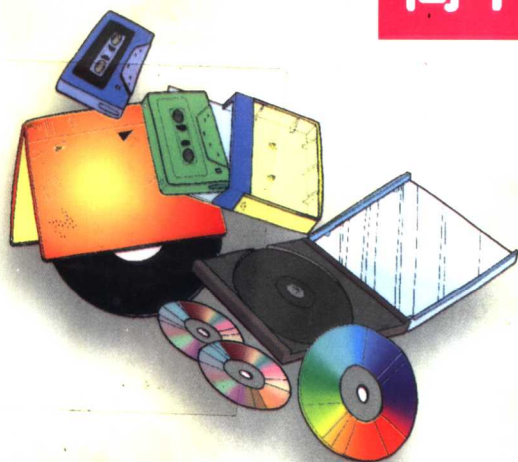




林生香 主编

特级教师 讲 英语

高中三年级



科学普及出版社

中学生家教丛书

特级教师讲英语

(高中三年级)

林生香 主编

科学普及出版社

· 北 京 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

特级教师讲英语:高中三年级/林生香主编. —北京:科学普及出版社,1999
(中学生家教丛书)

ISBN 7-110-04607-9

I. 特… II. 林… III. 英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. G633.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 40465 号

科学普及出版社出版

北京海淀区白石桥路 32 号 邮政编码:100081

电话:62179148 62173865

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经营

中国文联印刷厂印刷

开本:850 毫米×1168 毫米 1/32 印张:4.875 字数:135 千字

1999 年 3 月第 1 版 1999 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—10 000 册 定价:6.30 元

(凡购买本社的图书,如有缺页、倒页、
脱页者,本社发行部负责调换)

出版说明

随着我国教育改革的深入发展,根据教育部有关教育的最新精神,我社特邀请部分北京市著名特级教师编写了《中学生家教丛书》。

《中学生家教丛书》是一套涵盖中学主要课程的自学自测导向教程。其主要特点是:

1. 注重素质教育,内容新颖 充分体现教育改革的精神,按照素质教育的要求,注重对学生学习能力的培养和学习方法的指导,帮助学生扎扎实实学好基础知识,拓宽学习思路,掌握学习方法,提高分析问题和解决问题的能力。

2. 与现行教材同步,实用性强 在编写中根据各年级、各学科的特点,按照教育部最新教学大纲和考试大纲的要求,与最新现行教材同步,由浅入深地帮助学生更好地理解 and 掌握书本知识,顺利地通过各科考试。

3. 突出学习重点,针对性强 各学科有的放矢地抓重点、难点进行通俗讲解,精辟分析和精要习题训练,以帮助学生达到举一反三、触类旁通的目的。

4. 编写队伍强,权威性高 本丛书各学科全部由北京市著名特级教师担任主编,参加编写工作的都是学科带头人、优秀教师。他们不仅具有丰富的教学经验,同时善于指点迷津,使学生在学习中少走弯路,取得事半功倍的效果。

本套丛书的编写是在总结和吸收众多成功指导学生学习的经验的基础上编写的,是编写者在长期的教学实践中不断研究和工作经验的结晶。

我们衷心地希望读者通过本套丛书的学习,进一步激发学习兴趣,切实有效地达到素质教育的目的。并殷切期盼本套丛书出版面世后,能得到更多读者的关注和听到更多读者的意见,以便我们改进不足之处,使之不断完善。

前 言

特级教师讲英语丛书突出现行初、高中英语新教材和新教学大纲的基本精神,突出英语学科能力。所谓学科能力是指根据学科特点,通过教学培养学生应具有的特有能力和能力。这种能力不仅是认识、接受能力,更重要的是应用、创造方面的能力。如何体现学科能力的要求“考试说明”中有了明确的要求。本书不仅是造就素质教育的需要,也是应高考选拔的需要。所以本书的编写不仅是必要的,也是适时的。突出学科特点,深入考查学科思想方法和学科语言乃是本丛书突出的写作导向。

本丛书内容包括:一、知识精要;二、知识的扩展与深化;三、知识的综合运用;四、综合能力测试题。知识精要、知识的扩展与深化重在将学生应该掌握的初、高中基础知识集中加以介绍,并兼顾知识的系统性与知识的透彻性,使学生能进一步牢牢掌握基础知识,形成基本技能。知识的综合运用则侧重介绍英语听、说、读、写四种技能。综合能力测试题从综合、运用的角度给读者提供提高学习能力、思维能力、复习及应试能力的途径和方法,最大限度地减轻学生的负担,提高学生的复习效率。

全套书以英语教学大纲“考试说明”为依据,所设计的自测练习题不仅完全对应高中会考、高考的最新题型,而且典型性很强,具有较高的涵盖性、灵活性,有举一反三之效能。

总之,这是一套质量较高的丛书。它强化知识的系统性与联系性,范例典型、实用,知识点鲜明、突出,解析翔实,习题精练、全面,融资料性、指导性、全面性、系统性、权威性于一体,希望能得到师生的欢迎。

由于出版时间仓促,疏漏在所难免,希望教界同仁不吝赐教。

林生香

1998年10月

目 录

第一部分 Unit 1—3

一、知识精要	(1)
(一)重点难点解析	(1)
(二)定语从句用法讲解	(6)
(三)-ing 形式用法讲解	(7)
二、知识的扩展与深化	(9)
(一)定语从句练习	(9)
(二)-ing 形式练习	(14)
三、知识的综合运用	(20)
(一)单句理解	(20)
(二)单句改错	(23)
(三)单词拼写	(23)
(四)书面表达	(24)
四、综合能力测试	(27)
(一)单项填空	(27)
(二)完型填空	(29)
(三)阅读理解	(31)
(四)补全对话	(35)
(五)短文改错	(36)

第二部分 Unit 4—6

一、知识精要	(38)
(一)重点难点解析	(38)
(二)名词性从句用法讲解	(40)

(三)过去分词用法讲解.....	(42)
二、知识的扩展与深化	(43)
(一)名词性从句	(43)
(二)过去分词	(48)
三、知识的综合运用	(51)
(一)单句理解	(51)
(二)单句改错	(54)
(三)单词拼写	(54)
(四)书面表达	(55)
四、综合能力测试	(56)
(一)单项填空	(56)
(二)完型填空	(58)
(三)阅读理解	(61)
(四)补全对话	(66)
(五)短文改错	(67)

第三部分 Unit 7—9

一、知识精要	(69)
(一)重点难点解析	(69)
(二)动词时态用法讲解	(71)
(三)主谓一致用法讲解	(73)
二、知识的扩展与深化	(74)
(一)动词时态	(74)
(二)主谓一致	(82)
三、知识的综合运用	(84)
(一)单句理解	(84)
(二)单句改错	(87)
(三)单词拼写	(88)
(四)书面表达	(89)

四、综合能力测试	(90)
(一) 单项填空	(90)
(二) 完型填空	(92)
(三) 阅读理解	(95)
(四) 补全对话	(100)
(五) 短文改错	(101)

第四部分 Unit 10—12

一、知识精要	(103)
(一) 重点难点解析	(103)
(二) 直接引语与间接引语	(107)
(三) 动词不定式	(109)
二、知识的扩展与深化	(117)
(一) 间接引语	(117)
(二) 动词不定式	(121)
三、知识的综合运用	(128)
(一) 单句理解	(128)
(二) 单句改错	(131)
(三) 单词拼写	(131)
(四) 书面表达	(132)
四、综合能力测试	(133)
(一) 单项填空	(133)
(二) 完型填空	(136)
(三) 阅读理解	(138)
(四) 补全对话	(144)
(五) 短文改错	(145)

第一部分 Unit 1—3

一、知识概要

(一)重点难点解析

1. disappoint *v. t.* 使失望

The news disappointed me.

The naughty boy disappoints his parents.

disappointing *adj.* 令人失望的

The film we saw yesterday was rather disappointing.

I've heard some very disappointing news.

disappointed *adj.* 感到失望的

The child was disappointing and his mother was disappointed with him.

2. devote to 把……献给,用于……

Madame Curie devoted all her life to searching for new elements.

The workers devoted hours to cleaning the stones.

As a child, Einstein was determined to be devoted to abstract theory.

3. go over 仔细检查,复习

You should go over your lessons before the examination.

4. have ... to do with... 与……有……关系

The lecture had nothing to do with the course I'm studying.

Lung cancer has something to do with smoking.

5. succeed in... 在……成功

Edison succeeded in inventing electric light.

In 1967, the Americans succeeded in landing on the moon.

6. give off... 发出,放出(气体、气味、光、热)

Radium gives off radiation

The rubbish gives off a terrible smell.

7. go by... 过去,经过

Time goes by quickly during holidays.

He went by me without seeing me.

8. believe in 信任,信仰

The communists believe in communism.

Don't believe in him, he isn't honest.

9. set off 引爆,出发,引起

Radium can be used to set off nuclear bombs.

We decide to set off early however dark it may be.

10. pay off 偿清(欠款等)

I'm saving money to pay off my debts.

11. in honour of... 为向……表示敬意,为了纪念……

In honour of her motherland, Madame Curie named the new radioactive mineral that she discovered "polonium".

We held a meeting yesterday in honour of the great artist.

12. above all 首先

Children need many things, above all, they need education.

Madame Curie said that we must work, and above all, we must believe ourselves.

13. fall ill 病倒了; be ill 生病了

fall ill 指动作过程,不可延续,be ill 指状态,可延续。

fall 还可用于:fall asleep(睡着了),fall in love with sb.(爱上……)等。

When I was reading the newspapers, Grandma fell asleep in the armchair.

Bassanio fell in love with Portia and wanted to marry her.

14. take an interest in... 对……有兴趣

相同的词组有: have/show interest in...

be interested in...

I'm interested in maths while my brother takes an interest in physics.

15. set out

(1) 出发, 同 set off

(2) set out to do sth. 着手做某事

They reached the lab early and set out to do the experiment.

着手做某事还可用 set about sth. 或 set about doing...

I must set about my packing. (I must begin to pack my clothes.)

They set about searching for the missing boy as soon as they got to the forest.

16. set sail 张帆, 开航 set sail from... for... 从……启航到……

Captain Cook and his men set sail from England for Australia.

17. be in charge of... 掌管, 负责

take charge 负责

be in the charge of... 由……负责

Mr. Wang is in charge of the company. 王先生主管这个公司。

The company is in the charge of Mr. Wang. 这个公司由王先生负责。

Captain Cook took charge and ordered his men to save the ship.

18. search v. i. 搜寻

search a place (for sth.) 搜查某地(的东西)

search for sth/sb. in a place 在某地搜查某物/某人

be in search of... (在)搜寻……

Three girls are searching Linda Bell's room.

The police are searching the forest for the missing child.

The police are searching for the missing child in the forest.

The police are in search of the missing child in the forest. 警察在树林里搜寻丢失的小孩。

19. pass

(1) 传递, 传(球)

Pass me the book with a blue cover. 请把那本蓝皮的书递给我。

(2) (考试)及格

He congratulated himself on passing the examination.

(3) 经过

pass *v. i.* 经过

pass by (从旁边)经过

I pass (by) the post office every day on my way to school.

Pass through the park and you can save much time.

(4) 时间流逝(同 go by)

Time passes (goes by) quickly.

Three years have passed and we are soon to finish high school.

20.

(1) be worth + 表价值的名词

The secondhand bike is worth more than I've paid.

The over coat I bought yesterday is worth 700 yuan.

(2) be worth doing 值得做……(此处 doing 为主动形式表被动意义)

The book is worth reading. 这本书值得一读。

This film is well worth seeing twice. 这部电影值得看两遍。

注意: 此处 worth 为只作表语的形容词, 不得用 very 修饰。

(3) worthy *adj.* 值得的

可作定语或表语, 但作定语时常具讽刺意味: The worthy gentleman can't tell wheat from rice.

(4) be worthy of 配得上, 值(后接除价格以外的名词)

I want to send him something worthy of his honour. 我想送点配得上他的东西给他。

be worthy of being done 或 be worthy to be done 与 be worth doing 同义。

如: The student is worth praising. / The student is worthy of being praised. / The student is worthy to be praised. 这个学生值得表扬。

21. insist 坚持(强烈希望做某事)

insist on doing...

Captain Cook insisted on taking proper food for the expedition.

Our monitor insisted on finishing the work before going home.

insist that sb. (should) do...

He insisted that we should start early the next morning

22. go camping 去野营

go swimming / skating / shopping... 去游泳 / 滑冰 / 买东西

23. hand down 把……传下来

The old custom has been handed down from generation to generation.

24. be / become experienced / expert / good at sth. 对……有经验, 有专长, 擅长做某事

My brother is good at maths.

The Kooris was experienced at finding the underground water.

25. fix up 安顿, 修理好

He fixed up the watch for me. 他帮我修好了表。

Jeff asked Jackie to fix up a sheet to the tree.

26. give birth to + n. 生, 生产

The panda gave birth to two youngs this morning.

27. round up 围拢, 赶拢

In Australia, people use motor bikes or helicopters to round up sheep or cattle.

(二) 定语从句用法讲解

修饰名词的从句为定语从句,被修饰的名词称作先行词,从句由关系代词或关系副词引出。每个关系代词或关系副词均在从句中作一定成分,如 who, 修饰人,在从句中作主语,whom 修饰人,在从句中作宾语,whose 修饰人或物,在从句中作定语;that 修饰人或物,在从句中作主语或宾语;which 修饰物,在从句中作主语或宾语;when 修饰物,在从句中作时间状语;where 修饰物,在从句中作地点状语;why 修饰 the reason,在从句中作原因状语。另外,which 和 as 可修饰整个主句,并在从句中作主语或宾语。

选择定语从句的关系词需考虑两个关键:① 找出先行词;② 确定关系词在从句中的作用。如:

They talked about the persons and things _____ they remembered in the school.

此句先行词为 persons and things,既有人又有物,且关系词在从句中作 remembered 的宾语,故只能选 that。

I live in the room _____ window faces south.

此句 window 是 room 的一部分,属所属关系,即 room 为 window 的定语,故应选 whose。

The West Lake is the most beautiful park _____ I have ever visited.

此句 park 应为 visited 的宾语,因此应选 that。

另外,关系词 that 和 which 均可修饰物,且均可在从句中作主语或宾语,但有时也有区别。如从句修饰的是不定代词 everything, something, anything 等或不定代词 all, any, every, some 等修饰的名词,或先行词已有形容词最高级或序数词修饰等情况,从句均应由 that 引出,如上句, park 已有最高级修饰。较简便的方法是关系代词在介词后或逗号后,则必须用 which, 否则,用 that 即可。如:

I wish to live in a house in front of which there is a beautiful garden. (介词后)

which 和 as 在修饰整个主句时,也有区别:① which 引导的从句只能置于主句后,而 as 引出的从句可置于主句前,也可置于主句后;② as 引出的从句,常有泛指意思,通常与 know, see, say, explain, imagine, happen 等词合用,as 译为“正如”;而 which 引出的从句非常具体,which 就指主句本身。如:

As is known to all, Taiwan belongs to China. 众所周知,台湾属于中国。

The verb should agree with the subject in person and number, as I have explained many times. 正如我经常解释的,主、谓要在人称和数上一致。

The boss invited her to the party, which surprised her greatly. 老板请她参加舞会,这件事使她非常惊讶。

(三) -ing 形式用法讲解

1. 动名词

动名词可作主语、宾语和表语。

动名词作主语和表语时常指泛指的、经验性的东西,作主语时通常置于句首,不用形式主语,只是在 no use(useless), no good 等作表语时,用形式主语,而真正的动名词主语置于表语后。另外,主语和表语若均是非谓语时,主语用动名词,表语也应用动名词。如:

Smoking will do harm to your health.

My job is teaching English.

It's no use arguing with a cruel person like Shylock.

Seeing is believing.

Teaching is learning.

动名词作宾语,要视动词而定,有些动词后跟不定式作宾语,而有些动词则是一定跟动名词作宾语,如:suggest, advise, allow, permit, forbid, enjoy,而有些动词则跟动名词和不定式作宾语均可。有的没什么区别。如:begin, start, continue, 但如它们本身是-ing 形式时,后面应跟不定式作宾语。如:I'm beginning to

understand your meaning.

但有些动词后跟不定式与动名词意思则不同。如：

① remember, forget, regret, 它们后面跟动名词作宾语时,指已经做过的事情。如：

I remember being taken to the seashore when I was a child. 我记得小时候被带到海边去过。

You forgot telling me the news. You'd told me twice. 你忘了已经告诉过我这个消息了。你告诉过我两次了。

I regret missing the lecture by Prof. Wang. 我没听到王教授的讲座,真遗憾。

② mean 作“意味着”讲时,后跟动名词作宾语。如：·

To take an early train means getting up early tomorrow morning.

③ go on doing... 表继续做(与前相同的一件事),而 go on to do 则表做另一件事。如：

He drank some tea and went on speaking.

Go on to do the other exercises after doing this one.

2. 分词

(1) 分词可作补语：

① 分词作感官动词,如:see, look at, watch, observe, notice, feel, hear, listen to, find, catch 等的宾语的补足语。如：

I saw a long queue at the bus stop waiting for the bus to come.

② 分词作其他词,如:keep, leave, stop, prevent, get, cause, have 等的宾语补足语。如：

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

The hostess left me staying at her home in comfortable.

The heavy rain stopped / prevented us going out.

Why do you have the water running all the time?

Our teacher won't have us talking in class.

(2) 分词作状语：

分词作时间、原因、条件状语,通常置于句首,常用的形式有:doing(与谓语同时); having done(动作在谓语前发生); having been done(完成,被动),偶尔也用 being done, 但这时动词一定是延续性的,表示谓语动作发生时,主语正在接受另一动作。如:

Dressing the baby, she found it sick. (时间状语)

Not knowing the way, he stopped to ask the policeman. (原因状语)

Given more time, I could have done the work better. (条件)

Having finished the work, we sat down to have a rest.

Being repaired, the bike can't be used today.

二、知识的扩展与深化

(一)定语从句练习

1. Those _____ interested in music can enjoy the most beautiful music at tonight's concert.

A. who are B. who is C. that are D. which are

2. I, _____ your good friend, will try my best to help you out.

A. who is B. that is C. who am D. who are

3. Mr. Herpin is one of the foreign experts who _____ in China.

A. works B. is working

C. are working D. has been working

4. He is the only one of the boys of his class who _____ the piano well.

A. plays B. play C. playing D. are playing

5. Is this the factory _____ you visited the other day?

A. in which B. which C. where D. the one

6. Is this factory _____ you visited the other day?

A. in which B. which C. where D. the one