 一位意大利探险家于 1524 年首次发现了这些岛屿。

the first westerner to discover 中的不定式用在 the first 后面，除此之外还可以用在 the second，the last 以及 the only 后面，有时用在最高级后面，可以代替定语从句。如：

He loves parties; he is always *the first* to come and *the last* to leave. 他很喜欢参加社交聚会，总是第一个来，最后一个走。（＝the first who comes and the last who leaves）

He is *the first* man to leave the ship. 他是第一个离船的人。本句句子也就相当于 The first westerner who discovered these islands was . . . 。

4. **In 1626 the island of Manhattan was bought from local Indians, Native Americans, for a handful of goods worth about $24.** 曼哈顿岛是于 1626 年从当地的印第安人（即美洲土著人）手中买来的，只花了价值约为 24 美元的为数不多的货物。

(1) the island of Manhattan（曼哈顿岛）是纽约市的市中心，是美国的经济中心，也是世界的政治中心。闻名世界的华尔街和联合国总部都是在这个岛上。该岛长 21 公里，宽约 4 公里，现在的地价已是寸土寸金了。但是 1626 年，荷兰总督 Peter Minuit 只花了 24 美元从印第安人手中购得，难怪现在的美国土著人谈起这桩买卖就会表示出极大的愤慨。

(2) a handful of . . . 一把，一撮；少数（人或物）

Only *a handful of* students came to the meeting. 只有少数的学生来开这个会。

Mother gave the children each *a handful of* money. 母亲给孩子们每人一点儿钱。

类似的用法还有：

a pocketful of 一衣袋……

a mouthful of 一口的……

a spoonful of 一匙……

(3) buy sth. from sb. for some money 花……钱从某人手中买……

I *bought* this watch *from* a friend of mine *for* £10. 这块表我是用 10 英镑从我的一个朋友那儿买来的。

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My father *bought* me this car *from* Chris *for* $1,500. 我父亲花了 1 500 美元从克里斯手中给我买了这辆汽车。

（4）...goods worth about $24 意为"价值约为 24 美元的货物"，其中的 worth 是形容词，意思是"价值为；值得"，后跟名词或动词-ing 形式，构成后置定语，修饰前面的名词。如：

She bought a necklace *worth* about ￡500. 她买了一条价值为 500 英镑的项链。

The Thorn Birds is a book *worth* reading.《荆棘鸟》是一本值得一看的书。

The Great Wall is a place *worth* a visit / visiting. 长城是值得一去的地方。

worth 也可作表语，构成 be worth sth. /doing sth. 结构。如：

The necklace isn't *worth* ￡500. 这条项链不值 500 英镑。

The Thorn Birds is *worth* reading.《荆棘鸟》是值得一读的。

5. **Today Native Americans express their anger over this business deal. 今天，美国的土著人对这桩买卖仍然愤愤不平。**

express sth. over / for ...（用语言、神色、动作等）对……表示或表达（感情、意见等）。如：

He *expressed* his thanks for the support they had given him. 他对他们给予的支持表示感谢。

They *expressed* their anger over the delay. 他们对耽搁一事表示气愤。

6. **After the War of Independence ended，New York became the capital of the USA for a short time（1789 ~ 1790）before Washington，D. C. 独立战争结束以后，在华盛顿特区成为首都之前，纽约市曾经是美国的首都，不过时间很短**

（1789～1790）。

The War of Independence（美国独立战争）是 1775～1781 年发生在英属北美 13 个殖民地的争取国家独立的战争。

《独立宣言》：18 世纪，北美 13 个州的人民为反对英国殖民统治而进行独立战争的资产阶级文献，由杰弗逊起草，于 1776 年 7 月 4 日的"大陆会议"上通过。宣言谴责英国对北美殖民地的反动统治，宣布同英国王室断绝臣属关系，组织独立的美利坚合众国。

7. **By 1820 the population of New York had grown to about 125,000, making it the largest city in the USA. 到 1820 年，纽约市的人口增长到 12.5 万人左右，使它成为当时美国的最大城市。**

（1）句中的 by 有"before（在……之前）"或"not later than（不迟于）"的意思，表示"在（某时）前"或"到某时"已发生某事或出现某种情况，谓语动词均用完成时态。句中的"1820 年"是过去时间，所以谓语动词用过去完成时。如果时间状语是将来时间，那么谓语动词均用将来完成时 will have done。如：

By the end of last year he *had served* in the army for ten years. 到去年年底，他在军队里服役已有 10 年了。

He *had finished* fifteen letters by the time I came home. 在我回到家里以前，他已经写了 15 封信了。

By the end of next year, we *will have learned* 2,000 English words. 到明年年底，我们将学会 2 000 个单词。

（2）句中的"... making it the largest city in the USA"是 -ing 形式的短语，作状语，表示结果，make 作"使做某事"或"使之成为"的意思时，与后面跟的名词或形容词构成复合结构。如：

Her husband died of cancer, *making* her a widow with three children. 她丈夫因癌症而去世,使她成为带着三个孩子的寡妇。

The hurricane brought down a great number of houses, *making* thousands of people homeless. 飓风刮倒了大批房屋,使得成千上万的人无家可归。

8. **In 1858 an area of poor housing, factories and farm buildings was torn down and Central Park was created, reaching from the 59th Street to 110th Street and across three avenues. 1858 年拆除了一大片破旧房子、工厂和农舍,建起了中央公园,这个公园从 59 号街延伸到 110 号街,跨越三条大马路。**

(1) Central Park (中央公园)是纽约市民常去休憩的场所,位于纽约市曼哈顿区的中心,公园南北长 4 公里,东西宽 0.8 公里,总面积为 340 公顷(1 公顷合 15 市亩),其中 61 公顷为水域。园内有花坛、草坪和森林区,还有三个湖、两个池塘、一个动物园,以及各种运动场地和娱乐设施。

(2) tear (tore, torn)是动词,意思是"撕开;扯掉"。短语动词 tear down＝destroy, 作"拆毁;撕下"解。如:

They were *tearing down* that old building in order to build a new hospital there. 他们在把那座旧楼拆掉,好在那里盖一座新的医院。

The city will *tear down* these buildings to make room for the new railway. 市政当局要拆掉这些建筑物,以让出地方修筑铁路。

The photograph of the unpopular leader was *torn down*. 那位不受欢迎的领袖的照片被人撕下来了。

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（3）reach 作"延伸"（extend）解，句子中的"reaching from the 59th Street … across three avenues"是现在分词短语作定语，相当于一个非限制性定语从句（which reached from the 59th Street …），对先行词 Central Park 作补充说明。如：

Behind our college is a playground, *reaching* down to the beach. 在我们学院后面有个操场，一直延伸到海滩。

On one wall there was a bookcase, *reaching* (up) to the ceiling. 紧挨的一面墙是个书橱，一直顶到天花板。

9. **In 1892 the age of mass arrivals began, during which 15 million new people passed through Ellis Island into the USA over a period of 62 years.** 1892 年开始了，国外移民大量涌入，在随后的 62 年中，有 1 500 万新来的人通过埃利斯岛进入美国。

（1）the age of mass arrivals＝a time when people arrive in the USA in large numbers

（2）during which 15 million new people … over a period of 62 years 是非限制性定语从句，during which＝during the age of mass arrivals，这个定语从句修饰先行词 the age，从句与先行词之间被谓语动词 began 隔开，这种从句叫分隔式定语从句。如：

The days are gone when the Chinese people were oppressed. 中国人民受压迫的日子一去不复返了。

In one night, the city of Tangshan was destroyed, in which about 250,000 people died from the earthquake. 一夜之间，唐山市被毁了，市内约有 25 万人死于地震。

（3）短语动词 pass through 作"穿过，通过，路过"解，其中

through 可以是介词,也可以是副词。如:

I *passed through* Bath on my way to Wales, but never stayed there. 在去威尔斯的路上,我路过巴斯,但从来没有在那儿呆过。

On our way we had to *pass through* Hudson Street. 途中我们必须穿过哈得逊路。

10. **People who wanted to enter the USA had to go through a number of mental and physical test, and about 2 million people were turned away.** 想要进入美国的人都必须经过多次的智力测验和体格检查,大约有 200 万人不准入境。

(1) 句子中短语动词 go through 在此作"经历(困难、痛苦等)"解。如:

Most families *went through* a lot during the war. 在战争期间,大多数家庭经历了许许多多的困难。

He has *gone through* such a lot since his wife died. 他妻子死后,他经历了许多困难。

go through 还有许多其他的意思,最常见的是作"审阅"、"检查"、"翻找"解。如:

They *went through* our records very carefully. 他们仔细检查了我们的纪录。

He thought it his duty to *go through* the papers carefully. 他认为仔细检查这些文章是他的责任。

Her sister *went through* every drawer and cupboard in the house, but she couldn't find the missing ring. 她姐姐翻遍了房子里的每个抽屉和橱,但还是没有找到丢失的戒指。

(2) turn away 作"拒不接纳"、"不准进入"解。如:

When the famous singer appeared at the theatre, crowds

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of people were *turned away* for lack of room. 当这位著名的歌手出现在戏院里时,因为场地有限,许多人被拒在门外。

We had to *turn away* hundreds of people. 我们不得不谢绝数以百计的观众。

They *turned away* anyone without an invitation. 他们把没有收到邀请的人拒之门外。

11. **Thus Ellis Island became known as the "Island of Tears." 因此,埃利斯岛被人称之为"眼泪岛"。**

be known as 与 be known for 有区别。as 表示"作为",而 for 表示"因为"。如:

This area is *known as* the "Cornish Riviera." 这地区被称为"康沃尔郡度假胜地"。

Guilin is *known for* its beautiful sceneries. 桂林因风景优美而出名。

12. **A 55-storey building went up in 1913,and in 1931 the Empire State Building was completed,then the tallest building in the world. 1913 年一座 55 层高的大楼拔地而起。1931 年帝国大厦落成,这在当时是世界上最高的大厦。**

(1) a 55-storey building 也可用 a building of 55 storeys 或 a 55-storeyed (55-storied) building 来表达。

(2) went up 在此处的意思是"被建起"。但 go up 也可作"往前走"解。如:

The crowd cheered as John *went up* to receive his prize. 约翰走上前去领奖的时候,人群欢呼了起来。

(3) then the tallest building in the world 可以看作下列非限制性定语从句的省略:..., (which was) then the tallest building in the world, 其中的 which 代替主句中的主语 the

Empire State Building，这个定语从句对这个主语作补充说明。类似的句子如下：

We bought a 29-inch colour TV in 1989，then a modern type in China. 我们在 1989 年买了一台 29 英寸的彩电，当时在中国这还是一种新型的电视机。

(4) the Empire State Building 指帝国大厦，是纽约曼哈顿的一座摩天大楼，共 102 层，楼高 381 米（不包括电视塔），建于 1930～1931 年。长期以来它是世界上最高的大厦，直到 1973 年才让位于世界贸易中心（the World Trade Centre）。该中心为双塔式大厦，每楼各有 110 层，楼高 411 米，是世界上最大的商业综合大楼。

13. **This is because the surface of the earth is not flat but round.** 这是因为地球表面不是平的，而是圆的。

because the surface of ... 是一个表语从句，This is 和 That is 后面也通常可以用 where，why，how 等引导的从句作表语。如：

That is *why* we called off the meeting. 这就是我们取消会议的原因。

This is *how* we did it. 我们就是用这种方式做的。

但要注意的是，当主语是 reason 时，表语从句要用 that 引导，不要误用 because。如：

The reason (why) he was late was *that* he missed the bus. 他迟到的原因是误了车。

14. **Some people think that the weather is unpleasant，the city ugly and dirty，the competition fierce and the streets unsafe.** （纽约的）一些居民承认，这儿的气候恶劣，市容丑陋肮脏，竞争激烈，街上不安全。

the city 和 the competition 后面省略了 is，the streets 后面省略了 are。

15. **It is a city in a hurry, but a very exciting place to be.** 这是一座快节奏的城市，但也是一个富于刺激的地方。

a very exciting place to be = it is very exciting to be there

16. **It is thought that they arrived more than 30,000 years ago by crossing a land bridge from Asia to America.** 他们被认为是在 3 万多年前从亚洲跨越一座陆桥来到美洲的。

(1) 本句是由形式主语 it 引导的句子，真正的主语是 that 从句。句子中的 It is thought ... 相当于 People think that ... 。因此，这句句子可以改写成：

People think that they arrived more than 30,000 years ago by crossing a land bridge from Asia to America.

或者改写成：

They are thought to arrive more than 30,000 years ago by crossing a land bridge from Asia to America.

(2) a land bridge from Asia to America 亚洲和美洲之间的陆桥。据研究，在若干万年以前，北美与亚洲两个大陆是相连的，连接处是在北美的阿拉斯加和亚洲的东北端之间的白令海峡，这个相连部位原本是亚洲和美洲之间的陆桥。后来由于地壳的变化，这个部位下沉而成为今日的白令海峡。

17. **Now that they could ride horses, it became easier to hunt the bison, a type of cattle which used to exist in huge numbers on the plains of America.** 既然土著人会骑马了，猎取野牛也就容易了。这种野牛以前成群结队地生活在美洲平原上。

(1) 这是一个复合句。Now that they could ride horses 是表

示原因的状语从句,主句是由形式主语 it 引导的句子:it became easier to hunt the bison,而 a type of cattle 是 bison 的同位语,并且由定语从句 which used to exist ... America 所修饰。

(2) now that 是一个连词词组,作"既然"解,连接一个表示原因的从句,但在口语中,that 也常可以省略,只用 now 连接从句。如:

Now (*that*) you mention it,I do remember the incident. 经你一提,我想起那件事了。

Now (*that*) you've passed your test,you can drive on your own. 既然你驾驶考试已合格,就可以独自开车了。

(3) in huge numbers 意思是"大量地",也可以说 in big/large/great numbers。这里的 number 要用复数。如:

Fruit supplies are coming *in large numbers*. 水果供应源源而来。

Every year after Spring Festival,peasants come to the city *in large numbers*. 每年春节以后农民大批大批地来到这个城市。

18. **The bison grows to a shoulder-height of 1.5 metres and can weigh 1,100 kilograms.** 这种野牛可以长到肩高 1.5 米、重达 1 100 千克。

Bison were killed for their meat,while their fur provided warm clothing during cold winters. 他们杀野牛,吃它们的肉,用它们的皮毛制成冬季御寒的衣服。

在上面两句句子中都有 bison,这个名词的单复数形式相同,当它作主语时,要注意主谓的一致。在第一个句子中 bison 是单数(被看成是一个整体),谓语动词用 grows;第二个句子的