

## 必修三 复习

### Unit 1 Festivals around the world

#### 单元要点

词汇部分	词语辨析	1. take place / happen / occur / come about / break out 2. celebrate / congratulate      3. gather / collect      4. award / reward		
	词形变化	1. beauty n. 美, 漂亮; 美人, 美的东西	beautiful adj. 美的, 漂亮的 beautifully adv. 漂亮地; 优美地	beautify v. 美化, 变美
		2. religion n. 宗教, 信奉	religious adj. 宗教的, 虔诚的	
		3. satisfy vt. 满足; 使满意	satisfaction n. 满意	satisfying adj. 令人满意的 satisfied 感到满意的
		4. arrive vi. 到达, 到来	arrival n. 到达, 到来, 到达者/物	
		5. depend vi. 依托, 信赖, 决定于	dependent adj. 依托的, 依赖的 independent adj. 独立的, 自主的	dependence n. 信赖, 依赖 independence n. 独立, 自立
		6. energy n. 活力, 精力, 能源	energetic adj. 精力充沛的, 充斥活力的	energetically adv. 精力充沛地, 积极地
		7. apologize vi. 道歉, 认错	apology n. 道歉, 认错	

	8. sad adj. 悲伤的; 十分糟糕的, 令人难过遗憾的	sadly adv. 悲伤地; 凄惨地	sadness n. 悲伤; 悲伤; 凄惨
重点单词	1. mean (meant, meant) vt.&vi. 意思是; 意味着; 打算; 预定 2. starve vi.&vt. (使)饿死; 饿得要死 3. belief n. [c,u] 信任; 信奉; 信心 4. gain vt. 获得; 得到 n.[c,u] 收获; 获利 5. admire vt. 赞美; 钦佩; 羡慕 6. permission n.[u] 许可; 容许 7. remind vt. 提醒; 使想起 8. forgive (forgave, forgiven) vt. 原谅; 饶恕		
重点词组	1. take place 发生; 举行 2. in memory of 纪念; 追念 3. dress up 盛装; 打扮; 装饰 4. play a trick on 对某人搞恶作剧/诈骗/开玩笑 5. look forward to 期望; 期待 6. turn up 出现; 到达; 发现; 调大(音量等) 7. keep one's word 守信用; 履行诺言 8. hold one's breath 屏息; 屏住气 9. set off 出发; 动身; 使爆炸		
重点句子	1. The country is covered with cherry tree flowers so that it looks as though it might be covered with pink snow. 2. It was obvious that the manager of the coffee shop was waiting for Li Fang to leave.		
重点语法	情态动词的两类重要使用方法: 1. 表达推测 2. 征询意见(见语法部分)		

## 语言要点

## I. 词语辨析

### 1. take place / happen / occur / come about / break out

#### 【解释】

take place 表达“发生、举行、举办”，一般指非偶尔性事件的“发生”，即这种事件的发生一定有某种原因或事先的安排。

happen 作“发生、碰巧”解，一般用于偶尔或突发性事件。

occur 作“发生、想到、忽然想起”解，其意义相称于 happen。

come about 表达“发生、产生”，多指事情已经发生了，但还不懂得为何，常用于疑问句和否定句。

break out 意思为“发生、爆发”，常指战争、劫难、疾病、火灾或者争执等事件的发生，也可以表达忽然大声叫喊等。

#### 【练习】根据句子的意思翻译或按规定填词。

- 1). Great changes have \_\_\_\_\_ (发生) in our hometown during the past ten years.
- 2). \_\_\_\_\_ (我忽然想起) I saw him on my way home yesterday.
- 3). I \_\_\_\_\_ (碰巧) to see your sister crying on my way to school yesterday. I was in such a hurry that I had no time to ask what had happened \_\_\_\_\_ (介词) her?
- 4). When the Second World War \_\_\_\_\_ (爆发), Tom was only a newborn infant.
- 5). I'll never understand how it \_\_\_\_\_ (发生) that you were late three times a week.
- 6). A big earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ (发生) in the south of China last year.

### 2. celebrate / congratulate

#### 【解释】

celebrate“庆祝”，后面跟某个节日或物。

congratulate“祝贺”，一般搭配为 congratulate sb. on (doing)sth.“祝贺某人某事”。

#### 【练习】根据句子的意思在括号里填入合适的词。

- 1). We all \_\_\_\_\_ Jessica on her winning the first prize in the writing competition.
- 2). At Christmas the people in the western countries will \_\_\_\_\_ the birth of Jesus.
- 3). Let's hold a party to \_\_\_\_\_ your birthday and at the same time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your passing the examination.

### 3. gather / collect

#### 【解释】

**gather** 用途较广泛，可用于人、物或无形的抽象事物，如人群的集合，食品、财产、文件、书籍等的搜集。强调将分散的东西搜集在一起。

**collect** 强调为了研究目的而做的有鉴别、有计划的搜集，并指为了爱好而做的有条理的安排，对某些事物进行逐渐的搜集

这两词用不及物动词时，常可互换，都表“汇集；聚拢”。

【练习】根据句子的意思在括号里填入合适的词。

- 1). The dustmen \_\_\_\_\_ the rubbish once a week.
- 2). A group of people were \_\_\_\_\_ at the accident spot.
- 3). She \_\_\_\_\_ up her scattered belongings and left.
- 4). So when did you start \_\_\_\_\_ antique glass?

### 4. award / reward

#### 【解释】

**award** n.“奖品”、“奖金”，指因为作出杰出成就而受奖 win/get/receive an award for sth.

vt.“授与”、“颁发”、“判给” award sb. sth. = award sth. to sb.

**reward** n.“赏金”、“酬金”或某些非金钱的酬劳 as a reward

vt. 表达“报答”、“酬报”之意 reward sb. for sth. / reward sb. with sth.

【练习】根据句子的意思在括号里填入合适的词。

- 1). They \_\_\_\_\_ John the first prize in the contest.

- 2). Is that how you \_\_\_\_\_ me for my help?
- 3). The film won an \_\_\_\_\_ its photography.

## II.词性变化

1. beauty n.美, 漂亮; 美人, 美的东西	beautiful adj. 美的, 漂亮的 beautifully adv.漂亮地; 优美地	beautify v.美化, 变美
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6. energy n. 活力, 精力, 能源	energetic adj. 精力充沛的, 充斥活力的	energetically adv. 精力充沛地, 积极地
7. apologize vi. 道歉, 认错	apology n. 道歉, 认错	

8. sad adj. 悲伤的; 十分糟糕的, 令人难过遗憾的	sadly adv. 悲伤地; 凄惨地	sadness n. 悲伤; 悲伤; 凄惨
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【练习】用括号内所提供词的合适形式填空。

- 1). We should respect the \_\_\_\_\_ (religion) activities of the local people.
- 2). To the experts' \_\_\_\_\_ (satisfy), the sick child had a quick recovery.
- 3). He is the most \_\_\_\_\_ (energy) boy I have ever met.
- 4). Nowadays lots of young people want financial \_\_\_\_\_ (depend).
- 5). Mike was arrested on his \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) from New York.
- 6). You must make an \_\_\_\_\_ (apologize) to your sister for being so rude.
- 7). He expressed his \_\_\_\_\_ (sad) about what had happened.
- 8). Their house is \_\_\_\_\_ (beauty) decorated.

### III.重点词汇

1. mean (meant, meant) vt.&vi. 意思是; 意味着; 打算; 预定

[典例]

- 1). The sign means that the road is blocked. 这个标志表达此路不通。
- 2). What do you mean to do with it? 你打算把它怎样处理?
- 3). I mean you to work as our spokesman. 我想请你当我们的代言人。

[重点使用方法]

(sth.) mean doing sth. 意味着...

(sb) mean to do sth. 打算做...

had meant to do sth. 本来打算做某事

be meant for 打算作.....用; 打算给...

(sth.) be meant to do sth. 被预定/指定/认为做某事

What do / did you mean by...? “你……是什么意思?”

[练习] 按规定填空或翻译。

- 1). Can you tell me what this sentence \_\_\_\_\_ (mean)?
  - 2). Your friendship \_\_\_\_\_ (mean) a great deal \_\_\_\_\_ (介词) me.
  - 3). In some parts of London, missing a bus means \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for another hour.
  - 4). What did he mean \_\_\_\_\_ (介词) saying that remark?
  - 5). I \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ (本来打算来) yesterday, but I had an unexpected visitor.
  - 6). 这些房间是打算用作少年活动中心的。
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2. starve vi.&vt. (使)饿死; 饿得要死 starvation n.[u] 饿死

[典例]

- 1). The enemy is trying to starve us to death. 敌人正在企图饿死我们。
- 2). I' m starving; let' s have a big dinner.

我饿得要死了, 让我们吃一顿丰盛的晚餐吧。

- 3). He said he would starve rather than beg for food. 他说他宁愿挨饿也不要饭吃。

[重点使用方法]

starve to death = die of starvation/hunger 饿死

starve sb to death 把某人饿死

starve for sth. = be starved of sth. = hope/long for sth. 但愿/渴望得到某物

[练习] 用 starve 的短语的合适形式填空。

- 1). Thousands of people \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa.
- 2). These children are \_\_\_\_\_ love.
- 3). The people on the island \_\_\_\_\_ fresh water since it hadn't rained for nearly half a year.

3. belief n. [c,u] 信任; 信奉; 信心 believe vt.&vi. 相信

[典例]

- 1). He has great belief in his doctor. 他对那位医生无比信赖。
- 2). She has lost her belief in God. 她已不相信上帝 (不相信真有上帝)。

[重点使用方法]

have belief in sth/sb 对某事物/人的真实性和对的性所具有的信心

beyond belief 难以置信

in the belief that... 相信 ..... It is my belief that... 我相信.....

[练习] 用 belief 的短语填空。

- 1). He came to me \_\_\_\_\_ I could help him.
- 2). \_\_\_\_\_ that nuclear weapons are immoral.
- 3). The cruelty of the murders was \_\_\_\_\_.

4. gain vt. 获得; 得到 n.[c,u] 收获; 获利

[典例] 该词有三种含义:



1). 表达通过努力一点一点地获得自己渴望的东西

He has gained rich experience in these years. 这些年他已获取了丰富的经验。

2). 表达速度、重量等慢慢增加

He gained weight after recovery from his illness. 康复后他的体重增加了。

3). (钟, 表) 走快

This clock gains five minutes a day. 这只钟每天快 5 分钟。

[重点使用方法]

gain experience / fame / independence 获得经验/名望/独立

gain sth. from 从.....处获得某物

gain other' s respect / love / trust 获得别人的尊敬/爱戴/信任

No pains, no gains. 一分耕耘,一分收获。

5. admire vt. 赞美; 钦佩; 羡慕 admiration n.[u] 钦佩; 羡慕

[典例]

1). I admire your courage and wisdom. 我钦佩你的勇气和智慧。

2). I admired the way she had coped with life. 我钦佩她面对生活的方式。

[重点使用方法]

admire sb. for sth./ doing sth. 在某方面钦佩某人

in admiration 赞美地/钦佩地

[练习] 中译英。

1). 我们都钦佩他的勇气和胆识。

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2). 所有认识他的人都羡慕他获得诺贝尔化学奖。

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3). 我钦佩地看着那小女孩弹钢琴。

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6. permission n.[u] 许可；容许 permit vt.准许；许可；容许

permit n.许可（证）；执照

[典例]

You have my permission to leave. 我准你离开。

[重点使用方法]

with/without (one' s) permission 得到容许/未经容许

ask sb. for permission 征求某人的许可

give sb. permission to do sth.: permit sb. to do sth. 容许某人做某事

have one' s permission 得到某人的同意

[练习] 完成句子或用括号内所提供词合适形式填空。

1). They entered the area \_\_\_\_\_ (未经许可).

2). The prison authorities permit \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) only once a month.

3). We have arranged to play tennis on Saturday, weather \_\_\_\_\_ (permit).

4). You will need to obtain planning \_\_\_\_\_ (permit) if you want to extend your house.

7. remind vt. 提醒；使想起

[典例]

1). This story reminds me of my childhood. 这个故事让我想起了我的童年。

2). I reminded Gerald of his promise. 我提醒吉罗德他曾许下的诺言。

3). Please remind me to write to my mother tomorrow.

请提醒我明天给我母亲写信。

[重点使用方法]

remind sb. of sth. 使某人想起某事

remind sb. of / about sth. 提醒某人记住某事

remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事

remind sb. that... 提醒某人/使某人想起.....

[练习] 中译英。

1). 这些照片使我想起了我的童年。

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2). 请提醒我要每天服三次药。

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8. forgive (forgave, forgiven) vt. 原谅；饶恕

[典例]

1). I' ll never forgive you! 我永远都不会饶恕你!

2). He asked us to forgive him for what he had done wrong.

他祈求我们原谅他的错误。

[重点使用方法]

forgive sb. (for) sth. 原谅某人的某事

forgive doing sth. 原谅做某事

[练习] 完成句子或用括号内所提供词合适形式填空。

1). I' ll never \_\_\_\_\_ (因你所说的话而原谅你) you said to me.

2). They \_\_\_\_\_ (forgive) him for his crimes.

3). Forgive my \_\_\_\_\_ (interrupt) you.

#### IV.重点词组

1. take place vi. 发生;举行

[典例]

1). The football match will take place tomorrow. 足球赛将在明天举行。

2). The accident took place/ happened only a block from my home.

事故发生在离我家仅一个街区远的地方。

[短语归纳]

take the place of (动词短语)替代/取代

in place of (介词短语)替代; 互换

take sb' s place / take the place of sb. 坐某人的座位; 替代某人的职务

in the last place 最终

in place 放在原来的位置；适合的，恰当的

out of place 不在合适的位置；不合适的

in the first place (列举理由)首先,第一点

in one's place 处在某人的位置,为某人设身处地想一想

[练习] 用 place 短语的合适形式填空。

1). A little gratitude would be \_\_\_\_\_.

2). I'm at a loss what to do next. What would you do (if you were) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

3). Plastics have \_\_\_\_\_ many other materials.

4). We use plastics \_\_\_\_\_ many other materials.

5). While the manager was on holiday, he \_\_\_\_\_.

2. in memory of = to the memory of 纪念；追念

[典例]

1). Many ceremonies are in memory of famous people.

诸多典礼是为了纪念名人的。

2). The statue was built in memory of the famous scientist.

这个雕像是为了纪念那为有名的科学家而建立的。

[短语归纳] in + n. + of 短语：

in honour of 为了纪念.....；向.....表达敬意

in praise of 歌颂

in favor of 赞同, 支持    in charge of 负责

in need of 需要

in search of 寻找

in possession of 拥有

in place of 替代

[练习] 用 in + n. + of 构成的词组填空。

1). A monument was set up \_\_\_\_\_ the dead soldiers.

2). He founded the charity (兴办那项慈善事业) \_\_\_\_\_ his late wife.

3). If you are \_\_\_\_\_ anything, don't hesitate to let me know.

4). In the discussion, I was \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Li.

3. dress up 盛装; 打扮; 装饰

[典例]

1). Don't bother to dress up. Come as you are.

用不着穿讲究衣服——就穿平常的衣服来吧。

2). We're supposed to dress (ourselves) up as movie characters for the party.

我们在晚会上要装扮得像电影中的角色。

[短语归纳] dress 短语:

dress up for sth. 为某事而盛装

dress up as sb. 打扮成为某人

be dressed in 穿着(衣服或颜色)

dress sb./oneself 给某人或自己穿衣服

[练习] 用 dress 构成的词组填空。

1). The boy \_\_\_\_\_ a short pant.

2). He \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Father to amuse the children.

3). The kids are too young to \_\_\_\_\_, so she has to \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.

4. play a trick/tricks on 对某人搞恶作剧/诈骗/开玩笑；对某人施计谋

[典例]

The kids are always playing tricks on their teacher.

孩子们老是对他们的老师搞恶作剧。

[短语归纳]

play a joke/jokes on sb. = make fun of sb. 开某人的玩笑

laugh at sb. 讥笑某人

[练习] 填介词或用所给词的合适形式填空。

1). He was let in by playing a trick \_\_\_\_\_ (介词) the guard.

2). She hated \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tricks on in public.

5. look forward to 期望；期待

[典例]

1). I'm looking forward to seeing you this summer vacation. 我期待暑假见到你。

2). I'm really looking forward to our vacation. 我期望着假期早日到来。

[短语归纳] 短语中 to 是介词，后接名词、代词及动词-ing 形式：

lead to 导致；通向

object to 反对

refer to 查阅；提到

stick to 粘住；坚持

add to 增加

add up to 总计

compare.....to 把.....比作    see to 负责, 处理

get close to 靠近; 差点    get down to 着手做.....    get/be used to 习惯于

pay attention to 注意.....

put an end to 结束, 停止    admit to 承认

devote...to 奉献.....给; 致力于.....

[练习] 用所给词的合适形式填空。

1). The boy hurried forward \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the world-famous oil painting because he had been looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it for a long time.

2). The day I had been looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (come).

3). I used to \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up late, but now I' m used to \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up early.

6. turn up 出现; 到达; 发现; 调大(音量等)

[典例]

1). It' s time for the meeting, but he hasn' t turned up.

到开会的时间了, 但他还没到。

2). Please turn up the radio. I want to listen to the news. 请把收音机音量调大, 我想听听新闻。

[短语归纳] turn 短语:

turn on 打开(煤气、自来水、电灯等)    turn off 关上

turn down 减弱, 降低, 拒绝



turn around/about 转过身来

turn away 转过头

turn out 生产，制造；(常与 to, that 连用)成果是

turn to sb./sth. (for help) 向.....求援，查阅

[练习] 用 turn 词组填空。

1). Don' t worry. The file is sure to \_\_\_\_\_ .

2). Please \_\_\_\_\_ the television \_\_\_\_\_ a bit, I can' t hear clearly.

3). It \_\_\_\_\_ that it was Tim who broke the vase.

4). The sad child \_\_\_\_\_ his mother for comfort.

7. keep one' s word (= keep one' s promise) 守信用；履行诺言

[典例]

He never keeps his word. 他从不履行诺言。

[短语归纳] word 短语：

break one' s word/promise 违反诺言，失信

Word came that... 有消息传来说.....

leave word 留言，口信

have/say the last word 下结论；说了算

have a word with sb. 和某人说几句话

have words with sb. 与某人争执

take back one' s words 收回自己说过的话

in other words 换句话说，也就是说

in a/one word 总之，简言之

in words 用文字

beyond words 无法用语言体现

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