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学法大视野
XUEFA DASHIYE

KAOYIBEN

考一本

课程基础易学

高中模块 9

英语



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PREFACE

编者寄语

积经年之底蕴,凝教学之精华。全新呈现在您面前的《考一本·课程基础导练》是由湖南省四大名校之长郡中学、雅礼中学联手倾力打造,经校内众多长年奋战在教学一线上的特、高级教师潜心编写而成的。长郡、雅礼两校此番在教辅用书上的联袂合作,尚属首次,而由各学科带头人牵头的作者队伍,也都是教育界的精兵强将。作为编者,我们有足够的理由相信,《考一本·课程基础导练》这套新型教辅用书必将给广大师生带来福音。

本套丛书立足于学业水平考试,跟踪服务新高考,以最新教材为依托,彰显教育教学新理念,整体来说,具有权威、同步、联动、实用等几大特色。

权威 本套丛书的编写团队,不仅具有扎实的教学功底,丰富的教学经验,而且深谙高中教育教学的规律和特点,由学科带头人领队的编写更是有力地保证了该套丛书的权威性。

同步 教与学一体,知识与能力同步,将“怎么学”与“怎么教”放在一起同步设计,以方法为主线实施教学,使学生不仅能轻松地掌握基础知识,而且能尽快地提高综合应用能力。本套丛书以全新的视角向广大师生介绍这种符合教学规律的立体化学习方案。

联动 教与学联动,相互促进,涵盖全部知识点的教法学法设计,抓住重难点的讲练结合编排,使这个主体充满鲜活而翔实的内容。

实用 本套丛书注重基础,突出实用、好用,并充分照顾到不同层次、不同阶段的学生学习时的实际需要,在知识和能力的安排上循序渐进,难易有度。书中例题和习题的选取充分考虑最新命题趋势,既博采众长,又自成系统。各分册体例相对统一,但又根据模块特点和各年级教学实际有所不同,各具特色。

踏破铁鞋无觅处。但愿《考一本·课程基础导练》正是您苦苦寻觅中的教辅用书,并祈求它的上乘品质能带给您成功的好运。

本套丛书的编辑与出版,得益于教育界、出版界众多知名人士的热情帮助和大力支持,他们提出了诸多很好的建议,在此谨表衷心感谢。恳切希望广大师生和教育专家在这套丛书问世后,多提宝贵意见,以便我们进一步修订完善。

编者

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Unit 1 Other countries, other cultures

单元学习目标概览

课程目标		单元学习内容
语言知识	话题	不同国家, 不同文化
	功能	1. 描述加拿大地理 ① On the eastern and western boundaries, the country borders the two great oceans — the Atlantic and the Pacific. ② Toronto, the largest city in Canada, is often said to be the most multicultural city in the world. 2. 描述加拿大的历史 Quebec, which was originally colonized by France, was lost to the British in 1763, but its population is still over 70 percent French.
	核心词汇	minus, defend, waste, countless, seemingly, abundant, hunter, fond, locate, mix, sheet, settlement, enthusiast, immigration, cater, owing, bounce, compromise, bound, flexible, unexpected, acute, observer, preference, conservative, occupy, register, devotion, content, unfit, owe, equip, patience, grasp, participant, impressive, worthy, maple, centigrade, mountain range, freezing, ice-covered, snowmobile, multicultural, ancestor, alley, concrete, skyscraper, upwards, nightlife, cuisine, pitch, semicircle, awesome, approximately, permanent, frost, recreation, vertical, platform, monument, sidewalk, liberty, security, jungle, paperwork, ambiguous, absolute, compulsory, canteen, pub, pint, barbecue, armchair, climate, seaside, dusk, after-school, export, religiously, criterion, scholar, cycling, percentage, competitor, relatively
	短语	be fond of, be located in, for short, be home to, cater to, owing to, be bound to, be equipped with, be short for, in total, be worthy of, as far as is/are concerned, aside from, second only to, be abundant in, be shaped like, a handful of, be content to do, turn to, lead to, in particular, rather than
	句型	1. Located in the heart of Toronto is the Canadian National Tower. 2. Montreal, a port in the province of Quebec, is the second largest city in Canada, and also the second largest French-speaking city in the world, Paris being the largest. 3. Indeed, sitting in front of the television watching a sporting event, with a drink in one hand and some fast food in the other, is very common in Australia.
	语法	Overview of subordinate clauses (主从句概述)
语言技能		1. 能阅读有关加拿大的旅行小册子和介绍澳大利亚文化的文章 2. 能听懂关于旅行计划的对话 3. 谈论与旅行和与旅行机构打电话有关的问题 4. 计划和写旅行日程 5. 做一个关于中国文化的图表
学习策略		整理信息, 理解文章
文化意识		1. 了解有关加拿大的信息 2. 了解不同国家的信息 3. 了解有关澳大利亚和体育的信息



General geography knowledge of Australia

Australia, officially the Commonwealth of Australia, is a country in the southern hemisphere comprising the world's smallest continent and a number of islands in the Southern, Indian and Pacific Oceans. Australia's neighbouring countries are Indonesia, East Timor and Papua New Guinea to the north, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and New Caledonia to the northeast, and New Zealand to the southeast.

Australia's 7,686,850 km² landmass is on the Indo-Australian Plate. Surrounded by the Indian, Southern and Pacific oceans, Australia is separated from Asia by the Arafura and Timor seas. Australia has a total 25,760 km of coastline and claims an extensive Exclusive Economic Zone of 8,148,250 km² (excluding the Australian Antarctic Territory). Climate is highly influenced by ocean currents, including the El Niño southern oscillation, which is correlated with periodic drought, and the seasonal tropical low pressure system that produces cyclones in northern Australia.

By far the largest part of Australia is desert or semi-arid. Australia is the driest inhabited continent, the flattest, and has the oldest and least fertile soils. Only the southeast and southwest corners of the continent have a temperate climate. The northern part of the country, with a tropical climate, has a vegetation consisting of rainforest, woodland, grassland and desert. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef, lies a short distance off the northeast coast and extends for over 2,000 km. The world's two largest monoliths are located in Australia, Mount Augustus in Western Australia is the largest and Uluru in central Australia is the second largest. At 2,228 m, Mount Kosciuszko on the Great

Dividing Range is the highest mountain on the Australian mainland, although Mawson Peak on the remote Australian territory of Heard Island is taller at 2,745 m.

Vancouver — The best place to live

According to the Economist Group of Economist magazine, Vancouver is not only the best place to live in Canada but is actually the best city in the world to live in. Canada has held the position as the best place to live in worldwide for more than ten years.

The majority of the best places to live rankings are based on factors such as political stability, health care, income, culture, environment, education, infrastructure, housing, climate and entertainment. This list of standards changes slightly from year to year.

Vancouver is naturally green. There are several huge parks that are thickly forested and are protected by the government. They are wonderful places for people to relax.

Vancouver has water — tons of water, pouring from the skies, rolling in from the ocean, and flowing into rivers and streams from the surrounding mountains and lakes. The summers are mostly warm and sunny. The streets are regularly washed clean by fresh rain. The salt water along Vancouver's shores is mild and provides a wonderful playground for marine life.

Vancouver also has a perfect community. The high standard of living there has attracted people from all over the world. The Canadian ideal of a multicultural society is very popular on the west coast. People with different cultures from all over the world mix and develop in harmony. While English is the main language, the wide range of language use is astonishing. One of the benefits of this diversity is the various kinds of food available in both restaurants and shops.

In addition to these, there are many special outdoor

activities you can do in Vancouver, such as skiing, golf, hiking, tennis, cycling and sailing. Vancouver is also a good place to visit theatres, concerts and art galleries.

Vancouver is a wonderful city. If you plan on going overseas, Vancouver is a place you should visit.

The happiest places on Earth

With that question and global surveys, people at the World Database of Happiness have ranked 95 nations on a happiness level. Denmark tops the list as a whole — its citizens rank their average happiness as 8.2 on a 10-point scale. Switzerland's citizens closely follow the Danish, each reporting an average happiness scale of 8.1, followed by Iceland (7.8), Finland (7.7), Australia (7.7) and Sweden (7.7).

The director of the Database, Ruut Veenhoven, has made his life's work, researching which nations are home to the happiest citizens. Inspired by Veenhoven's rankings, a journalist, Eric Weiner, started a research project to visit the happiest places on the earth. In his book *The Geography of Bliss*, Weiner is caught up in the society of the world's happiest countries to find out

exactly why the people of some countries, like Iceland and Switzerland, are so satisfied with their lives.

The Swiss, Weiner discovered, are efficient and punctual, comparatively wealthy and face hardly any unemployment. Their streets, air and water are clean and chocolate is loved by all people.

Since the country is so dark and cold, Weiner was first doubtful about Iceland's ranking as the fourth happiest nation in the world, but he discovered that the small nation is quite like a giant family; curiously, geneticists have found that all Icelandic citizens are related.

Certain phrases in the Icelandic language, Weiner writes, are quite lively. When people greet each other, they use "come happy", and when people part, they say "go happy". The country is a land favored by artists, because the government encourages creativity and supports writers generously.

Most people in the world report are satisfied with their lives. "Actually every country in the world scores somewhere between five and eight on a 10-point scale," Weiner writes. So while those Scandinavians have it pretty good, the rest of us aren't too far behind and that's something to be happy about.

Period 1

第一节 教材同步阅读

阅读课文 *Canada — land of the maple tree*, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

() 1. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Canada is one of the largest countries in the world, second only to China.
- B. Toronto is the largest city in Canada.
- C. Maple syrup is Canada's most famous food.
- D. Canada was named the best country in the world to live in by the UN in 1996.

() 2. In which city is the tallest tower in the world located?

- A. Montreal.
- B. Toronto.
- C. Vancouver.
- D. Edmonton.

() 3. Why does Montreal have a wonderful mix of Old World and New World?

- A. Because it's the largest French-speaking city in the world.
- B. Because Quebec was once lost to the British.
- C. Because it's a port and the second largest city in Canada.
- D. Because Quebec was originally colonized by France and its population is still over 70 percent French.

() 4. Which of the following facts about the Edmonton mall is WRONG?

- A. It is in the city of Edmonton.
- B. It is said to be the largest pedestrian mall in the world.
- C. It has an area of more than 20 football pitches.
- D. It attracts over 55,000 customers every year.

Reading

() 5. Which of the following words can not replace the word "named" in the last paragraph?

- A. Declared.
- B. Called.
- C. Considered.
- D. Titled.

第二节 课外拓展阅读

I. 阅读选择题 阅读下面的短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

New York — one in five US workers regularly attends after-work drinks with co-workers, where the most common mishaps range from bad-mouthing another worker to drinking too much, according to a study released on Tuesday.

Most workers attend so-called happy hours to bond with colleagues, although 15 percent go to hear the latest office gossip and 13 percent go because they feel necessary, said the survey conducted for *CareerBuilder.com*, an online job site. As to what happens when the after-work drinks flow, 16 percent reported bad-mouthing a colleague, 10 percent shared a secret about a colleague and 8 percent said they drank too much and acted unprofessionally. Five percent said they had shared a secret about the company, and 4 percent confessed to singing karaoke. While 21 percent of those who attended said happy hours were good for networking, 85 percent said attending had not helped them get closer to someone higher up or get a better position. An equal number of men and women said they attended happy hours with co-workers, with younger workers aged 25 to 34 most likely and workers over 55 least likely to attend. Overall, 21 percent of workers attend happy hours with co-workers and, of those, nearly a quarter go at least once a month.

The survey was conducted online by *Harris Interactive* on behalf of *CareerBuilder.com* among 6,987

full-time employees between February 11 and March 13. Harris Interactive said the results had a sampling error of plus or minus 1.2 percentage points.

- () 1. Harris Interactive made the survey to find out _____.
- A. how US workers spend their after-work time
B. what US workers do at after-work drinks
C. the relationships between US workers
D. who are most likely to attend after-work drinks
- () 2. _____ of workers who attend after-work drinks speak ill of a colleague.
- A. 4 percent B. 8 percent
C. 16 percent D. 10 percent
- () 3. According to the passage, most of those surveyed believed attending after-work drinks _____.
- A. benefited them a lot
B. could provide information
C. only made them relaxed
D. was of no help to them
- () 4. We can learn from the text that _____.
- A. workers over 55 don't like to attend happy hours at all
B. about 75% of workers go more than once a month
C. 10.5% of male workers attend happy hours with co-workers
D. about 700 workers surveyed shared a secret about a co-worker
- () 5. After the survey, it can be inferred that _____.
- A. all the workers oppose after-work drinks
B. the workers may change their attitudes towards after-work drinks
C. all the workers support after-work drinks
D. all the workers are suggested going to attend after-work drinks

II. 简答题 阅读下面的短文,并根据短文后的要求答题。

Sixteen years ago I learned this lesson in the back of a New York City Taxi cab. Here's what happened. I hopped in a taxi, and we took off for Grand Central Station. We were driving in the right lane when, all of a sudden, a black car jumped out of a parking space right in front of us. My taxi driver slammed on his brakes, skidded, and missed the other car's back end by just inches!

The driver of the other car, who almost caused a big accident, started yelling bad words at us. My taxi driver just smiled and waved at the guy. And I mean, he was friendly. So, I said, "Why did you just do that? This guy almost ruined your car and sent us to the hospital!" And this is when my taxi driver told me what I now call "The Law of the Garbage Truck."

Many people are like garbage (rubbish) trucks. They run around full of garbage, full of frustration, full of anger, and full of disappointment. As their garbage piles up, they need a place to dump it. And if you let them, they'll dump it on you. When someone wants to dump on you, don't take it personally. You just smile, wave, wish them well, and move on. You'll be happy you did.

I started thinking, how often do I let Garbage Trucks run right over me? And how often do I take their Garbage and spread it to other people at work, at home, or on the streets? It was that day I said, "I'm not going to do anymore."

Good leaders know they have to be ready for their next meeting. Good parents know that they have to welcome their children home from school with hugs and kisses. Leaders and parents know that they have to be fully present, and at their best for the people they care about. The bottom line is that successful people do not let Garbage Trucks take over their day. What about



you? What would happen in your life, starting today, if you let more garbage trucks pass you by? Here's my bet.

You'll be happier. Life's too short to wake up in the morning with regrets. So, love the people who treat you right. Forget about the ones who don't.

6. What happened one day when the author was taking a taxi? (no more than 7 words)

7. How did the taxi driver respond to the behaviour of the driver of the black car? (no more than 8 words)

8. What can we infer from Paragraph 4? (no more than 8 words)

9. According to the passage, what should you do if people "dump garbage" on you? (no more than 11 words)

第三节 英汉短语翻译

阅读课文,找出下列短语并进行中英互译。

1. 位于

2. 简称

3. 为……栖息地

4. 加之,除……以外

5. 装满

6. 迎合,满足需要

7. 与……相配

8. 把……分成

9. 由于

10. 以及

11. second only to

12. be fond of

13. consist of

14. be shaped like

15. a handful of

16. be abundant in

17. be close to

18. a variety of

19. be known for

20. a large amount of

Period 2 Reading (Language focus)



重难点剖析

一、核心词汇

1. locate vt. 找出, 指出(某人或物)的准确位置或地点; 将(某物)设置在某处; 坐落于

The mechanic located the fault immediately.

机修工立即找到了出故障的地方。

They located their headquarters in Swindon.

他们把总部设在斯温登。

【注意】当它意为“坐落于”时, 常用于被动语态。

The small town is located 50 miles south of Chicago.

这个小镇位于芝加哥以南 50 英里处。

The camp is located at the foot of the mountain.

营地设置在山脚下。

【拓展】

location *n.* 位置

【搭配】

be located in/on 坐落于, 位于

同义词组: be situated in/on

lie in/on

2. defend vt. 保卫, 保护, 防御; 为……辩护

They can't prevent our defending our rights.

他们阻止不了我们保护自己的权利。

The lawyer is defending Tom.

律师正在为汤姆辩护。

【拓展】

defence *n.* 保卫, 保护, (用复数时)防御工事

defensive *adj.* 防御性的, 防御用的

defenceless *adj.* 无防御的, 不能保护自己的

【搭配】

in defence of 为了保护/辩护

defend oneself with 用……自卫

When the dog attacked me, I defended myself with a stick.

当狗攻击我时, 我用棍子自卫。

defend... from/against, prevent... from, protect...

from/against 辨析

(1) defend from/against 保护某人/物免受……伤害

Here we're well defended against a surprise attack.

我们很好地避免了遭受一次突袭。

(2) prevent... from, “防止, 阻止”, from 后面接名词或动名词, 是指利用某种障碍阻止某人、某一行为或某事的发生。

(3) protect... from/against = defend... from/against, 介词后面接名词或动名词, 表示“保护……免受”的意思, 是指防备的不利因素或动作行为。

The heavy rain prevented us from coming to the meeting on time.

由于下大雨, 我们没有按时参加会议。

All our officers are trained to defend ourselves against knife attacks.

我们所有的官员都接受自卫训练, 能够对付持刀袭击。

3. abundant adj. 丰富的, 充裕的

We have abundant evidence to prove his guilt.

我们有充分的证据证明他有罪。

The mountain is abundant in mineral deposits.

这座山蕴藏着丰富的矿藏。

【拓展】

abundance *n.* 丰富, 大量

abundantly *adv.* 十分清楚, 非常明白; 大量的, 丰富的

【搭配】

be abundant in 在……丰富/充裕

in abundance 大量的/丰富的

同义词: rich/well off

4. waste v. 浪费

n. 浪费, 废物, 荒地, 废料

adj. 浪费的, 费的

He wasted his money and time on meaningless things.

他把金钱和时间都浪费在没有意义的事情上。

This is a waste of time.

这是浪费时间。

We must make good use of waste materials to serve the society.

我们必须充分利用废旧物资来为社会服务。

Haste makes waste.

欲速则不达。

【搭配】

waste... (in) doing sth./on sth. 在(做)某事上浪费……

【拓展】

spend... (in) doing sth./on sth. 在(做)某事上花费……

spare... (in) doing sth./on sth. 在(做)某事上抽出……

save... (in) doing sth./on sth. 在(做)某事上节省……

Most of her life was spent in caring for others.

她大半辈子的时间都花在照顾别人上了。

Though he is very busy, he still spares an hour reading every day.

他虽然很忙,但还是每天抽一个小时看书。

The government is trying to save 1 million pounds on defence.

政府力图在国防上节约 100 万英镑。

5. fond adj. 深情的,慈爱的,溺爱的(作定语); 喜欢的,喜爱的(作表语)

She is a fond mother.

她是一位慈祥的母亲。

I'm fond of walking after supper.

我喜欢在晚饭后散步。

【拓展】

fondness *n.* 喜欢,喜爱

fondly *adv.* 深情地,天真地,想当然地

【搭配】

be fond of 喜欢

fondness for sb./sth. 喜欢……,喜爱……

like/love/enjoy/appreciate/go in for 辨析

like 与 love 后可接动词不定式和动名词作宾语; enjoy, go in for 与 appreciate 后只接动名词作宾语。

6. settle v. 决定,确定;定居,移民;解决;使……平静

Let's settle the date of the next meeting.

我们把下一次会议的日期确定下来吧。

They got married and settled in London.

他们结了婚并在伦敦定居了。

Can you help us settle the problem?

你能帮我们解决这个问题吗?

It has been settled that we will refuse his suggestion.

我们已经决定拒绝他的建议。

【拓展】

settlement *n.* 定居;移民;解决

settler *n.* 定居者,移民者

【搭配】

settle on 决定做某事;选择做某事

settle in 安顿;适应……;习惯于……

settle down 使安静,安心

settle(down) to (doing) sth. 开始注意;专心于某事

settle up with sb. 付清账;与某人结清账

二、重点短语

1. Canada is one of the largest countries in the world, **second only to** Russia, and has always been famous for its fantastic natural scenery. (page 2, lines 1-2)

加拿大是世界上最大的国家之一,仅次于俄罗斯,而且因为美丽的自然风光而闻名。

be second only to 仅次于

Cancer is second only to heart disease as a cause of death.

癌症是导致人死亡的第二大原因,仅次于心脏病。

Betty got a pretty high score at the exam **second only to** Jack.

贝蒂在考试中得了很高的分数,仅次于杰克。

【拓展】 be second to none 不比任何东西差的;首屈一指的

In my heart, you are second to none.

你在我心中,是独一无二的。

2. Vancouver has superb scenery, a beautiful harbour, and all the comforts of modern life and international cuisine, **in addition to** being close to the most popular wilderness and ski areas. (page 3, lines 35-37)

温哥华附近最受欢迎的荒原和滑雪胜地,此外它还有着绝佳的风光,美丽的港口,各种现代生活所需的舒适设施以及各国的美食。

in addition to

(1)“加之,除……之外(还)”,后接名词、代词或动名词。它的同义词有 besides, apart from。

In addition to such subjects, the school also teaches computer and art.

除了这样的科目外,学校也教计算机和艺术。

(2) in addition 单独使用,可放句首,句中或句末表示“此外(还)”,同义词有 besides。

There is, in addition, one more question to put forward.

另外,还有一个问题要提出来。

3. Although only a **handful of** people were successful, many stayed and established settlements in the area, and there are now many museums showing what life was like back then. (page 3, lines 50-52)

尽管只有少数人获得了成功,但许多人都留下来并在当地定居,如今许多博物馆就是展示那时的生活情况的。

a handful of

(1)一把

He picked up a handful of rice from the bag.

他从包里抓起一把米。

(2)少数(人或物)

Only a handful of people came to the meeting.

只有少数人参加了会议。

4. In autumn, maple leaves turn a beautiful red

and the tree itself supplies Canada's most famous food — maple syrup — which goes perfectly with pancakes. (page 3, lines 55-57)

枫叶在秋天变为美丽的红色,枫树产出枫树糖浆,这是加拿大最出名的食物,配上薄煎饼一起吃那就最完美不过了。

go with

(1)与某人谈恋爱

It's strange that he should go with his teacher.

真是不可思议,他竟然和他的老师谈恋爱。

(2)是……一部分;附属于

A car goes with the job.

这份工作配有一辆汽车。

(3)同意,接受(某事物)

You're offering 500 pounds? I think we can go with that.

你出价 500 英镑?我想我们可以接受。

(4)与……相配/协调

Does this jacket go with this shirt?

这件上衣与这条裙子相配吗?

三、重点句型及长难句

1. Canada has vast areas of wilderness, from the Arctic north, where average winter temperatures are usually minus 20 degrees centigrade, to the 8,892-kilometer-long border with the USA in the south, which is said to be the longest border in the world not defended by an army or the police. (page 2, lines 2-5)

加拿大有辽阔的荒原,北起北极寒地——那里的冬季平均气温通常是零下 20 摄氏度,南与美国接壤——边界线长达 8892 千米,据说是世界上最长的没有军队或警察设防的边境线。

【分析】本句是一个复杂的主从复合句。主句是 Canada has vast areas of wilderness, 后面跟了 from the Arctic north 介词短语, where 引导的是非限制性定语从句,修饰 the Arctic north, 它在从句中作地点状语,代替 in the Arctic north; which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰 the 8,892-kilometer-long border, 在从句中作主语; not defended 是过去分词作后置定语,修饰 the longest border。

We are going to spend the Mid-autumn Festival in Hunan, where live my parents and some good friends.

我们打算在湖南过中秋节,那里有我的父母亲和一些好朋友。

He often helps us with our English, which makes us very happy.

他经常帮助我们学习英语,这使我们非常快乐。

The new film directed by Feng Xiaogang is said to be very interesting.

据说冯小刚执导的这部新电影很有趣。

2. Toronto, the largest city in Canada, is often said to be the most multicultural city in the world. People there have ancestors from Ireland, Portugal, China, Lebanon, Italy and Vietnam, as well as from many other places. (page 2, lines 19-21)

多伦多是加拿大最大的城市,常被称为世界上最多元的城市。多伦多人的祖先来自于爱尔兰、葡萄牙、中国、黎巴嫩、意大利、越南以及其他许多国家。

【分析】be said 意为“据说”。如果句子的主语是真正的主语,那么动词后面接不定式;如果句子的主语是 it, 那么动词后面接 that 引导的从句。因此此句可改为:

It is said that Toronto, the largest city in Canada, is the most multicultural city in the world.

【拓展】

类似句型:

It is reported /that... 据报道……

It seems/appears/happens that... 似乎/看来/碰巧……

It is reported that two men were injured in the accident.

= Two men are said to have been injured in the accident.

据说两人在事故中受伤。

It happened that my father was attending a meeting in Beijing then.

= My father happened to be attending a meeting in Beijing then.

我父亲当时正好在北京参加一个会议。

3. Located in the heart of Toronto is the Canadian National Tower, which is often called the CN Tower for short. (page 2, lines 21-22)

加拿大国家电视塔坐落于多伦多市中心,通常简称为 CN 塔。

Smaller in size, but equally famous, is the city of Vancouver in the province of British Columbia on the Pacific coast. (page 3, lines 33-34)

不列颠哥伦比亚省首府温哥华位于太平洋海岸,它面积虽小,但同样闻名。

Nearer to the Atlantic coast is Niagara Falls. (page 3, line 43)

更靠近大西洋海岸的是尼亚加拉瀑布群。

【分析】Located in the heart of Toronto 是过去分词在句中作表语置于句首,引起主谓倒装。

Smaller in size, Nearer to the Atlantic coast 是形容词在句中作表语置于句首,引起主谓倒装。

在英语中,有时为强调表语的内容而将其置于句首,引起完全倒装。

Present at the meeting were 20 people, who were from that village.

有 20 个人出席了会议,他们全都是来自那个村庄的。

4. Montreal, a port in the province of Quebec, is the second largest city in Canada, and also the second largest French-speaking country in the world, Paris being the largest. (page 2, lines 24-25)

魁北克省内的港口城市蒙特利尔是加拿大第二大城市,也是世界上仅次于巴黎的第二大法语城市。

【分析】句中 Paris being the largest 为独立主格结构(也称独立分词结构),由“逻辑主语 + 分词短语”构成。当分词的逻辑主语与句子的主语一致时,直接用分词短语作状语,当分词的逻辑主语与句子的主语不一致时,在分词前面要加上逻辑主语。

Being ill, I didn't go to school.

由于生病,我没上学。

Mother being ill, I didn't go to school.

由于妈妈生病,我没上学。

There being no bus, we had to walk home.

因为没有公交车,我们只好走回家。

自主学习

夯实基础

I. 单项选择 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

- () 1. Rose is _____ a translation of a French novel.
A. occupied in B. engaged in
C. absorbed to D. busy in
- () 2. He _____ his success to hard work.
A. devoted B. adapted
C. owed D. occupied
- () 3. You have to have such a lot of _____ when you're dealing with kids.
A. patients B. patiences
C. patience D. practice
- () 4. We provide a service that is _____.
A. second to none
B. second only to
C. with seconds
D. on second thoughts
- () 5. You've done so much work — you're _____ to pass the exam.
A. found B. sound
C. bound D. round
- () 6. He is perfectly _____ to live in the mountain and paints pictures all day.
A. content B. popular
C. anxious D. proud
- () 7. Just in front of our house _____ with a history of 1,000 years.
A. does a tall tree stand
B. stands a tall tree
C. a tall tree is standing
D. a tall tree stands
- () 8. Indonesia is abundant _____ petroleum deposits.
A. in B. to
C. of D. with

- () 9. Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle.
A. ride; ride
B. riding; ride
C. ride; to ride
D. to ride; riding
- () 10. The CN Tower _____ the Canadian National Tower, which _____ the heart of Toronto.
A. is for short; lies
B. is in short; lies in
C. is short of; locates in
D. is short for; is located in
- () 11. —I wonder how much you charge for your services.
—The first two are free _____ the third costs \$30.
A. while B. until
C. when D. before
- () 12. His mark in maths is _____ in the class.
A. second to no one
B. second to none
C. close to none
D. worse to none
- () 13. If you feel sick and tired of fat food, that is _____ you have to go to the hospital for a medical examination.
A. when B. why
C. whether D. what
- () 14. He was about to tell me the secret _____ someone patted him on the shoulder.
A. as B. until
C. when D. while
- () 15. He feels that his health _____ owing to _____ a long walk every other day.
A. is improving; taking
B. has been improved; being taken
C. improved; taken
D. is improving; have taken

II. 根据句意,从所提供的词组中选择恰当的词组填入相关的句中。(注意词形的变化)

be shaped like	in addition to	be fond of
consist of	as well as	fill... with
a handful of	for short	be located in
cater to	be home to	be known for
because of	go with	

- The Sydney Opera House's roof _____ a ship's sails.
- My name is Alexander, "AL" _____.
- _____ being admitted to a key university, the boy was given an award of 5,000 dollars by his parents.
- Only _____ people have been to the Great Wall.
- _____ the extraordinary strength, the wounded soldier stood up.
- A university _____ teachers, students and administrators.
- The tape _____ the texts, so we can be familiar with the texts by listening to them.
- They only publish novels which _____ the mass market.

III. 中译英。

- 约翰特别喜欢指出别人的错误。

- 这个城市具有面积 18,000 平方千米,仅次于我省最大的城市。

- 我们现在的工作多半是承办婚宴。

- 我走进教室时,桌子上有一封信。

- 我们很快就到达了一所旧房子,在房子前面坐着一个小男孩。

能力提升

单项选择 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

- It was not until dark _____ he found _____ he thought was the correct way to solve the problem.
A. that; what B. that; that
C. when; what D. when; that
- In peace, too, _____ the Red Cross is expected to send help _____ there is human suffering.
A. whoever B. however
C. whatever D. wherever
- Please remain _____ until the plane has come to a complete stop.
A. to seat B. to be seated
C. seated D. seating
- They are teachers and don't realize _____ to start and run a company.
A. what takes it B. what they take
C. what takes them D. what it takes
- The course aims to equip people _____ the skills necessary for a job in this technological age.
A. on B. with
C. of D. from
- I admire those people. _____ having little money, they feel happy and satisfied.
A. With B. Because of
C. Instead of D. In spite of
- I feel _____ to say that popular science readings should also _____ the need of farmers.
A. like; suit
B. necessary; meet with
C. bound; cater to
D. right; satisfy
- _____ I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person.
A. While B. Since
C. Before D. Unless