



王牌品质 值得信赖

全国十大名校学科教学精萃

# 单科 王牌

2004 年全新修订

## 王牌单科·高三英语

北京四中英语组 编

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## 全国十大名校学科教学精萃

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## 编者的话

《单科王牌》系列丛书之一《王牌单科》是一套集中体现全国十所名校学科教学特色和精粹的品牌丛书。从策划到编写历时三年，得到了教育界、出版界专家的悉心指导和十所名校的积极参与。本丛书的主要特色如下：

**十大名校首次联合，学科教学精华荟萃。**中学课程由若干学习领域(或综合课程)的多个学科构成，每个学科的学习均与本学习领域(或综合课程)中相邻学科之学习内容相互联系，相互支撑。本丛书即是基于这一思想，集各名校优势单科之所长，充分展示十所名校多年积累的学科教学精华，帮助学生建构科学的学习方法，夯实单科学习基础，提高学生自主学习、创新能力。

**一线名师担纲主笔，优势单科相得益彰。**参与编写的十所学校长期坚持教学探索与改革，它们推出各自学校享有盛誉的一门学科，将其学科建设的优秀经验首次凝聚在本书中。作者均是教学一线的特、高级教师，以其对学科思想的独到领会和创造性的教学方法，曾成功地培养出大批人才。

**由表及里纵横深入，以点带面快速提高。**本丛书推出多项特色栏目，力求搭建科学实用的学习演练平台，快速有效地提高学生的学习能力。其中“特色平台”再现名师课堂，讲授名校名师特色教学方法；“整体感知”旨在帮助学生建构融汇学科思想、自主探究知识的网络……凡此种种，不仅能使中等基础的学生学习能力迅速突破，还使优秀学生各学科成绩更为均衡。

本丛书虽然几经修改、审校，但错误仍在所难免，欢迎广大师生热忱指教。

《单科王牌》丛书编委会

2004年4月

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# Unit One Madame Curie

## 互动课堂

### 问题 1

请问本单元的语言要点有哪些?

### 解答

disappoint	使失望
have something to do with	与……有关
have nothing to do with	与……无关
be determined to do	决心做
succeed in	做……成功
give off	散发出
in honor of	纪念
devote to	献身于
set off	使……爆炸
be deeply shocked by	被……深深震惊
pay off	还清
believe in	信任

### 问题 2

I am not sure whether to go to the one about accidents. 请问你知道 one 的用法吗?

### 解答

one 在这里是代词, 代替前面的 speech。注意代词 one (ones) 只能代替可数名词, 不能代替不可数名词, 它有复数形式 ones 或所有格形式 one's。它若被 this, that, these 和 those 修饰时可以省掉 one (s)。第一课 Dialogue 中就有这种现象:

..., so perhaps I' ll go to that (one). one 前面可以根据需要加限定词或修饰语。如: Can I have a melon—a nice ripe one? 句中的 a, nice 和 ripe 就是它的修饰成分。





### 问题 3

But (it) was one million times more radioactive than uranium. 请帮我们总结一下倍数的表达法好吗?

### 解答

倍数的表达方式为: 1) 倍数 (times) + 比较级 + than + 被比事物。

The river is twice longer than that one.

My house is three times bigger than yours.

2) 倍数 + as + 原形 + as + 被比事物。

The river is twice as long as that one.

My house is three times as big as yours.

3) 倍数 + the + 名词 + of + 被比事物。

The river is twice the length of that one.

My house is three times the size of yours.

### 问题 4

In 1898 she discovered the first of these new radioactive minerals which she named "polonium" in honour of her motherland—Poland, and on which she wrote a research paper. 请帮我们分析一下本句的结构好吗?

### 解答

此句是含有两个定语从句的主从复合句, 两个定语从句由 and 连接, 先行词均为 these new radioactive minerals (polonium)。第二个定语从句中 on which, 介词 on 表示论述, 正常词序为 she wrote a research paper on "polonium"。

### 问题 5

请帮我们总结一下定语从句的要点好吗?

### 解答

a. that 指物时一般可与 which 互换, 但在下列情况下, 要用 that 而不用 which。

1. 先行词有 all, everything 等不定代词时, 如:

Everything (that) he did is wrong.

2. 先行词被 all, every, no, some, any, little, much 等修饰时, 如:

I'll read all the books (that) you lend me.

3. 先行词被序数词或形容词最高级修饰时, 如:

This is the first letter (that) the boy has written.

4. 先行词被 the only, the very, the same, the last 修饰时, 如:

He is the very man (that) I'm looking for.

- b. 只用 which 的情况

在介词后或在非限定性定语从句中, 如:

This is the book about which we have talked a lot.

The book, which he gave me yesterday, is very interesting.

- c. where 和 when 作关系副词

This is the room where I worked.

This is the room which I stayed in.

I remembered the day when we lived there.

I remembered the day that I spent there.

- d. as 和 which

as 可以放于句首, 而 which 不可以

As you know, he is good at English.

- e. three of them 和 three of which

I have a lot of books, three of which are in Russian.

I have a lot of books and three of them are in Russian.

### 超越课堂

#### 词语辨析

1. in course of, in the course of

in course of 意为“正在……中”。in the course of 意为“在……的过程中, 在……期间”。

如: The railway is in course of construction.

I told him everything in the course of the trip.

2. make up one's mind, read one's mind, change one's mind

make up one's mind 意为“下定决心”, read one's mind 意为“看出心事, 知道在想什么”, change one's mind 意为“改变主意”。

如: He made up his mind not to speak a word.

I've known him so long that I can read his mind.

He changed his mind suddenly for no reason.

3. come to an end, draw to an end, put an end to

come to an end 意为“……结束了”。draw to an end 意为“快要结束了”。  
put an end to 意为“结束(不好的事), 制止”。

如: The meeting came to an end at last.

This year was drawing to an end.

We must put an end to this foolish behavior.

4. keep out of, keep out, keep up

keep out of 意为“不牵涉进去, 避开”。keep out 意为“阻止, 不让……进入”。keep up 意为“保持”。

如: I'd rather keep out of his troubles.

The coat can keep out the cold.

Keep up your spirits.

5. carry out, carry off, carry away, carry on

carry out 意为“实施, 遵守”。carry off 意为“叼走, 夺走”。carry away 意为“使倾倒, 使激动得失去控制”。carry on 表示“继续进行”。

如: He carried out his promise to give up smoking.

He carried off two gold medals in the Olympic Games.

The music carried him away.

They carry on the work.

典  
型  
例  
题  
分  
析

例 1 单项填空 (NMET2000)

Dorothy was always speaking highly of her role in the play, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made the others unhappy.

- A. who                      B. which                      C. this                      D. what

答案为 B。根据句意, 该题考查非限制性定语从句。C 和 D 不能引导定语从句, who 的先行词只能是 Dorothy, 不合句意, 所以选 which。which 代替的是主句所表达的整体含义, 意为“这一点”。

例 2 单项填空 (NMET2001)

\_\_\_\_\_ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.

- A. It                      B. As                      C. That                      D. What

**解析** 答案为 B。该题的命制与例 1 相仿，同样是考查非限制性定语从句。A、

D 选项均不能引导定语从句，C 选项不能引导非限制性定语从句。as 代替的也是主句所表达的整体含义，意为“这一点”。

**例 3** 短文改错 (NMET2002 春季)

My brother did not want to share things with other people. For example, when he bought a chocolate cake, he put it in a secret place where I couldn't find.

**解析** 该题也考查定语从句，答案是将 where 改为 that 或 which，或去掉 where。先行词 place 在定语从句中只能作 find 的宾语，如果在 find 后加 it 不合逻辑，所以 where 的用法不正确。

## 能力测试

### ★ A 级题 ★

#### 课文理解

- ( ) 1. Which can be inferred from Part one of the passage?
  - A. It was uranium that made Madame Curie interested in physics.
  - B. The Curies could have been very rich because of their work.
  - C. Madame Curie received her first degree for her work on radioactive matter.
  - D. The Curies found pure radium quite by accident.
- ( ) 2. The year 1906 was a difficult year for Madame Curie because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. she was too much burdened both mentally and physically
  - B. she became Head of the Physics Department of the University of Paris
  - C. she had to stop her research to teach
  - D. her husband died in a road accident
- ( ) 3. Why will Madame Curie always be remembered?
  - A. Because she discovered radium.
  - B. Because she was the first person in the world who had received two Nobel Prizes.
  - C. Because she was a selfless and warm-hearted woman.
  - D. She'll be remembered because of all the reasons mentioned above.

# ★★ B 级题 ★★

## I 单项填空

- ( ) 1. The old man, who \_\_\_\_\_ in the country, finds it hard to \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.  
 A. used to living; become used to living  
 B. used to live; get used to the life  
 C. was used to living; be used to live  
 D. was used to live; get used to living
- ( ) 2. —Do you \_\_\_\_\_ what he said just now?  
 —Of course. I always \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
 A. believe; believe in                      B. believe; believe  
 C. believe in; believe in                    D. believe in; believe
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ we all know, China has developed a lot during the recent years.  
 A. That                      B. Which                      C. As                      D. What
- ( ) 4. The student had failed many times in the experiment, but the teacher encouraged him not to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. give off                      B. give out                      C. give in                      D. give up
- ( ) 5. The speaker raised his voice but still couldn't make himself \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. hear                      B. to hear                      C. hearing                      D. heard
- ( ) 6. The result of the experiment was very good, \_\_\_\_\_ we had not expected.  
 A. when                      B. that                      C. which                      D. as
- ( ) 7. —I just heard that the tickets for tonight's show have been sold out.  
 —Oh, no! \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. I was looking forward to that  
 B. It doesn't matter  
 C. I knew it already  
 D. It's not at all interesting
- ( ) 8. The man's speech \_\_\_\_\_ off a wave of protest.  
 A. turned                      B. set                      C. put                      D. gave
- ( ) 9. —One of the boys got lost in the park.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_ tell me quickly what I have to do.  
 A. In all                      B. Above all                      C. After all                      D. At all

- ( ) 10. Do you still remember the day \_\_\_\_\_ you joined the League?  
A. that B. at which C. as D. when

## II) 完形填空

It is a usual sunny afternoon in the village of Midwich, England. It seems not \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ any afternoon in the village, but all of a \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_, people and animals lose consciousness (意识). \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ they become awake, all of the \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of child-bearing age have become pregnant (怀孕).

This is an episode (一段情节) from a 1960 science fiction (虚构) story. The women in the story \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ birth to children that have the same \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_. They all have blond hair and "strange eyes". \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ the children grow, they run around the \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ in a crowd, wearing the same clothing and \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_, staring at everyone impolitely. \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ one child learns is also known by the others \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_. Villagers begin to \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ their belief that the children all have "one mind". In this \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_, the children are produced by some \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ force from outer space. But this story written forty years ago \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ predicted (预报) the arrival of a \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ method of genetic (遗传) engineering-cloning (克隆). Cloning is the genetic process of producing \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ of an individual (个体). Will the genetic copies of a human really have "one mind" as \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ in this story? This situation is so \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ to us that we do not know what will \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ of it. Facing with this new situation, people have yet to find out how to deal with it.

- ( ) 1. A. unlike B. dislike C. like D. alike  
( ) 2. A. rush B. village C. sudden D. country  
( ) 3. A. Then B. When C. Since D. And  
( ) 4. A. people B. villagers C. women D. girls  
( ) 5. A. send B. make C. take D. give  
( ) 6. A. appearance B. father C. mother D. parents  
( ) 7. A. If B. For C. As D. So  
( ) 8. A. houses B. village C. park D. school  
( ) 9. A. trousers B. shoes C. caps D. hairstyles  
( ) 10. A. Which B. While C. Where D. What  
( ) 11. A. later B. immediately C. sooner or later D. slowly  
( ) 12. A. express B. wonder C. select D. doubt  
( ) 13. A. picture B. film C. story D. book

- ( ) 14. A. unexplained      B. strong      C. scientific      D. tested  
 ( ) 15. A. sometimes      B. anyway      C. somehow      D. anyhow  
 ( ) 16. A. former      B. recent      C. popular      D. funny  
 ( ) 17. A. copies      B. kinds      C. shares      D. parts  
 ( ) 18. A. produced      B. described      C. expressed      D. found  
 ( ) 19. A. interesting      B. attractive      C. boring      D. strange  
 ( ) 20. A. happen      B. occur      C. appear      D. become

### III 阅读理解

#### A

Wall Street is a place where the sun seldom shines. This does not mean that it has a different climate from the rest of New York City.

It only means that the buildings here in New York's financial center are so high that the street is usually in the shade.

Thirty years ago, life was a lot quieter on Wall Street. Many of the companies were old family companies. They had always been successful and did not see the need to work very hard for their money. Sons entering their father's business could come to work late, leave early and be certain that no one would mind.

Those days are gone forever. Wall Street's big bosses still have good offices on the top floor. But downstairs in the trading room, clever young people are working hard at their computers sending money around the world.

Americans have never quite got used to trusting the banks. They remember too well the great Wall Street "crash" in 1929, when many banks closed and thousands of people lost their money.

Many Americans are not too happy about leaving the money in banks. They want to see it grow fast. ~~That~~ That's one reason why many people send as much money as they can in buying and improving houses. They know real estate price often rises faster than anything else.

Grandpa might have put his money in bag under the bed. But today, his grandson spends it on a new bedroom.

- ( ) 1. There is little sunshine in Wall Street because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the place has a different weather  
 B. the buildings there are too high

- C. the financial centers are so high  
D. there are many family companies there
- ( ) 2. The most important difference between the Wall Street of these days and that of 30 years ago is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the bosses 30 years ago were more successful  
B. there are more clever young people working there  
C. the people there are working harder than 30 years ago  
D. the bosses no longer want their sons to work in their companies
- ( ) 3. Americans don't quite trust the banks because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there are too many young people working in the banks  
B. the banks are often closed and people can't get money when they need  
C. they want their money to grow fast  
D. many banks once had to shut and people lost their money
- ( ) 4. According to the passage, more and more people are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. saving money in a bag under beds  
B. spending money on houses  
C. putting their money in their bedrooms  
D. leaving their money in banks
- ( ) 5. The underlined phrase "real estate" here refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. land                      B. housing                      C. money                      D. bank

## B

In many parts of the world, there are four seasons: spring, summer, fall and winter. In the US, there are only three: football, basketball and baseball. That's not completely true, but almost. In every season, Americans have a ball. If you want to know what season it is, just look at what people are playing.

Besides "the big three" sports, Americans play a variety of other sports. In warm weather, people enjoy water sports. Lovers of surfing, sailing and scuba diving flock (聚集) to the ocean. Swimmers and water skiers also revel (狂欢) in the wet stuff. Fishermen try their luck in ponds, lakes and rivers. In winter sportsmen delight in freezing fun. From the first snowfall, skiers hit the slopes. Frozen ponds and ice rinks become playgrounds for skating and hockey. People play indoor sports whatever the weather. Racquetball, weightlifting and bowling are year-round activities.



For many people in the US, sports are not just for fun. They're almost a religion (信仰). Thousands of sports fans buy expensive tickets to watch their favorite teams and athletes play in person. Other fans watch the games at home, glued to their TV sets. The most devoted sports fans never miss a game. Many a wife becomes a "sports widow (寡妇)" during her husband's favorite season. America's devotion to athletics has created a new class of wealthy people: professional athletes. Sports stars often receive million-dollar salaries. Some even make big money appearing in advertisements for soft drinks, shoes and even toiletries.

Sports in America represent the international heritage (遗产) of the people who play. Many sports were imported from other countries. European immigrants (侨民) brought tennis, golf, bowling and boxing to America. Football and baseball came from other Old World games. Only basketball has a truly American origin. Even today some formerly "foreign" sports like soccer are gaining American fans. In 1994 the US hosted the World Cup for the first time ever.

- ( ) 1. Surfing, sailing and scuba diving are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. "the big three" sports                      B. water sports  
 C. imported sports                              D. native sports
- ( ) 2. The main idea of the third paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sports can bring a lot of money  
 B. American women don't like sports  
 C. sports are a religion for many Americans  
 D. sports cost fans more than money
- ( ) 3. Which of the following is not true?  
 A. There's no fall in America.  
 B. Americans are very fond of sports.  
 C. Basketball was first played by Americans.  
 D. Soccer is not as popular as football in America.
- ( ) 4. All the following sports were imported except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. golf      B. football      C. basketball      D. soccer
- ( ) 5. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Professional Athletes in America  
 B. Different Meanings of Season  
 C. Sports and Religion  
 D. Sports in America