

考试冠军

海淀

学习王

英 语

高中 三年 级

北京市海淀区
教师进修学校部分教师



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高中三年级英语

海 浩 主 编

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封面设计:曲 刚

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出版说明

《考试冠军海淀学习王》丛书,由北京市海淀区教师进修学校高级教师海浩主编。

本丛书根据今明两年及今后教育改革大趋势,依据现行教材、教学大纲、中考高考说明编写。

本丛书根据编者多年丰富的教学经验,从提高学生学习能力、考试能力着眼,各学科突出了知识点、难点、疑点、重点,有精析,有精解。练习部分更是相近于实战。只要认真去做,不仅能巩固基础知识,而且也能掌握最为科学的解题技巧与方法,提高解题能力、解题速度、解题的准确性。从而使学生在理解能力、分析能力、应试能力等诸多方面带来大的进展。

本丛书特点还在于知识点虽全面,且做到了精练。将每年级上下学期的学习内容浓缩在一册最小的篇幅,一册在手管两学期,初三、高三部分还是中考高考升学指导用书。为学生节省了费用,节省了时间。

由于针对我国从秋季开始的新的学年编写,虽然动员了海淀区名师名家,但时间仓促,不当及疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大师生批评指正,以利修订。

编 者

1998年7月30日

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Unit 1 Madame Curie

一、知识纲要

1. 词组与短语

have...to do with	与.....有关
go over	仔细检查
devote...to...	把.....献于,把.....用于
succeed in...	(干).....成功
give off	发出(光等)
make an important discovery	获得了重要发现
in honour of	为向.....表示敬意;为了纪念.....
from then on	从那时起
go by	走过,经过,过去
above all	首先,首要
believe in	相信,信任
work hard at	努力工作(或学习)
on the ground floor	在一楼
set off	使爆炸,使爆发,引起
have a bad effect on...	在.....方面起负作用
admire someone for something	佩服某人
carry out one's research	进行.....的研究
provide sb. with sth.	供给某人某物
take a first-class degree	取得一级学位

2. 句型

(1) She had very little money to live on, ate very little and was always cold in winter.

她没有钱生活,吃得很少,冬天总是很冷。

to live on 不定式短语作后置定语。作定语的不定式往往和它所修饰的词具有逻辑上的动宾关系。用作定语的不定式要放在所修饰词的后面。

We have a lot of work to do. 我们有许多工作要做。

有些不及物动词的不定式作定语时,需注意它后面要使用适当的介词。

We have nothing to worry about. 我们没有什么发愁的事情。

You should find a room to live in. 你应找一间屋子住。

(2) They devoted all their hours to working in their laboratory.

他们用全部的时间在实验室工作。

devote oneself to doing sth. 专心做某事,献身于。to 是介词,后接名词或动名词。

类似的短语有:

look forward to	盼望
pay attention to	注意
be used to	习惯于
come to	谈到
add to	加上
stick to	坚持
lead to	导致
get to	开始
be sentenced to	宣判

(3) We must work, and above all we must believe in ourselves.

我们必须工作,尤其重要的是我们必须对自己有信心。

① above all 首先,最重要的。

He is unfit for the job. Above all, he is dishonest.

他不适合干这项工作,主要是他不诚实。

Be sure to come to the meeting, and above all be punctual.

务必来开会,尤其重要的是准时到会。

② believe in + 名词/代词 相信、信任,信任某人或对某种观念的信仰。

You can believe in him, he will never let you down.

你可以信任他,他永远不会使你失望。

believe 相信,指相信某人说的话,后接名词、代词、从句或带不定式的复合宾语。

I just could not believe my eyes. 我简直不能相信自己的眼睛。

Do you believe what he said? 你相信他说的话吗?

(4) Polonium is used to set off a nuclear bomb. 钋是用来引爆核弹的。

① be used to do sth. 被用来做某事,used 的被动态形式。

Water can be used to produce electricity. 水能用来发电。

有时候也用 be used in doing sth. 表示“在干某事中被使用”如:

Dictionaries are very often used in our learning foreign languages.

学习外语中辞典是常被使用的。

②辨析: be used to sth. /doing sth. 习惯于某事或做某事。

get used to sth. /doing sth.

变得习惯于某事或干某事。指从不习惯到习惯的变化。

used to do sth. 过去常常

He is now used to the Chinese food. 他现在已习惯了中国的食物。

You must get used to foreign customs if you want to settle down there.

你如果想在外国定居,就必须习惯那里的风俗。

He used to write with his left hand. 他过去用左手写字。

(5) Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood.

从事放射性物质工作是危险的,因为它对血液有不良的影响。

①effect n. 结果、效果、效力、作用

come in effect 生效,实行

have an (no) effect on 对……有(没有)影响

of no effect 无效

have a bad effect on 对……有副作用。

②辨析 effect 与 affect

affect vt 影响、感染 = have an effect on...

I was deeply affected by his words. 我听了他的话很受感动。

(6) In fact, radium not only damaged their health, but also made the laboratory equipment with which they were working radioactive.

事实上,镭不但损害了他们的健康,而且也使他们工作用的实验设备具有了放射性。“make+宾语+宾语补足语”的句型。

①make sb. (oneself)+过去分词 宾语用反身代词指主语本人,宾语补足语用过去分词表示外宾补之间具有被动关系。

When you speak English, be sure to make yourself understood.

讲英语时,务必要让别人明白你的意思。

Speak loudly and try to make yourself heard.

大声地讲,尽量叫别人听到你的话。

②make sb. +省 to 的不定式

若 make 为被动语态,则要加上 to

Who can make an egg stand upright? 谁能使鸡蛋直立?

They made him do so. 他们叫他这样做。

Mike was made to do his home work all over again.

迈克被迫把作业重新做一遍。

类似“make+宾语+不带to的动词不定式”结构中 make 这种功能的动词,常见的有:let, have, watch, see, hear, notice, observe, feel, help 等。其中 let 和 have 一般不用于被动语态,其它动词可用被动语态。用于被动语态时,后面的不定式短语前必须带 to。

③make sb. (oneself)+形容词,该结构用形容词表示使宾语所指的人或事物产生某种情况,形容词可根据意思使用原级或比较级。

Have I made myself clear? 我的意思说清楚了吗?

Praise makes good men better and bad men worse. 赞扬使好人更好,坏人更糟。

④make sb. (sth.)+名词,该结构中的名词表示使宾语所指的人或事物构成为具有另一性质的人或事物。这一结构有时也可用于被动语态。

We have made our school a pleasant place. 我们使学校成为一个乐园。

He was made monitor at that class meeting. 他在那次班会上被选为班长。

(7) ...as head of the Physics Department. 作为物理系主任。

In 1991 she received a second Nobel Prize for her research.

1991 年因为她的研究,居里夫人再度荣获诺贝尔奖。

两句都涉及冠词的用法。

①在称呼语、头衔和职务的名词前,不用冠词。

Headmaster will give us a report next Monday.

②序数词前一般加定冠词,但表示“再一个”、“又一”的意思时要用不定冠词。

He cast it a third time, and threw in a lot of stones.

3. 语法概要 复习定语从句:

定语从句

(1)定语从句可分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。限制性定语从句与所修饰的名词不能分割,故不能用任何标点予以分开;非限制性定语从句只是对所修饰的名词或整个句子作补充说明,它和主句之间往往用逗号隔开,如果把非限制性定语从句去掉,主句的意思仍然十分清楚。如,

①I don't like the book which you give me.

②Pass me the cup, which is on the table.

(2)限制性定语从句的关系代词有 that, which, who, whom, whose; 关系副词有 when, where, why。如,

①The man who is reading there is his father.

②The plane that is taking off is made in the U. S.

③The girl whom he is talking to is Mary.

④The doctor whose wife was killed yesterday is from Chicago.

⑤I still remember the day when I first came here.

⑥The building where they once had lessons belongs to the Johnsons now.

⑦Do you know the reason why he can't attend the meeting?

(3)在限制性定语从句中,在下列情况下关系代词只能用 that(且 that 有时也可省略):

A. 先行词既包括了人也包括了物时。如,

They talked about the writer and his novel(that)they read in the newspaper.

B. 先行词被最高级修饰、被序数词修饰。如,

①He's the cleverest boy(that)I've ever seen.

②John is always the first that comes to work.

C. 当主句的主语是 who,为避免重复,关系代词也用 that。如,Who is the man that stands there?

D. 先行词被 same 修饰时,关系代词可用 as 或 that,被 such 修饰时,只能用 as。如,

①They met the same man as they saw this morning.

②He works in the same shop as(或 that)I do.

③Such boys as he knew were from Europe.

E. 先行词被 all, no, any, some, very, only 等修饰时,关系代词须用 that。如,

①All that can be done has been done.

②She's the only girl that tells a lie.

③You're the very man(that)I want.

F. 先行词为不定代词 one, thing, little, 关系词仍须用 that。如,

①His grandpa gave him everything that he wanted.

②She has little hope that she will be elected monitor.

(4)非限制性定语从句的关系代词有 who, whom, whose, which, 关系副词有 where, when。如,

①The Chairman, who spoke first, sat in front of me.

②Her daughter, whom you met at the entrance, is a doctor.

③The pen, which you handed him just now, is made in Shanghai.

④The boy, whose name is Albert, gave me a friendly smile.

⑤They flew to Guilin yesterday, where they would stay several days.

[注]关系代词 which 和 as 的用法比较

A. 在非限制性定语从句中,如从句的句子结构是“主+谓+表语”或“主+谓”,which 和 as 可以交替使用。如,

①He married her,as/which was natural.

②She seemed a foreigner,as/which in fact she was.

B. 如从句的句子结构是“主+谓+宾语”,which 和 as 的用法有两种:

①which 和 as 在从句中作宾语时,可交替使用。如,

a)The boy is fond of music,which/as I'm glad to hear.

②which 和 as 在从句中作主语时,通常要用 which,而不用 as。如,

b)He saw the girl,which delighted him.

二、例题精析

1. These scientists were very polite to _____.

A. The Curie B. the Curies C. Curies D. both Curies

答案 B。定冠词 the+姓氏的复数,表示一家人。

2. People need many good things,but _____ they need good education.

A. above all B. after all C. at all D. in all

答案 A。本题考查词语辨析。above all 尤其是,最重要的;after all 究意,到底;at all 完全、全然(只用于否定句、疑问句、条件句);in all 总计。

3. The reason _____ he explained is correct.

A. why B. because C. how D. which

答案 D。当先行词是 the reason 时,其后定语从句的引导词若在从句中作状语,则应用 why 引导;若在从句中作宾语,则用 that/which 引导,也可省略。该题关系代词在定语从句中作 explain 的宾语。

4. The family _____ lost everything in a big fire will get much help from their friends.

A. which has B. which is C. who have D. who has

答案 C。由句意,特别是由 their 推知 the family 在此作“那一家人”讲,故应用 who 或 that,而不用 which。定语从句中关系代词作主语时,其谓语动词的单、复数取决于先行词,本句用 have 而不用 has。

5. _____ is the mother of _____.

A. To fail,to succeed B. Fail,success
C. Failure,succeed D. Failure,success

答案 D。由句意“失败是成功之母。”空缺部分要填入各词。fail(v.),failure(n.),succeed(v.),success(n.)。

6. All the family _____ you a Happy New Year.

- A. join me to wish B. take part in me to wish
C. join me in wishing D. join in me wishing

答案 C。表示参加某种组织、团体、俱乐部等时,必须使用 join;而 join sb. in doing sth. 表示“和某人一起干某事”,侧重于娱乐、欣赏;take part in 表示参加某项活动,侧重于身体力行。

三、练习

A 组 基础训练

I. 定语从句专练

A. 单项选择

1. The number of people _____ lost homes reached as many as 250,000.
A. which B. who C. whom D. /
2. This is the shop _____ sells children's clothing.
A. where B. who C. the one D. which
3. We are talking about Tonny, _____ you met yesterday.
A. whom B. which C. that D. with who
4. Is this the very museum _____ some Japanese visitors visited last Wednesday?
A. one B. where C. that D. which
5. The place _____ I grew up is a beautiful town.
A. which B. that C. where D. from which
6. Do you know Mrs. Jackson _____ daughter is a famous poet.
A. that her B. whose C. who D. of whom
7. The town _____ we visited last month is the one _____ the famous painter was born.
A. where, which B. which, where C. that, which D. where, where
8. I don't think the number of people _____ this happens is very large.
A. who B. to which C. that D. to whom
9. The students are interested in the persons and the things _____ their teacher talked about.
A. that B. which C. when D. whom
10. Do you remember one evening a week ago _____ I came to your room and borrowed a dictionary?
A. before B. which C. when D. as

B. 根据定语从句的引导词在句中的作用,选词填空。

11. A: I will always remember the time _____ we live together.

B: I often regret all the time _____ I wasted in my youth.

A. that B. which C. in that D. when

12. A: We used to swim in the river _____ passes through the town.

B: Tomorrow let's go to swim in the river _____ we used to, shall we?

A. which B. where C. in that D. /

13. A: He is my friend. I think he will tell me the very reason _____ he won't tell anybody else.

B: This is the very reason _____ he didn't tell it to anybody else. ?

A. which B. that C. how D. why

14. A: The dictionary I bought last week is not the same _____ I borrowed from the library.

B: The dictionary I bought last week is quite different from _____ I borrowed from the library.

A. like B. which C. as D. the one

15. A: Is this museum _____ some foreign friends visited that day?

B: Is this the museum _____ some foreign friends visited that day?

A. where B. that C. to which D. the one

16. A: My father, _____ you have just met, is good at painting horses.

B: Have you met the person _____ he was speaking?

A. whom B. as C. about whom D. /

17. A: The first film _____ I saw this year is the best film.

B: The first film shown this year, _____ I had expected to see for a long time, is a good film.

A. that B. which C. as D. it

18. A: How I wish I could once again see all the toys and the childhood pals (伙伴) _____ I had in my childhood.

B: The time and the place _____ we will hold the meeting has not been decided yet.

A. that B. who C. when D. where

19. A: Who _____ has read the book doesn't say that it is interesting?

B: Which of the buildings _____ were built last year is the classroom building?

A. that B. which C. who D. as

20. A: She used to help my brother, _____ was very kind of her.

B: He told us a joke, and _____ made all of us laugh.

A. who B. which C. this D. as

II. 按照中文意思, 完成下列句子(每空一词)。

21. 并非居里夫人不热爱生活, 而是她更热爱研究工作。

Not _____ Madame Curie loved her life _____, but _____ she love her research work _____.

22. 只有这样, 他们才能重新获得自己所失去的东西。

Only _____ this means _____ get back _____ they have lost.

23. 你来迟了。如果早点来的话, 就会见到这位著名的科学家了。

You _____ late. _____ you _____, you _____ the famous scientist.

24. 尽管面临着种种困难, 科学家们还是决心着手解决这些问题。

In _____ all the difficulties _____ them the scientists were determined to _____ to settle the problem.

III. 根据情景, 选择最佳答案。

25. 你在车上吸烟, 售票员对你说: "Smoking isn't allowed here." 你应该说:

A. Don't worry B. I didn't know that C. Excuse me D. Oh, sorry.

26. 你拿着报纸, 有人问你: "Anything interesting in the papers?" 你应该说:

A. Nothing special. B. Very interesting.
C. I have no newspapers D. I'm interested in it.

27. 今天是元旦, 一位朋友对你说: "Happy New Year." 你应该说: _____.

A. The New Year's in. B. The same to you.
C. I wish you health. D. Many happy returns!

28. 你站在柜台前, 售货员对你说: "May I help you?" 你应该说: _____.

A. Can I have a look at the watch? B. Yes, you may. Give me the watch.
C. The watch, please. D. It's kind of you to help me.

29. 在车站上, 一位老人对你说: "May I ask you to buy a ticket for me?" 你应该说:

A. Yes, you may.

B. You are welcome.

C. I'll be glad to do it.

D. I don't think I can.

B 组 巩固提高

I. 语音: 选择下列各组单词中与所给单词划线部分发音相同的选项。

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>own</u> er | A. <u>p</u> owerful | B. <u>br</u> own | C. <u>n</u> arrow | D. <u>p</u> ower |
| 2. <u>mount</u> ain | A. <u>ex</u> plain | B. <u>re</u> main | C. <u>camp</u> aign | D. <u>capt</u> ain |
| 3. <u>singer</u> | A. <u>ang</u> er | B. <u>ton</u> gue | C. <u>ea</u> ger | D. <u>sin</u> gle |
| 4. <u>path</u> s | A. <u>mouth</u> s | B. <u>month</u> s | C. <u>math</u> s | D. <u>practi</u> se |
| 5. <u>char</u> acter | A. <u>liber</u> ate | B. <u>grad</u> uate | C. <u>vi</u> llage | D. <u>class</u> mate |

II. 语法及习语选择填空

6. Edison will always be remembered as the _____ of electric lights.

A. discoverer

B. founder

C. inventor

D. scientist

7. He is a man who can be depended on, so I _____ him, but I didn't _____

what he said today.

A. belive, believe

B. believe in, believe in

C. believe, believe in

D. believe in, believe

8. Will you _____ a walk?

A. join us

B. join

C. take part

D. join us in

9. Scientists discovered that there was something _____ nature that gave _____ a kind of radiation.

A. in, out

B. of, out

C. of, off

D. in, away

10. Where that radiation came from was _____ she set out to discover.

A. what

B. how

C. where

D. that

11. _____ all of the difficulties, he managed to go to college.

A. In spite of

B. In search of

C. At least

D. Without mercy

12. He _____ to paint the house and finished the front part that morning.

A. set out

B. set about

C. set up

D. set in

13. I found his room well _____

A. furnish

B. furnished

C. furnishing

D. furniture

14. A _____ teacher taught her French in the middle school.

A. some

B. certain

C. certainly

D. any

15. They asked to join _____ us _____ expressing our good wishes for you.

A. with, on

B. with, in

C. on, with

D. in, with

II. 完型填空

阅读短文,选择最佳答案完形填空。

The ancient Greeks were very interested in the 16 of the world around them and put forward many interesting theories to 17 things. Sometimes they were right, but very often they were wrong.

For 18 two Greek thinkers believed that substances could not be divided or broken up indefinitely. If you kept on breaking them up to form smaller and smaller particles (微粒), they said, the particles would be 19 small in the end that they could not be divided any 20. The Greek word for “indivisible” is “atom”, and so these smallest particles were named atoms, meaning that they could not be divided.

21 Greeks at that time did not think very much of this theory. But 2000 years later, people started talking about it again. In 1803, a British chemist named John Dalton 22 that every chemical element 23 very small indivisible particles. Each element had its own special kind of particle, and when we combined these in different ways, all substances known to man could be formed. Dalton followed the Greek theory and named this indivisible particles atoms, and most scientists of his time 24 with him.

In 1896, however, it was discovered that atoms are not indivisible after all, that certain atoms did break up into particles very much smaller than atoms. After that, scientists 25 how to break up atoms in their laboratories. But still the name used is atom “indivisible”.

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|---------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| () 16. | A. land | B. nature | C. air | D. seas |
| () 17. | A. explain | B. talk about | C. study | D. discover |
| () 18. | A. this reason | B. them | C. instant | D. example |
| () 19. | A. too | B. very | C. such | D. so |
| () 20. | A. less | B. smaller | C. further | D. better |
| () 21. | A. Other | B. The other | C. The others | D. Others |
| () 22. | A. declared | B. explained | C. screamed | D. shouted |
| () 23. | A. was made of | B. was made up of | C. was made from | D. was made out of |
| () 24. | A. were satisfied | B. were delighted | C. granted | D. agreed |
| () 25. | A. knew | B. understood | C. learned | D. realized |

IV. 阅读理解

A

Marie Curie and her husband Pierre Curie, then already famous for their radium

researches, went to London for a visit. Shortly after their arrival, they were invited to a grand banquet(宴会)given by the nobles in their honour. Remarkably active in the hall were high society ladies all magnificently adorned(修饰)with jewels. While looking at their looks one by one, Marie, to her surprise, found Pierre was observing their sparkling diamond carefully.

Back at home, Maire asked her husband how he came to behave so strangely at the banquet.

“On such an occasion I was really at a loss(不知所措)what I was supposed to do,” answered Pierre. “And so I try to find a way to amuse myself. I began to evaluate(估价)the stones round the neck of each lady coming my way and figure out(计算出)how many labs could be built with all that much money.”

根据短文内容,选择正确答案。

- () 26. The story happened _____.
A. before their marriage B. on the way to London
C. after they had become famous D. after the banquet ended
- () 27. The grand banquet was given specially for _____.
A. Marie Curie and her husband B. the nobles
C. high society ladies D. scientists
- () 28. Why did Pierre Curie observed the ladies' sparkling diamonds? Because he _____.
A. could do nothing but try to find a way to enjoy himself
B. was interested in the jewels that the ladies were wearing
C. was looking at the ladies' looks one by one
D. wanted to know how much the diamonds cost.
- () 29. What was Pierre's feeling after the banquet?
A. He had a good time at the banquet.
B. he regretted having attended the banquet.
C. he was satisfied with the invitation.
D. he was astonished to have found the ladies spent so mnch money on the jewels.

If you want to become a better read Bhat should you know about speed or rate of reading?

Some people who read very rapidly may say, “I am a rapid reader. I can read an entire