

spark® 星火英语

# Spark

总主编/马德高

风靡全国 ◆ 畅销十年 ◆ 8000万读者的选择

## 高中英语

# 互动新课堂

配最新人教实验版

1卡

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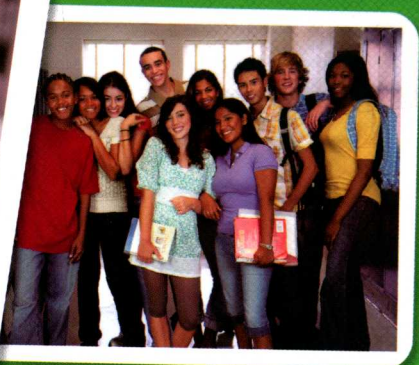
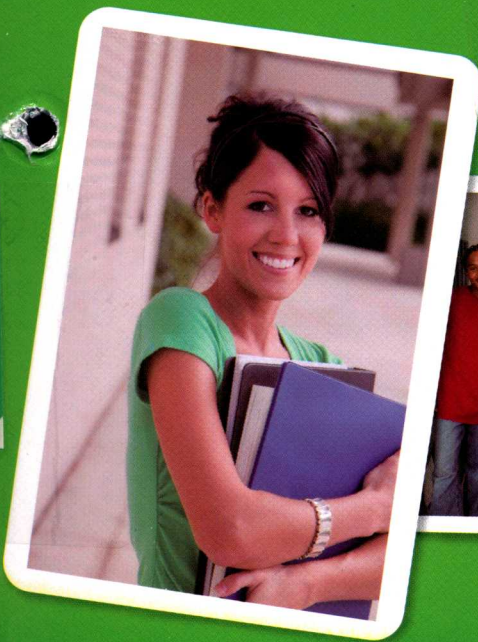
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英 汉 对 照  
图 文 全 解  
非 常 点 拨

含教材习题答案及听力原文

必修 3

吉林出版集团有限责任公司





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必修 3



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# 导读

## Instructions

### 本书 六大特点

新

精

立意新, 材料新,  
观点新, 教材新。

精讲, 精练, 精解,  
注重方法技巧。

#### 英汉对照

对每单元课文内容进行精确、地道的逐句翻译, 课文中的重点、难点清晰标出, 确保您从细节上全面透彻地掌握课文内容。

#### 考点注释

对课文中出现的重点、难点、疑点、考点进行同步讲解并适当拓展, 其中穿插大量的“助记”、“搭配”、“思考”、“提示”等栏目, 诱思探究, 引导您全面互动。

#### 本页生词

当页课文中出现的生词清晰列出, 并给出准确的释义, 便于您在学习中及时记忆, 随时查询。

#### 非常点拨

“归纳拓展”、“巧学助记”、“妙辨异同”、“一言辨异”、“图解助记”、“真题回放”等栏目让您在一种轻松、有趣、主动的意境中发散思维、拓展知识。

## Festivals around the world

### 世界各地的节日

#### 英汉对照

#### 考点注释

#### Warming Up 热身

Festivals are meant to celebrate important times of year. Different countries  
节日就是庆祝一年中的一些重要时刻。不同的国家有  
have different festivals. Work in groups and list below three more Chinese festi-  
不同的节日。分组活动, 在下面列出你知道的另外三个中国节日。  
vals that you know. Discuss when they take place<sup>①</sup>, what they celebrate and  
讨论它们什么时间举行、庆祝什么和在那时人们会做什么。  
what people do at that time. Then tell the group which festival is your favourite  
然后告诉小组成员你最喜欢的节日及原因。  
and why.

Festival 节日	Time of year/date 日期	What it celebrates 它庆祝什么	What people do 人们做什么
Mid-Autumn 中秋节 Festival	autumn/fall 秋天	the beauty <sup>②</sup> of the full 满月的美丽、收获、和 moon, harvest <sup>③</sup> , time 家人及朋友共度的时 with family and friends 光	give and eat moon- 分赠并品尝月饼, 和 cakes, watch the full 家人、朋友一起欣赏 moon with family and 满月 friends

#### 本页生词

- take place 发生
- beauty ['bjʊti] n. 美; 美人
- harvest ['hɑ:vɪst] n. & vt. & vi. 收获; 收割

#### Warming Up

##### ① take place 发生; 进行

> We may never know what took place that night. 我们可能永远不知道那一夜发生了什么。

> The film festival will take place in October. 电影节将于十月举行。

原句 take the place of sb./sth. (= take sb./s/sth.'s place) 代替; 替换

> Computers have taken the place of typewriters in most offices. 在大多数办公室, 电脑已经取代了打字机。

原句 take place with happen 的区别你清楚吗? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

##### ② beauty n. [U] 美; [C] 美人

> The flowers add to the beauty of the garden. 这些花使花园更漂亮了。

> She was a beauty in her days. 她年轻的时候是个美人儿。

原句 beauty 相当于 the beautiful.

> The beautiful (= Beauty) is the true (= truth). 美丽是真。

原句 请点击下框“巧学助记”, 进一步记忆 beauty 及其相关词。

##### ③ harvest n. [C] & vt. & vi. 收获; 收割

> If we had had enough rain last year, we could have gained a good harvest. 如果去年雨水充足的话, 我们可能就会有一个好收成。

> Try to harvest the fruit before the first snow. 尽量在下第一场雪之前采摘水果。

> Farmers are harvesting in the field. 农民在田地里收割粮食。

原句 harvest season 收获季节

harvest moon 中秋的满月

#### 妙辨异同

#### take place, happen

take place 指事先安排、计划的事情。  
happen 指事先无计划、偶然地发生。

> The meeting will take place on Sunday, rain or shine. 会议定于星期日举行, 风雨无阻。

> How did the accident happen? 事故是如何发生的?

#### 巧学助记

☆ Only if beauty is integrated with modesty can it deserve the name. Beauty without modesty is not beautiful but, at most, good-looking. (Miguel de Cervantes) 美丽只有同谦虚结合在一起, 才能称为美丽。没有谦虚的美丽, 不是美丽, 顶多只能是好看。(米格尔·德·塞万提斯)

非常点拨



注重实用, 时效,  
贴近高考。

实

活

体现方法, 点拨巧;  
科学练习, 训练巧;  
规律口诀, 总结巧。

高

巧

版式活,  
讲解不拘一格,  
内容图表化、  
形象化、趣味化。

高屋建瓴, 直指高考,  
讲练典型, 权威准确。

互动新课堂 · 必修3

spark 星火英语

## 图解语法

### 情态动词(2)

一  
导图  
助记



## 四步作文

### 叙述性写作: 讲故事

#### 构思谋篇

#### 讲故事

- 叙述: My uncle experienced...
- 事故原因: It all began last night...
- 事故经过: My uncle soon found the car...
- 事故结果: The dangerous driving after drinking almost...

#### 连词成句

- 直到很晚的时候, 我叔叔才开车回家。  
It was not until late at night that my uncle started to drive back home.
- 他明显是喝醉了, 但他不承认并且坚持要自己开车回家。  
He was obviously drunk, but he wouldn't admit it and insisted on driving home himself.
- 更糟糕的是, 酒精让他丧失了危险意识。  
What's worse, alcohol made him lose sense of danger.

DIY吧

一个单元学完了, 本单元都学了哪些主要内容? 下面, 我们来检测、回顾一下吧。

1. [ˈbjʊti] n. 美; 美人 → adj. 美丽的
2. [ˌselˈbreɪʃn] n. 庆祝; 祝贺 → vt. & vi. 庆祝; 祝贺
3. [ˈstɑːv] vt. & vi. (使) 饿死; 饿得要死 → n. 饥饿; 饿死

## 基础测评

一、用所给单词和短语的适当形式完成下列各句。

apologize remind dress up trick as though  
admire forgive fool set off independent

1. This girl loves \_\_\_\_\_ before going out.
2. Dear friends, please \_\_\_\_\_ me if I have wasted your time.

## Unit 1 Festivals around the world

### I. 单项填空(共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)

1. —What was Mary doing when you visited her?  
—She was \_\_\_\_\_ herself in the mirror.  
A. enjoying B. admiring  
C. devoting D. seeing

## 图解语法

本书以思维导图及表格形式直观体现单元语法内容, 简洁、清晰; 并配以经典考题及追踪练习, 权威、精当, 使语法学习不再枯燥。

## 四步作文

通过构思谋篇、关键词语、连词成句、连句成篇四步快速成文, 科学高效。

## 单元DIY

单元后特设DIY吧, 让您手脑并用地对本单元内容进行检测与巩固, 从而找准差距, 有的放矢地进一步复习总结, 达到事半功倍的效果。

## 同步测试

本部分包含基础测评与综合测评, 严格按照新课程标准, 并参考各地考试说明编写, 贴近高考、难度适中, 让您学以致用、逐步提高。

# 知识清单

## Unit 1

### 主题

世界各地的节日

### 单词

starve, feast, belief, trick, arrival, gather, award, admire, energetic, custom, fool, remind, permission, wipe, drown, sadness, apologize, weep, obvious, forgive

### 短语

take place, in memory of, dress up, play a trick on, look forward to, day and night, as though, have fun with, remind...of..., set off, turn up, keep one's word, hold one's breath

### 语法

情态动词(Modal verbs)(1)

## Unit 2

### 主题

健康饮食

### 单词

diet, balance, slim, curiosity, fry, raw, combine, lie, benefit, sigh, strength, consult, discount, spy, limit, limited, debt, weakness, glare

### 短语

balanced diet, ought to, lose weight, get away with, tell a lie, win...back, earn one's living, in debt, spy on, cut down, before long, put on weight

### 语法

情态动词(Modal verbs)(2)

## Unit 3

### 主题

改编戏剧:《百万英镑》

### 单词

adventure, scene, wander, permit, ahead, stare, fault, spot, account, seek, genuine, indeed, contrary, amount, patience, rude, manner, scream, patience, unbelievable

### 短语

bring up, go ahead, by accident, stare at, on the contrary, as for, in rags, take a chance, account for

### 语法

宾语从句和表语从句  
(Noun clauses as the object and predicative)

## Unit 4

### 主题

天文学:关于星球的科学

### 单词

astronomy, system, theory, globe, violent, unlike, gravity, gentle, harmful, multiply, chain, exist, thus, puzzle, fundamental, crash, pull, float

### 短语

solar system, in time, lay eggs, give birth to, now that, break out, prevent...from, block out, cheer up, watch out, in one's turn

### 语法

主语从句  
(Noun clauses as the subject)

## Unit 5

### 主题

加拿大——“真北方”

### 单词

chat, scenery, eastward, surround, measure, within, border, slight, urban, mix, mixture, confirm, wealthy, distance, approximately, nearby, terrify, terrified, pleased, impress

### 短语

prime minister, in the distance, manage to do, settle down, have a gift for, rather than, have a gift for

### 语法

同位语从句  
(Noun clauses as the appositive)



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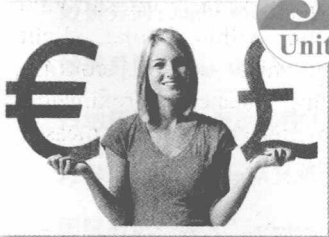


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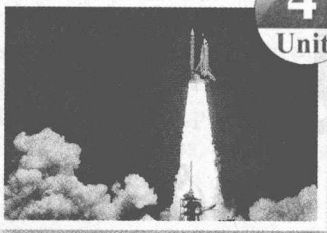
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## Unit 1 Festivals around the world

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## 世界各地的节日



## 英汉对照



## Warming Up 热身

Festivals are meant to celebrate important times of year. Different countries  
节日就是庆祝一年中的一些重要时刻。不同的国家有不

have different festivals. Work in groups and list below three more Chinese festi-  
不同的节日。分组活动,在下面列出你知道的另外三个中国节日。

vals that you know. Discuss when they **take place**<sup>①</sup>, what they celebrate and  
讨论它们什么时候举行、庆祝什么和在那时人们会做什么。  
what people do at that time. Then tell the group which festival is your favourite  
然后告诉小组成员你最喜欢的节日及原因。

and why.

Festival 节日	Time of year/date 日期	What it celebrates 它庆祝什么	What people do 人们做什么
Mid-Autumn 中秋节 Festival	autumn/fall 秋天	the beauty <sup>②</sup> of the full 满月的美丽、收获、和 moon, harvest <sup>③</sup> , time 家人及朋友共度的时 with family and friends 光	give and eat moon- 分赠并品尝月饼、和 cakes, watch the full 家人、朋友一起欣赏 moon with family and 满月 friends

## 本页生词

- **take place** 发生
- **beauty** ['bjʊ:ti] *n.* 美; 美人
- **harvest** ['hɑ:vɪst] *n. & vt. & vi.* 收获; 收割



## 考点注释

Warming Up .....

① **take place** 发生; 进行

► We may never know what took place that night. 我们可能永远不会知道那一夜发生了什么事。

► The film festival will take place in October. 电影节将于十月举行。

**联想** take the place of sb./sth. (= take sb./s/sth.'s place) 代替; 替换

► Computers have taken the place of typewriters in most offices. 在大多数办公室, 电脑已经取代了打字机。

**思考** take place 与 happen 的区别你清楚吗? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

② **beauty** *n.* [U] 美; [C] 美人

► The flowers add to the beauty of the garden. 这些花使花园更漂亮了。

► She was a beauty in her days. 她年轻的时候是个美人儿。

**注意** beauty 相当于 the beautiful.

► The beautiful (= Beauty) is the true (= truth). 美即是真。

**提示** 请点击下框“巧学助记”, 进一步记忆 beauty 及其相关词。

③ **harvest** *n.* [C] & *vt. & vi.* 收获; 收割

► If we had had enough rain last year, we could have gained a good harvest. 如果去年雨水充足的话, 我们可能就会有一个好收成。

► Try to harvest the fruit before the first snow. 尽量在下第一场雪之前采摘水果。

► Farmers are harvesting in the field. 农民在田地里收割粮食。

**搭配** harvest season 收获季节  
harvest moon 中秋的满月

## 妙辨异同

take place, happen

take place 常指发生事先安排、计划的事情。

happen 指事先无计划、偶然地发生。

► The meeting will take place on Sunday, rain or shine. 会议定于星期日举行, 风雨无阻。

► How did the accident happen? 事故是如何发生的?

## 巧学助记

❖ Only if **beauty** is integrated with modesty can it deserve the name. **Beauty** without modesty is not **beautiful** but, at most, **good-looking**. (Miguel de Cervantes) 美丽只有同谦虚结合在一起, 才配称为美丽。没有谦虚的美丽, 不是美丽, 顶多只能是好看。(米格尔·德·塞万提斯)

非常点拨



## Pre-reading 读前

- What festivals or celebrations<sup>①</sup> do you have in your city or town? What part of 在你的城市/城镇都有什么节日或庆典? 你最喜欢 this a festival do you like best—the activities, the music, the sights, the food or 个节日哪一部分——活动、音乐、景色、食物还是客人? the people who visit?
- Look at the pictures and title of the passage below. Discuss in pairs what kind 看下面文章的图画和标题。 结对讨论你认为这篇短文 of information you think will be introduced in the passage. 将要介绍的内容。



## Reading 阅读

## FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

## 节日和庆典

Festivals and celebrations of all kinds have been held everywhere since ancient 自古以来,世界各地就有各种各样的节日和庆典。

times. Most ancient festivals would celebrate the end of the cold weather, plant- 最古老的节日总是庆祝严寒的结束、春季的播种和秋天的收割。

ing in spring and harvest in autumn. Sometimes celebrations would be held after 有时,在猎人捕获猎物后,也举行庆祝活动。

hunters had caught animals. At that time people would starve if food was difficult 在那个时代,如果食物难以找到,特别是在寒冷的 to find, especially during the cold winter months. ① Today's festivals have many 冬月,人们就会挨饿。

origins<sup>②</sup>, some religious<sup>③</sup>, some seasonal, and some for special people or events. 现在的节日有很多由来,一 些是宗教上的,一些是季节性的,一些是纪念特殊的人和事件的。

## Festivals of the Dead

## 亡灵节

Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy the ancestors, who 有些节日,是为了纪念死者,或使祖先得到满足,因为祖先们有可能回到世上(给 might return either to help or to do harm. ④ For the Japanese festival Obon, people 人们)提供帮助,也有可能带来危害。 在日本的盂兰盆节,人们要上坟扫墓、



- celebration [ˌselɪˈbreɪʃn] n. 庆祝;祝贺
- hunter ['hʌntə] n. 狩猎者;猎人
- starve [stɑːv] vi. & vt. (使)饿死;饿得要死
- origin ['ɒrɪdʒɪn] n. 起源;由来;起因
- religious [rɪˈlɪdʒəs] adj. 宗教上的;信奉宗教的;虔诚的
- △seasonal ['siːzənl] adj. 季节的;季节性的
- ancestor ['ænsəstə] n. 祖先;祖宗
- △Obon [əˈbɒn] n. (日本)盂兰盆节

## Pre-reading

## ① celebration n. [C,U] 庆祝;祝贺

▶ The celebration will run from next Monday. 庆祝活动将从下周一开始。

【搭配】in celebration of (=for the celebration of) 为庆祝……

▶ Her parents held a party in celebration of her birthday. 她父母为庆祝她的生日举办了一场聚会。

【拓展】celebrate vt. & vi. 庆祝;祝贺

【思考】英语中有很多以-ion结尾的名词,你还知道哪些?请点击下框“归纳拓展”。

## Reading

## ① (1) 句子分析:

本句为主从复合句。主句为 people would starve, 其中 if 引导条件状语从句, at that time 在句首为时间状语, especially 至句末为状语修饰主句。

## (2) starve vi. &amp; vt. (使)饿死;饿得要死

▶ Let's get something to eat; I'm starving. 我们吃点东西吧;我快饿死了。

▶ She's starving herself to try to be thinner. 她试图通过节食疗法变瘦点。

【搭配】starve to death 饿死

▶ The explorers starved to death in the desert. 探险者们在沙漠中饿死了。

【拓展】starvation n. [U] 饥饿;饿死

## ② origin n. [C] 起源;由来;起因

▶ Many English words have Latin origins. 很多英语单词源自拉丁语。

▶ What was the origin of the discussion? 这场讨论的起因是什么?

【拓展】original adj. 最初的;最早的

【思考】origin 与 source 都可表示“起源”,你知道它们有什么区别吗?请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

## ③ religious adj. 宗教上的;信奉宗教的;虔诚的

▶ Islam and Buddhism are two of the great religious beliefs of the world. 伊斯兰教和佛教是世界上的两大宗教。

▶ The old man is very religious and goes to church three times a week. 这老人非常虔诚,每周做3次礼拜。

【拓展】religion n. [C] 宗教;宗教信仰

## ④ (1) 句子分析:

本句为主从复合句。who 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 the ancestors, who 在从句中作主语。

▶ His mother, who loved him very much, died in 1818. 他的妈妈非常爱他,她于1818年去世了。

## (2) the dead 死者

“the+形容词”表示一类人,作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。

▶ The poor are in need of food and clothes. 穷人需要衣食。

## 归纳拓展

expression 表达

congratulation 祝贺

invention 发明

invitation 邀请

decision 决定

discussion 讨论

examination 考试

direction 方向

以-ion  
结尾的  
名词

## 妙辨异同

origin, source

origin 指人、事物的起源、开端。

source 指事物的来源、出处或水源。

▶ Some Chinese words are of English origin. 有些中文词源自英文。

▶ We followed the river back to discover its source. 我们溯河而上寻找源头。



should go to clean graves and light incense in memory of<sup>⑤</sup> their ancestors. They 烧香,以缅怀祖先。 他们  
also light lamps and play music because they think that this will lead the ancestors 还点起灯笼,奏响乐曲,因为他们认为这样做可以把祖先引回到世上。  
back to earth. In Mexico, people celebrate the Day of the Dead in early November. 在墨西哥,亡灵节是在 11 月初。

On this important feast<sup>⑥</sup> day, people eat food in the shape of skulls and cakes with 在这个重要的节日里,人们会吃制成颅骨形状的食物和装点有“骨头”的蛋糕。  
“bones” on them. They offer food, flowers and gifts to the dead. The Western 他们向亡者祭献食物、鲜花和礼品。 西方节日万  
holiday Halloween also had its origin in old beliefs<sup>⑦</sup> about the return of the spirits 万圣节也源自人们古老的信念,认为亡者的灵魂会返回人间。  
of dead people. It is now a children's festival, when they can dress up<sup>⑧</sup> and go to 万圣节如今成了孩子们的节日,这天他们可以乔装打扮上邻居  
their neighbours' homes to ask for sweets. If the neighbours do not give any 家要糖吃。 如果邻居不给糖,那么孩子们就会  
sweets, the children might play a trick on<sup>⑨</sup> them. 捉弄他们了。

### Festivals to Honour People

#### 纪念名人的节日

Festivals can also be held to honour famous people. The Dragon Boat Festival 中国的端午节(龙舟节)  
also has its origin in old beliefs<sup>⑦</sup> about the return of the spirits. In China honours the famous ancient poet, Qu Yuan. In the USA, Columbus Day 美国的哥伦布日是纪念克  
is in memory of the arrival<sup>⑩</sup> of Christopher Columbus in the New World. India has 利斯托弗·哥伦布发现“新大陆”的日子。  
a national festival on October 2 to honour Mohandas Gandhi, the leader who 印度在  
10 月 2 日有个全国性节日,纪念莫汉达斯·甘地,他是帮助印度脱离英国而独

- △grave [greɪv] n. 坟墓;墓地
- △incense ['ɪnsəns] n. 熏香;熏香的烟
- in memory of 纪念;追念
- Mexico ['meksɪkəʊ] n. 墨西哥(拉丁美洲国家)
- feast [fi:t] n. 节日;盛宴
- △skull [skʌl] n. 头脑;头骨
- bone [bəʊn] n. 骨;骨头
- △Halloween [ˌhæləʊ'ɪn] n. 万圣节前夕;诸圣日前夕
- belief [br'i:lɪf] n. 信任;信心;信仰
- dress up 盛装;打扮;装饰
- trick [trɪk] n. 诡计;恶作剧;窍门 vt. 欺骗;诈骗
- play a trick on 搞恶作剧;诈骗;开玩笑
- poet ['pəʊt] n. 诗人
- △Columbus Day 哥伦布日
- arrival [ə'raɪvl] n. 到来;到达;到达者
- △Christopher Columbus ['krɪstəfə kə'lʌmbəs] 克利斯托弗·哥伦布(意大利航海家)

### ⑤ in memory of (= to the memory of) 纪念;追念

► He founded the school in memory of his late wife. 他创办了这所学校以纪念他已故的妻子。

► This library was built in memory of that famous scientist. 这个图书馆是为了纪念那位著名的科学家而建的。

【联想】out of memory 被忘却;被遗忘

### ⑥ feast n. [C] 节日;盛宴

► Christmas is fixed, but Easter is a movable feast. 圣诞节的日期是固定的,但复活节的日期却因年而异。

► Both parents prepared a big feast for them. 双方父母为他们准备了一场盛大的宴会。

【提示】请点击下框“妙辨异同”,学习 feast 与 dinner, party 的不同。

### ⑦ belief n. [U] 信任;信心;[C, 常 pl.] 信仰

► He has great belief in his doctor. 他对自己的医生无比信任。

► Her belief in God is very firm. 她对上帝的信仰很坚定。

【搭配】beyond belief 难以置信的

► Dissatisfaction with the government has grown beyond belief. 对政府的不满已经达到令人难以置信的程度。

【提示】belief 的动词形式为 believe, 请点击下框“归纳拓展”学习其他类似的转化。

### ⑧ dress up 盛装;打扮;装饰

► Both children and adults dress up on Halloween. 孩子和大人在万圣节时都要乔装打扮一番。

【注意】dress up 后接 in, 表示“穿……服装打扮”, 接 as 表示“打扮成”。

► We are supposed to dress up as movie characters for the party; what a novel idea! 我们在晚上要装扮成电影中的角色,这是一个多么新奇的主意啊!

### ⑨ play a trick on 搞恶作剧;诈骗;开玩笑

► The kids are always playing a trick on him. 孩子们经常搞恶作剧戏弄他。

► Don't take it seriously; she just wants to play a trick on you. 别太当真,她只是想跟你开个玩笑。

【拓展】trick n. [C] 诡计;恶作剧;窍门 vt. 欺骗;诈骗

► He got into the castle by a trick. 他耍了个花招混进了城堡。

► He tricked me into giving him the money. 他哄骗我给了他钱。

### ⑩ arrival n. [U] 到来;到达;[C] 到达者

► I phoned her my safe arrival. 我打电话告诉她我已安全抵达。

► The first arrivals at the concert got the best seats. 最早来到音乐会的人坐了最好的座位。

【拓展】arrive vi. 到达;来到

### 妙辨异同

feast, dinner, party

- feast 指正式的盛会、宴会,有丰富的餐点。
- dinner 常指为了庆祝某事而举行正式的晚宴,也可称为 dinner party。
- party 指社交或娱乐性的聚会、宴会。



### 归纳拓展

[f] 与 [v] 的交替

[f] [名/形]	[v] [动]
life 生活	live 生活;生存
half 一半	halve 对分;平摊
safe 安全的	save 救;存储
thief 贼	thieve 做贼;偷窃

非常点拨

helped **gain**<sup>⑪</sup> India's **independence**<sup>⑫</sup> from Britain.

立的领袖。

### Harvest Festivals

庆丰收的节日

Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals can be very happy events. 收获与感恩节是非常喜庆的节日。

People are grateful because their food is **gathered**<sup>⑬</sup> for the 越冬的粮食收集起来了,农活结束了,人们都心怀感激。

winter and the **agricultural** work is over. In European coun- 在欧洲国家,人们

tries, people will usually decorate churches and town halls with 通常用花果来装饰教堂和市政厅,并在一起聚餐。

flowers and fruit, and will get together to have meals. Some 有些人

people might win **awards**<sup>⑭</sup> for their farm **produce**, like the 还可能因为他们的农产品(参加各种评选)而获奖,比如最大 biggest watermelon or the most handsome **rooster**. China and 的西瓜或最帅的公鸡。 中国和日

Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when people **admire**<sup>⑮</sup> the 本都有中秋节,这时,人们会赏月,在中国人们还品尝月饼。

moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes.

### Spring Festivals

春天的节日

The most **energetic** and important festivals are the ones that 最富生气而又最重要的节日,就是告别冬天、迎接春天的日子。

**look forward to** the end of winter and to the coming of spring. ⑯

At the Spring Festival in China, people eat dumplings, fish and 中国人过春节要吃饺子、鱼和肉,还要给孩子们送用红纸包着



- **gain** [geɪn] *vt.* 获得;得到
- **independence** [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns] *n.* 独立;自主
- **independent** [ˌɪndɪˈpendənt] *adj.* 独立的;自主的
- **gather** [ˈɡæðə] *vt. & vi. & n.* 搜集;集合;聚集
- **agriculture** [ˈæɡrɪkʌltʃə] *n.* 农业;农艺;农学
- **agricultural** [ˌæɡrɪˈkʌltʃərəl] *adj.* 农业的;农艺的
- **award** [əˈwɔːd] *n.* 奖;奖品 *vt.* 授予;判定
- **△produce** [ˈprɒdʒuːs] *n.* 产品;(尤指)农产品
- **rooster** [ˈruːstə] *n.* 雄禽;公鸡
- **admire** [ədˈmaɪə] *vt.* 赞美;钦佩;羡慕
- **energetic** [ˌenəˈdʒetɪk] *adj.* 充满活力的;精力充沛的;积极的
- **look forward to** 期望;期待;盼望

### ⑪ gain *vt.* 获得;得到

► He gained important information about the enemy's plans. 他获得了关于敌人计划的重要情报。

► He gained nothing after working in this company for five years. 他在这家公司工作了5年,什么也没有得到。

**思考** gain 和 get, reach 意思相近,它们的区别是什么? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

### ⑫ independence *n.* [U] 独立;自主

► This country gained its independence in 1960. 这个国家在1960年获得了独立。

❖ For many, life's longest mile is the stretch from **dependence** to **independence**. (James) 对许多人来说,生命中最长的距离就是从依赖到独立之间的距离。(詹姆斯)

**拓展** independent *adj.* 独立的;自主的

► I used to be dependent on my parents. Now I'm independent of them. 我从前依赖父母;现在我独立了。

### ⑬ gather *vt. & vi. & n.* [U] 搜集;集合;聚集

► He is gathering materials for a new book. 他正在收集资料准备写一本新书。

► People gathered to see what had happened. 人们聚拢起来看发生了什么。

► We are all expecting the family gather. 我们都很期待这次家庭聚会。

**思考** 同为“聚集,收集”,gather 与 collect 有什么区别呢? 请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

### ⑭ award *n.* [C] 奖;奖品 *vt.* 授予;判定

► The novel earned him a literary award. 这部长篇小说为他赢得了文学奖。

► The judge awarded a large sum of money to those hurt in the fire. 法官判给在火灾中受伤的人一大笔钱。

### ⑮ admire *vt.* 赞美;钦佩;羡慕

► They admire these fine tall buildings. 他们赞美这些漂亮的高大建筑。

**搭配** admire sb. for... 因……而钦佩/羡慕某人

► The girls all admired her for her new skirt. 女孩子们都很羡慕她的新裙子。

**拓展** admiration *n.* [U] 钦佩;赞赏

### ⑯ (1) 句子分析:

本句为主从复合句, the ones 代指前面提到的 festivals; that 引导定语从句,先行词是 the ones,故 that 不能用 which 代替。

(2) **look forward to** 期望;期待;盼望[△to 为介词,后接(动)名词]

► We should look forward to the future. 我们应该展望未来。

► I look forward to paying you a visit next week. 我期待着下星期去拜访你。

**辨析** look forward to, expect

look forward to	指主观上以愉快的心情盼望。
expect	指根据客观情况做出的估计,不涉及主观上是否愿意。

### 妙辨异同 gain, get, reach

gain 指经过努力“得到某种利益或好处”。

get “得到”,是常用语,可以和其他同义词互换。

reach “达到”,后多接数字或地点。

► She gains her living by singing. 她以唱歌为生。

► He got what he wanted. 他得到了想要的。

► Its number reached 100. 它的数量达到了100。

### 妙辨异同 gather, collect

gather 指将分散的东西聚集在一起,为普通用词。

collect 指为某一目的用心收集,且加以整理。

► He gathered up his papers. 他收拾好他的文件。

► She collects stamps and baseball cards. 她收集邮票和棒球卡。



meat and may give children lucky money in red paper. There are dragon dances (他们)舞龙、狂欢,全家 and carnivals, and families celebrate the Lunar New Year together. Some Western countries have very exciting carnivals, which take place forty days before 国家有激动人心的狂欢节,通常在二月,复活节前的四十天。

Easter, usually in February. These carnivals might include parades, dancing 狂欢节期间,人们身着各种艳丽的节日盛装,伴 in the streets day and night<sup>①</sup>, loud music and colourful clothing<sup>②</sup> of all kinds. 随着鼓噪的音乐,在街头游行,昼夜跳舞。

Easter is an important religious and social festival for Christians around the world. It 复活节是全世界基督教徒的一个重要的宗教和公众节日。

celebrates the return of Jesus from the dead and the coming of spring and new life. 庆祝耶稣复活,也欢庆春天和新生命的到来。

Japan's Cherry Blossom Festival happens a little later. The country, covered 再早些时候,日本就迎来了樱花节,(节日里)整个国度到处是盛开的樱花,看 with cherry tree flowers, looks as though<sup>③</sup> it is covered with pink snow. 上去就像覆盖了一层粉红色的雪。

People love to get together to eat, drink and have fun with<sup>④</sup> each other. 人们喜欢聚在一起吃喝玩乐。

Festivals let us enjoy life, be proud of our customs<sup>⑤</sup> and forget our work for a 节日让我们享受生活,让我们为自己的习俗而自豪,还可以暂时忘掉工作中的 little while. 烦恼。



## Comprehending 理解

1 Skim the reading passage and then fill in the following chart. 浏览文章内容,然后填写下表。

- △carnival ['kɑːnɪvl] n. 狂欢节;(四旬斋前的)饮宴狂欢;嘉年华(会)
- △lunar ['lʊnə] adj. 月的;月亮的;阴历的
- Easter ['iːstə] n. (耶稣)复活节
- △parade [pə'reɪd] n. 游行;阅兵;检阅
- day and night 日夜;昼夜;整天
- clothing ['kləʊðɪŋ] n. 衣服
- Christian ['krɪstʃən] n. 基督徒;信徒 adj. 基督教的;信基督教的
- △Jesus ['dʒiːzəs] n. 耶稣
- △cherry ['tʃerɪ] n. 樱桃;樱桃树
- △blossom ['blɒsəm] n. 花 vi. 开花
- as though 好像
- have fun with 玩得开心
- custom ['kʌstəm] n. 习惯;风俗

① day and night (= night and day) 日夜; 昼夜;整天

► I worked day and night in order to earn enough money to buy a house. 为了挣够钱买房子,我日夜工作。

► The river flows to the sea day and night. 这条河昼夜不停地流入大海。

② clothing n. [总称]衣服

► The most necessary things that man needs are food and clothing. 人类需要的最基本的东西是食物和衣服。

► They handed out warm clothing to the soldiers. 他们给士兵们分发暖和的衣服。

搭配 a piece of/an article of clothing 一件衣服

思维 clothing, clothes 和 cloth 三词相近,你知道如何正确使用它们吗?请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

③ as though (= as if) 好像,仿佛

► It sounds as though you had a good time. 听起来你好像过得很愉快。

► He acted as though nothing had happened. 他表现得若无其事。

注意 as though 可引导方式状语从句或表语从句,且根据句子意思,有时从句会用虚拟语气。

④ have fun with 玩得开心

► The children had a lot of fun with the building blocks. 孩子们玩积木玩得很开心。

► Did you have fun with Amy last night? 昨晚你和艾米玩得高兴吗?

联想 have fun doing 开心地做;愉快地做

⑤ custom n. [U, C] 习惯;风俗

► It is the custom for the Japanese to bow when they meet their friends. 遇见朋友时鞠躬是日本人的习惯。

► Social customs are quite different from country to country. 国与国之间的社会习俗有很大差异。

搭配 follow/keep up a custom 沿袭/保留风俗

► Many people still follow the custom of wearing a carnation on Mother's Day. 许多人仍保留着在母亲节那天戴康乃馨的习俗。

联想 customs n. (pl.) 海关

思维 custom 与 habit 的用法不同你了解吗?请点击下框“妙辨异同”。

### 妙辨异同

clothing, clothes, cloth

- clothing 为集合名词,是衣服的总称,故我们常说的“衣食”为 food and clothing. 无复数形式。
- clothes 既可指一件衣服,也可指各种衣物,可用 many, few, some 等修饰,但不能用数词修饰。“一套衣服”要说 a suit of clothes.
- cloth 作“布,布料”时为不可数名词;而作为有某种用途的“台布,桌布”时为可数名词。

### 妙辨异同

custom, habit

- custom 一般指整个社会长期形成的习俗。
- habit 一般指个人的习惯行为。
- In China, there is a custom of eating dumplings on New Year's Eve. 在中国有除夕晚上吃饺子的风俗。
- He has a habit of closing his eyes when he tells a story. 他在讲故事时习惯把眼睛闭上。

非常点拨



Kinds of Festivals 节日种类	Names of Festivals 节日名称	Countries 国家
Festivals of the Dead 亡灵节		
Festivals to Honour 纪念名人的节日 People		
Harvest Festivals 庆丰收的节日		
Spring Festivals 春天的节日		

2 Use the information from the reading passage to 阅读文章,用相关信息回答以下问题。  
answer the following questions.

- What are festivals of the dead usually for?  
亡灵节通常是为什么而设的?
- What makes autumn festivals happy events?  
什么使秋天的节日成为快乐的日子?
- What do people usually do at spring festivals?  
在春天的节日里人们通常干什么?
- What is one important reason to have festivals and celebrations?  
人们举行节日和庆典的一个重要原因是什么?
- Compare the festivals of the dead in Mexico, Japan and China. What things are similar? What things are different?  
比较墨西哥、日本和中国的亡灵节。  
相似点是什么? 不同点是什么?

3 Based on the reading passage, what do most festivals seem to have in common? Why do you think these things might be important to people everywhere? Talk with your partner and fill in the chart below.  
通过阅读文章,大部分节日看起来具有什么共同点? 你为何认为这些事  
情对各地的人们很重要?  
同你的搭档谈论并填写下列表格。

Three common things 三个共同点	Reasons why they are important to people everywhere 它们对各地人们都重要的原因
1	
2	
3	

4 Discuss in pairs which festivals you think are the most important and which are the most fun. Then 结对讨论你认为哪个节日最重要,哪个节日最有趣。  
然后

fill in the chart with your ideas.  
用你的观点填写下表。

Type of festival 节日类型	Example of festival 节日举例	Reasons for your choice 选择的理由
Most important 最重要的		
Most fun 最有趣的		



## Learning about Language 语言学习

Discovering useful words and expressions 发现有用的单词与表达

- 1 Which of these words can become adjectives with the -ous or -al ending? Which can become nouns with the -(a)tion ending? Choose the correct ending for each word and then write out the new word.  
这些单词中哪些能用-ous 或-al 结尾变成形容词? 哪些能用-(a)tion 结尾变为名词?  
为每个单词选择正确的结尾,然后写出新的单词。

Use the dictionary to help you.

你可以借助词典。

religion → religious 宗教 → 宗教的	humour → _____ 幽默
danger → _____ 危险	courage → _____ 勇气
culture → _____ 文化	season → _____ 季节
nation → _____ 国家	origin → _____ 起源

produce → _____ 生产	celebrate → _____ 庆祝
educate → _____ 教育	predict → _____ 预测

2 Complete the passage below with the words and expressions in the box.  
用方框中的单词或表达完成下面的篇章。

as though 尽管	belief 信念	celebration 庆典
Christians 基督教徒	custom 习惯, 风俗	have fun with 玩得开心
origin 起源	religious 宗教的	

Many people think that Christmas is a western \_\_\_\_\_, 很多人认为圣诞节是一个西方的 \_\_\_\_\_, 但是事实上它是

but in fact it is really a worldwide<sup>①</sup> holiday. Christmas 真正的全球性节日。实际上圣诞节 actually started as a \_\_\_\_\_ festival celebrated by \_\_\_\_\_ 节刚开始是被世界上的 \_\_\_\_\_ 作为 \_\_\_\_\_ 节日而庆祝的。 around the world. Its \_\_\_\_\_ is around the 3rd or 4th century AD, when the \_\_\_\_\_ of remembering Jesus' birth on 时为纪念耶稣于 12 月 25 日诞辰的 \_\_\_\_\_ 刚刚开始。 December 25th first started. Today, of course, many people celebrate Christmas \_\_\_\_\_ it were just a holiday to 圣诞节, \_\_\_\_\_ 它只是同家人 \_\_\_\_\_ 的节日, 而不是一个关 \_\_\_\_\_ family, rather than a holiday about a \_\_\_\_\_. 于 \_\_\_\_\_ 的节日。

- 3 Complete each of the sentences with a suitable word or phrase from the box in its correct form. Then read these famous quotes aloud. Can you then read these famous quotes aloud. Can you think of any Chinese idioms or sayings that carry the same meaning?

custom	admire	feast	harvest
习俗	钦佩	宴会	丰收
trick	belief	starve	gather
诡计	信仰	饿死	聚集
gain	look forward to		
获得	期盼		

- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the day you stop suffering, because 不要 \_\_\_\_\_ 有一天你会没了痛苦, 因为那一天到来 when it comes you know you'll be dead. 时, 你将濒临死亡。 —Tennessee Williams 田纳西·威廉姆斯
- A dog \_\_\_\_\_ at his master's gate predicts the ruin of 一只狗 \_\_\_\_\_ 于主人家门口预示着这个国家的灭亡。 the state. —William Blake 威廉姆·布莱克
- I would rather have a mind opened by wonder than one 我宁愿我的思想为惊奇而开放, 也不愿它为 \_\_\_\_\_ 所 closed by \_\_\_\_\_. —Gerry Spence 格里·思朋斯
- \_\_\_\_\_ you rosebuds while you may, old time is still 好花 \_\_\_\_\_ 直须折, 莫待无花空折枝。 aflying, and this same flower that smiles today, tomo-

- row will be dying. —Robert Herrick 罗伯特·赫里克
- However big the fool<sup>②</sup>, there is always a bigger fool 不管一个人有多傻, 总有一个比他更傻的人 \_\_\_\_\_ 他。 to \_\_\_\_\_ him. —Nicolas Boileau Despréaux 尼古拉斯·布瓦洛
  - \_\_\_\_\_, then, is the great guide of human life. 那么, \_\_\_\_\_ 是人生的伟大导师。 —David Hume 大卫·休姆
  - Other people's \_\_\_\_\_ are always the best \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_ 是别人的好, 孩子是自己的亲。 one's own children are always the best children. —Unknown 匿名
  - There is no \_\_\_\_\_ on earth that does not end in parting. 天下没有不散的 \_\_\_\_\_. —Unknown 匿名
  - Everyone has some \_\_\_\_\_ they can do, but each has 八仙过海, 各显 \_\_\_\_\_. his own way of doing them. —Unknown 匿名
  - Those who can lose shall \_\_\_\_\_; those who wish for 输得起, 才能 \_\_\_\_\_; 只想赢, 就会输。 \_\_\_\_\_ shall lose. —Unknown 匿名

#### Discovering useful structures 发现有用的结构

- 1 Modal verbs such as *may, might, will, would, can, could, shall, should, and must* are used for many purposes. Find the sentences in the reading passage that use modal verbs. Underline them and explain the meaning to your partner.
- 情态动词如 *may, might, will, would, can, could, shall, should, and must* 有很多用途。在阅读文章中找出使用情态动词的句子。在它们下面划线并向你的搭档解释它们的意思。

- worldwide [ˌwɜːldˈwaɪd] *adj.* 遍及全世界的; 世界性的
- △rosebud [ˈrəʊzbd] *n.* 玫瑰花蕾
- fool [fuːl] *n.* 愚人; 白痴; 受骗者 *vt.* 愚弄; 欺骗 *vi.* 干傻事; 开玩笑 *adj.* 傻的

#### ① worldwide *adj.* 遍及全世界的; 世界性的

- The story has attracted the worldwide attention. 这件事已经引起了全世界的关注。
- Our society has grown into a worldwide organization. 我们的社团已成长为一个世界性组织。
- 联想 global *adj.* 全世界的 nationwide *adj.* 在全国内的; 全国性的

#### ② fool *n.* [C] 愚人; 白痴; 受骗者 *vt.* 愚弄; 欺骗 *vi.* 干傻事; 开玩笑 *adj.* 傻的

- Every man has a fool in his sleeve. (谚) 人人都有不够聪明之处。
- 搭配 fool sb. into doing sth. 愚弄某人做某事
- He's fooled a lot of people into believing he's a rich man. 他骗了很多人的信, 让他们相信他是个富翁。
- 拓展 foolish *adj.* 傻的; 愚蠢的