

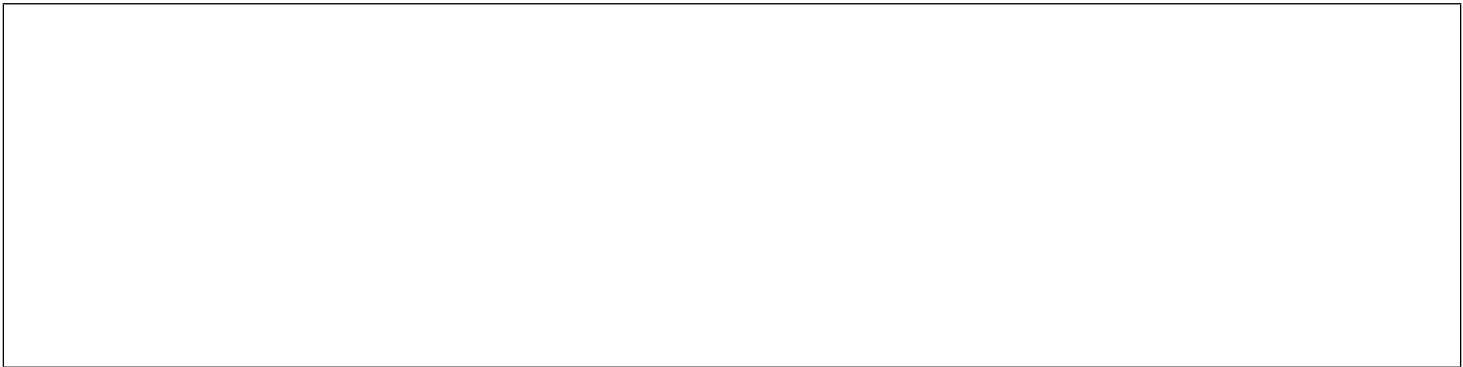


## 精锐教育学科教师辅导讲义

辅导科目：英语	年 级：高一	课时数：3
课 题	Unit 3. The natural world 基础知识梳理	
教学目标	1. 使学生能够基本掌握 unit3 中的基础词汇及其拓展用法； 2. 帮助学生梳理课文中的一些重点句型，并且会做一些基础的单选题。	
教学内容		
<b>Step1: Greetings &amp; Free talk</b> Is there something interesting or important this week?		
<b>Step2: Homework checking &amp; Revision</b>		
<b>Step3: 知识梳理</b>		
<b>I. Key Words重点单词</b>		
<b>1. float</b> v. 漂浮 The empty boat was floating on the sea.那条无人的小船漂浮在海上。 Did you see a hot balloon float across the sky just now? 你刚才看到一个热气球从空中飘过吗? There wasn't enough water to float the model ship.水不够深，所以模型船浮不起来。		
<b>2. flower</b> v. 开花 This bush flowers in spring. 这种灌木春天开花。 The owner of the house grows vegetables in the back garden, and flowers in the front garden. 这房子的主人在后园种蔬菜，在前园种花卉。		
<b>【拓展】</b> flower n. 花；花卉；开花植物 The flowers are out.花开了。		



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### 3. relative n. 同类事物；亲属

- { distant relatives 远亲
- { near/close relatives 近亲

Crocodiles are distant relatives of dinosaurs. 鳄鱼与恐龙是远亲。

#### 【拓展】 relative adj. (1) (常与to连用) 相对的； 比较的

After his troubles, he's now in relative comfort. 困境过后，他现在比较舒服了。

(2) (与to连用) 关于.....的； 有关.....的

the facts that are relative to this question 与这个问题有关的事实

### 4. root n. 根

These plants have very deep roots and flourishing leaves. 这些植物根深叶茂。

- #### 【搭配】
- { put down roots (到一个新地方) 落地生根
  - { root and branch 完全； 彻底地
  - { destroy this system root and branch 彻底摧毁这种制度
- take root 生根； 扎根(=strike root)发

#### 【拓展】 root v. 使生根； 使扎根； 生根

Does this plant root easily? 这种植物容易生根吗？

### 5. serve v. (1) 提供

What time is breakfast served in this restaurant? 这家饭店几点供应早餐？

We are well served with gas in this town. 我们这个城镇煤气供应得很好。

(2) 服务； 对待

She has served the family faithfully for thirty years. 她为这个家忠心耿耿地操劳了30年。

(3) (与in连用) 任职； 服役

He serves in the navy. 他在海军服役。

(4) 可做； 适于

This platform would serve as a port. 这个平台将用作港口。

Now the examination score serves as the only criterion for a student's academic performance.



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现在考试分数是衡量学生学业成绩的唯一标准。

(5) 开饭; 上菜 serve sb. (with) sth

If you want to be served in this restaurant, you have to line. 要想在这家饭店吃饭, 得排队。

## 6. branch n. (1) 树枝

The little boy was fascinated by the monkeys swinging from the branches. 小男孩被树枝上荡来荡去的猴子迷住了。

(2) 支流, 支路, 支脉, 部门, 分支机构等

It is a branch of the Rhine. 它是莱茵河的支流。

My uncle's branch of the family emigrated to Canada. 我的家族中叔父这一支系已移居加拿大。

## 7. separate adj. 不同的; 不相关的; 独自的, 分开的

They all have separate rooms. 他们都有自己的房间。

It happened on three separate occasions. 这件事在三个不同场合都发生过。

The children sleep in separate beds. 孩子们都睡在各自的床上。

We can't work together any more, I think it's time we went our separate ways.

我们再也不能在一起工作了, 我看得各奔东西了。

### 【拓展】 separate vt. 分开, 分别

Police moved in to separate the two groups. 警察进来把这两组人分开。

Jack has been separated from his mother for two years. 杰克已经和他的母亲分别了两年了。

## 8. enormous adj. 巨大的

The hotel has an enormous swimming pool for all the guests to enjoy.

这家宾馆有一个非常大的游泳池, 供所有客人享用。

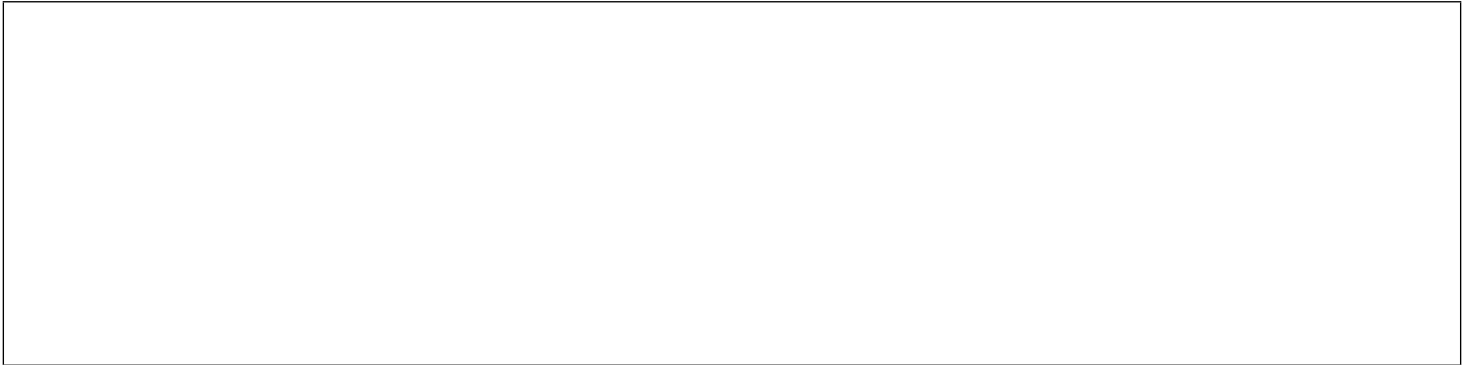
Long ago enormous animals lived on the earth. 很久以前, 地球上生活着巨大的动物。

She stood alone on the enormous stage. 她孤零零地站在巨大的舞台上。

What should I find but an enormous spider! 我居然发现了一只巨大的蜘蛛!



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**9. pitch** n. 场地；球场 an area of ground for playing a game such as football

The crowd invaded the football pitch at the end of the match. 比赛结束后人群涌入足球场。

## II. Key Expressions 重点词组

**1. find out** 找出，查明

Would you please find out what time the next train leaves? 你能查出下一列火车什么时候离开吗？

They found out the solution with great effort many years later. 很多年后他们付出了很大努力才找出这种方法。

**2. a kind of** 一种，某种

I have a kind of feeling that I am being followed. 我有一种被跟踪的感觉。

**【拓展】** (1) kind 与疑问词 what, which 等连用时，一般不加不定冠词 a。

What kind of tree is this? 这是什么种类的树？

Which kind of chocolate do you like? 你喜欢哪种巧克力？

(2) kind of 有点儿                      of a kind 同类的

I feel kind of discouraged. 我感到有点泄气。

These guys are of a kind. 这些男孩是一类的。

**5. speak of** 说到（论及）

Speaking of studying abroad, have I ever told you about the experiences I had?

说到出国留学，我告诉过你我的经历吗？

Speaking of learning a foreign language, I should say it's really no easy job.

提起学外语，我要说这真不是一件容易的事。

**【拓展】 not to speak of/mention 更不用说**

He can read Latin, not to speak of Greek. 他能读拉丁文，希腊文更不用说了。

At that time they could not produce ordinary garments, not to speak of high-grade ones.

那时他们连普通衣服都不能生产，更不要说高级的了。



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I am not free on Sundays9 not to speak of Mondays.我星期天都没空，更不用说星期一了。





- 【搭配】 { speak evil/ill of sb. 说某人坏话  
speak highly/well of sb. 高度称赞某人

Don't speak ill of others. 别说人家坏话。

## 6. be known as 被称为; 被认为

She was known as one of the best actresses of her day. 她被认为是她那个年代最出色的女演员之一。

Michelangelo was known as an outstanding artistic master. 米开朗基罗是一位杰出的艺术大师。

- 【拓展】 { be known for 因.....而出名  
be known to 为.....所熟知

## III. Key Sentences 重难点句子

### 1. Plants can be much more interesting than you think.

(1) can在否定句和疑问句中常表示可能性,但在肯定句中当can和be动词连用时,也可表示可能性,通常译为“有时会.....”。

They can't have had a good time for the weather was too bad. 因为天气实在太糟了,他们不可能过得很快乐。

Can he be our English teacher? 他可能会是我们的英语老师吗?

Swimming can be dangerous. 游泳有时候会是危险的。

(2) much此处修饰比较级more interesting,可以修饰比较级的词还有: many, a bit, a little, a little bit, by far, even, still等。

This piece of composition is better by far. 这篇作文好多了。

There are many more students in our school. 我们学校的学生更多了。

### 2. Water lilies can often be seen in China, with their round leaves, or pads, floating in ponds.

(1) can often be seen为被动结构,通常用于描述客观现象。often等频度副词总是放在此结构中的第一个助动词之后。

Steam can always be seen rising from water when it is boiling. 水沸腾时总是可以看到水蒸气升腾起来。

(2) 句中with their round leaves, or pads, floating in ponds是介词短语,作主语water lilies的定语。with短语作定语时常译为“长着”、“有着”等意。

China is a country with a long history and rich culture. 中国是一个有着悠久历史和丰富文化的国家。



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His sister, Helen, is a lovely girl with big bright eyes.他的妹妹海伦是一个长着明亮大眼睛的可爱女孩。

### 3. In Hangzhou, there is a kind of water lily whose pads are so huge that a person can stand on them.

(1) whose是关系代词，相当于water lily's，在句中引导一个定语从句。

This prize will be awarded to the person whose contributions are considered the most important to this project.

这个奖项将被授予对这个项目做出最重要贡献的人。

When I was walking in the street, I saw a girl whose beauty took my breath away.

我在街上散步时，看见一个女孩子，她的美让我屏息神往。

(2) so...that...意为“如此……以至……”，在句中引导一个结果状语从句。

The child is so sick that he has to stay in the hospital for further treatment.

孩子病得很重，不得不住院作进一步的治疗。

### 4. Its pads are more than two metres wide and its white or purple flowers can grow as large as 45 centimetres across.

(1)表示长、宽、高、深、重等作表语的两种表达方法。

The swimming pool is 30 metres long, 10 metres wide and 1.6 metres deep.

=The swimming pool is 30 metres in length, 10 metres in width and 1.6 metres in depth

这个游泳池30米长，10米宽，1.6米深。

One tree in California is 84 metres high and probably over two thousand tons in weight.

加利福尼亚州的一棵树有84米高，重量很可能超过2,000吨。

(2) as large as...意为“大到多少”。

类似搭配：

as far as...远达多少

as long as...长达多少

as small as...小到多少

They have gone as far as 70 kilometres in search of fruit.他们已经走了长达70公里的路搜寻水果。

Plants can be as small as one cell.植物可能只有一个细胞那么小。

### 5. The lotus, a near relative of the water lily, is such a plant.



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(1) such在这意为“这样的，这种的；此类的；如此的”。such常用来表示惊叹或加强语气，使用时应注意：



- ①such无比较级和最高级。
- ②和不定冠词a(n)连用时，such放在该冠词之前。
- ③与all, no, one, few, several, some, any等词连用时，such放在这类词之后。

All such men will be dismissed soon.所有这一类人很快就要被解雇。

No such thing have I ever expected to happen.我从未料到会发生这种事情。

They need several such tools.他们需要几件这样的工具。

## 6. It has along white root, in which there are many holes.

in which在句中引导一个非限制性定语从句，补充说明先行词root的情况。

He gave me a bookmark, on which his name was signed.他给了我一张书签，上面签了他的名。

In the past, the kingdom was divided into several parts, among which his hometown was the most important and powerful. 过去，这个王国被分成了几个部分，其中他的故乡是最重要、最强大的。

### 活学活用：

The general at last got a chance to visit the village, \_\_\_\_\_ he used to fight, \_\_\_\_\_ he had been dreaming of for years.

A. that ...which

B. where ...that

C. in which ...what

D. where ...which

**答案： D**

## 7. In the West, eating lotus roots or seeds is not as popular as it is in Asia.

形容词、副词的同级比较在肯定句中用as +adj./adv.+as..., 意为和.....一样.....”，在疑问句和否定句中用(not) as/so +adj./adv.+as..., 意为“不如.....那样.....”。

Simon doesn't swim so) as well as Dick, but he runs as fast as Dick.

西蒙游泳不如迪克好，但跑得跟迪克一样快。

## 8. The banyan tree is an interesting tree with many roots growing down from its branches.

**【辨析】** interesting (doing)与interested( done)

当描述引起人们某种情感的事物或人时，通常会用现在分词来表示；当描述人们对某事物或某人的感情时，通常会



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用过去分词来表示。



The joke told by him is very interesting.他讲的这个笑话非常有趣。

We shall be interested to hear about it.我们都很想听到这个消息。

## 9. Eventually they either become part of the original tree trunk or become separate tree trunks.

eventually意为“最终，最后”。

【指点迷津】eventually, at last, finally, in the end

(1) eventually侧重于动作或行为的结果。

It was a long journey, but we eventually arrived.旅途很长，不过我们最终还是到了。

Jane has got a good job now, so she will pay you back eventually.

简现在有份好工作了，所以她最终会还钱给你的。

(2) at last多指经主观努力，克服各种困难后才最终达到目的，语气强烈，有感情色彩，不用于将来时。

When at last the rescue team found him, he was almost dead.

当营救队最终找到他时，他差不多都快死了。

Here comes the bus at last.车终于来了。

(3) finally可与at last互换，都用于对往事的描述，但不带感情色彩，指一系列事情的最后结局。

The problem has not finally settled yet.问题最终还是没有解决掉。

(4) in the end与at last同义，但in the end可用于对未来的预计。

We discussed several different places for our holiday, but in the end we decided to go to Beijing again.

我们讨论了去几个不同的地方度假，但最终我们决定再去北京。

## 10. Even though it is only one tree, it looks like a whole forest!

even though/if意为“即使……”，引导让步状语从句。

Even though he was set up, he didn't make any explanation.即使他被诬陷了，他也没做任何说明。

Even if Mary is good at study, she is not well accepted for her bad temper.

即使玛丽学习不错，但她仍无法被人接受，因为脾气太坏了。



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11. While ginkgo trees can live for along time, they are not even near being the oldest trees.





(1) while在句中是连词，意为“虽然”。

While I understand what you said, I can't agree with you.虽然我理解你的意思，但我不同意你的看法。

While I'm tired out, I have to finish the task today.虽然我已累坏了，但我今天还得完成这个任务。

(2) even为副词，起加强语气的作用，意为“甚至，即使”。

Even a child can understand the book.连小孩都能看懂这本书。

## 12. Bristlecone pine trees in America are among the oldest living trees.

这句的结构=Bristlecone pine trees in America are one of the oldest living trees.

“...among +the+形容词最高级”相当于“...one of +the+形容词最高级”，意思为“.....最.....之一”

Maria Currier was among the greatest scientists in the field of physics.

Maria Currier was one of the greatest scientists in the field of physics.居里夫人是物理界最伟大的科学家之一。

### I. Key Words重点单词

#### 1. gardening n.园艺

After retiring, the old couple spent more time gardening.退休后这对老夫妻把更多的时间用于养花弄草。

Gardening is his favourite hobby.他最大的爱好是园艺。

【拓展】类似的构词有：schooling, housing, nursing.....

#### 2. decorate v.装饰

The family decorated their home for Christmas.全家将家里装饰一新迎接圣诞节。

Let's decorate the Christmas tree.让我们来装饰圣诞树。

【搭配】be decorated with装饰着.....

The hall was decorated with beautiful flowers.大厅里装饰着美丽的花儿。

#### 活学活用：

It is time \_\_\_\_\_ our room \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful flowers.

A. decorating, by

B decorated, by



C. that decorates, with

D. to decorate, with

答案: D

#### 4. frame n. 支架; 框; 结构

e. g. The frame of my umbrella is made of metal. 我这把伞的骨架是金属制的。

a window frame 窗框

drawing frame 画框

He has a large frame. 他是大块头。

have new lenses fitted into an old pair of frames 旧框装新片

#### 5. blossom n. (长在树木或灌木上的)花

The wind shook some blossoms from the trees. 风儿轻轻摇动着树上的花儿。

It's a pity that there are no blossoms on that peach tree this year. 真遗憾, 今年那棵桃树没有开花。

【搭配】 in blossom 开花 (特指树)

The apple-trees are in blossom. 苹果树开花了。

【拓展】 blossom vi. 开花

Those trees are blossoming. 那些树正在开花。

The fruit trees have blossomed out beautifully. 果树的花开得很美。

#### 6. ignore v. 忽视; 不予理睬

It is not a question that can be ignored. 这不是一个可以忽视的问题。

It is not wise for you to ignore the traffic rules. 你忽略交通规则是不明智的。

【拓展】 ignorant adj. 无知的

Don't be discouraged for they are quite ignorant. 不要为他们相当无知而泄气。

【搭配】 be ignorant of 对.....不了解

He is still young and ignorant of what life really is. 他仍年幼, 对生活还真不了解。



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