

英语

顾问 蓝常周
主编 刘新来

超越

MAGIC ENGLISH

- 思维导航
- 重点词汇和短语、重点句型
- 核心句、习惯表达解析
- 本课知识与能力达标训练
- 词汇用法
- 考点试题解析
- 英美文化知识
- 单元综合能力检测

高三上

广西教育出版社

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前 言

课堂教学正发生着由单向知识传授的被动接收到交互活动的主动探索,由教师独自主宰课堂到学生的主动参与,由答案惟一的封闭式教学到一题多解的开放性教学,由只注重教的研究到更加注重学法指导的重大变化。广大师生无不欢欣鼓舞。这是时代的呼唤,这是社会的呼唤。外语教学也是如此,它正充满生机。为了更好地推动教育教学改革,提高外语教育教学质量,推行真正意义上的素质教育,我们组织了一批长期从事一线教学教改的英语骨干教师及专家编写了《超越英语》系列丛书。

《超越英语》共11册,初一、初二、高一、高二、高三各2册,初三全一册,是以英语科新课程标准为指导编写而成的一套具有全新思路的初、高中同步和拓展学习的书。本书分单元编写,每单元由思维导航,重点词汇和短语,重点句型,核心句、习惯表达解析,本课知识与能力达标训练,词汇用法,考点试题解析,英美文化知识和单元综合能力检测九部分组成。本书融理论与实践、语言知识及迁移与学法指导、英美文化与习惯表达、命题动态与考点分析为一体,具有形式新、内容新、拓展精、语言活、覆盖面广、针对性强等特点。

本书适用于各个层面的同年级的学生,同时也是英语教师教学和指导学生的一本实用性强的参考书。

《超越英语》凝聚着编著者多年的教研心血和对祖国中学生的深切的期望,愿这套书能结束学生朋友在英语学习上带来乐趣和收获,收到你想要的最佳学习效果。

刘新来

2002年5月于广西师范大学附属外国语学校

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Unit 1

Madame Curie

思维导航

It is well known that Madame Curie is a great scientist. She devoted herself to the discovery of radium. Her life was full of ups and downs. She is not only a leading light in the science field but also a shining example for the women at that time as well present. It was with firm belief that she worked and lived which led to her great success. Her life career was a story full of struggle, sadness and exploration. If you want to know something more about her, let's come to this unit.

重点词汇和短语

disappoint 使失望 willing 乐意的 succeed 成功
graduation 毕业 industrial 工业的 ray 光线; 射线
radioactive 放射性的 mineral 矿物 bench 长凳
disadvantage 不利条件 shock 使震惊
institute (研究) 所, 院 determination 决心
courage 勇气 battlefield 战场 have... to do with 与……有关
succeed in (干……) 成功 in honour of 为向……表示敬意; 为了纪念……
above all 首先, 首要 believe in 相信; 信任
heart and soul 全心全意地 pay off

重点句型

1. devote oneself/ one's life/ one's energies/ one's time to sth. /doing sth. 把某人的生命、精力及时间用于某事或做某事, devote oneself to sth. /doing sth. 献身于……
2. There is no doubt about sth. /that clause 毫无疑问地……
3. be willing/ ready/ prepared/ content to do sth. 乐意做某事
4. be admitted to... 被……录取
5. as time goes by 随着时间的推移
6. be determined to do sth. 下决心做……
7. be remembered as... 作为……而被怀念



Lesson 1

核心句、习惯表达解析

1. No. It has nothing to do with it at all. 这个讲座与我现在的研究毫不相干。

→ have something/nothing to do with 意为“与……有/无关”。

例如:

The case has nothing to do with me. 这个案件与我无关。

辨析与扩展 与 have something/nothing to do with 结构类似的





还有 be (not) connected with, 但 be connected with 强调的是“与……有联系”, 英文释义为 unit with others in relationship。例如:

Our bank is connected with major foreign banks the world over.

我们的银行与全世界主要的外国银行都有生意来往。

He is connected with Zhang's family by marriage.

他和张家有姻亲关系。

而 have something/nothing to do with 则强调的是“与……有/无关”以及“与……有/无来往”。例如:

This has something to do with you. 这与你有关。

I have nothing to do with such people. 我和这种人没有来往。

2. How did you find the talk this morning? 你认为今天上午那个报告怎么样?

➡How do you find...? (你觉得/认为……怎么样?) 是征求对方对某人/事的看法或意见的用语。回答时可用“fine + sb. /sth. + adj.”的形式, 也可直接用形容词。例如:

A: How did you find Peter? 你觉得彼得这个人怎么样?

B: I found him dishonest. /Dishonest. 我觉得他不诚实。

辨析与扩展 该结构的同义结构为: What do you think of sb. /sth.? How do you like sb. /sth.? 以及 What is sth. /sb. like? 例如:

①A: What do you think of the movie?

你觉得这部电影怎么样?

B: Very interesting. 很有趣。

②A: How do you like your chemistry teacher?

你觉得你的化学老师怎么样?

B: Very nice. 很不错。

③A: What was the final examination like?

这次期考怎么样?

B: Not difficult. 试题不难。

3. She would be willing to meet us. 她会愿意接见我们。

➡be willing to do sth. 意为“愿意做某事”。例如:

She is quite willing to devote herself to the motherland.

她非常乐于为祖国献身。

辨析与扩展 与 be willing to do sth. 同义的还有 be ready/prepared/content to do sth.。修饰 willing, ready, prepared, content 这几个词一般用 quite 而不用 very。例如:

He was quite ready/prepared/content to go with you.

他非常愿意和你一起去。

本课知识与能力达标训练

I. 选择填空。

- () 1. —How did you find the game?

—_____.

- A. Very excited B. I find it exciting
C. Very excitingly D. Very exciting

- () 2. —Are you quite willing to follow his advice?

—Yes, I _____.

- A. am quite willing to B. am quite willing
C. am very willing to D. am quite willing to do it

- () 3. —What is Tom like?

—_____.

- A. He is like his father B. Humorous
C. Like a hero D. Honestly

- () 4. Are you sure _____ our success?

- A. about B. by
C. of D. with

- () 5. _____ they'll be invited to the dinner.

- A. I very much doubt if
B. I doubt very much if
C. There is no doubt
D. There is some need that





() 6. It is _____ that he'll win the prize.

A. sure

B. certain

C. surely

D. disappointed

II. 完形填空。

It was five days before Christmas. Holiday music played over the sound system and my coworkers excitedly 1 their plans. "Doing anything special?" They asked me. I shook my head 2.

It was 3,000 miles from my family in Hawaii. Pursuing my life-long 3 of becoming a nurse, I attended classes all day, then went straight to my full time waitress job at night. My weekly plan left me extremely tired and 4.

I had 5 looked forward to the holidays. But this December I felt unable to go on. In my prayers (祷告) I told 6 that I could just get home to see my mum, dad and brothers. I could survive the next two years until I graduated. But how? Rent, textbooks and 7 expenses left me with no 8 cash. Money to go home? I barely had money to eat.

"I'm on my break. Cover for me, will you?" asked Maribelle, another 9, as she 10 me on her way to the employee's room. "11, there is this guy at table five," she said. "He's been sitting there for more than an hour, not making any trouble but not 12 anything either." She paused, "It's like he's ... 13 somebody."

I looked in the corner. 14 enough, there was a slim, pleasant-looking man 15 in a worn shirt, and a black baseball cap, just sitting, 16. I went over, trying to force a smile. "I'm Corry," I said. "Please let me know if you want anything."

I was turning to walk away 17 the man spoke. He had a soft, low voice, but somehow I could hear it clear and plain in the 18 restaurant. Chips were the cheapest thing on the menu, which I meant I wouldn't get much of a 20. But maybe this guy was broke, and I sure know how that felt. So I tried my best to

make him feel okay.

- () 1. A. expressed B. changed C. discussed D. praised
() 2. A. yes B. not C. well D. no
() 3. A. plan B. dream C. hope D. wish
() 4. A. homesick B. ill C. exciting D. moved
() 5. A. seldom B. always C. never D. hardly
() 6. A. mum B. dad
 C. parents D. God
() 7. A. another B. other
 C. the others D. rest
() 8. A. other B. rest C. enough D. extra
() 9. A. waiter B. waitress C. assistant D. maid
() 10. A. met B. found C. passed D. saw
() 11. A. On the contrary B. By the way
 C. Above all D. After all
() 12. A. ordering B. saying
 C. eating D. drinking
() 13. A. looking for B. longing for
 C. waiting for D. waiting on
() 14. A. Good B. Lucky C. All D. Sure
() 15. A. dressed B. wore C. devoted D. seated
() 16. A. angrily B. sadly C. alone D. excitedly
() 17. A. before B. when C. as D. while
() 18. A. quiet B. large C. noisy D. wonderful
() 19. A. sank B. broke C. lost D. beat
() 20. A. dollar B. tip C. prize D. gift





Lesson 2



核心句、习惯表达解析

1. Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium. 居里夫人作为镭元素的发现者将会永远被人们所怀念。

➡ be remembered as... 意为“作为……而被怀念”。例如：

He will be remembered as the founder of the club.

作为这个俱乐部的创始人，他将永远被人们所怀念。

辨析与扩展 英文里常说 remember sb. to sb., 意为“代向某人问好”，同义词组为 give/send one's regards/best wishes to sb.。
例如：

Please remember me to your parents when you get home.

当你到家时，请代我向你父母问好。

remember 后接动词可用 to do 或 doing, 即 remember to do/doing. 可接同样形式的动词还有 regret/forget to do/doing. 在这三种结构中，接 doing 都表示过去的动作，即曾做过某事；接 to do 表示将来的动作，即还未完成的动作。例如：

I remember seeing him somewhere. 我记得曾在某地见过他。

Please don't forget to bring your dictionary here when you are at English class next time.

下次上英语课时请不要忘了把词典带来。

How he regretted having wasted his time playing cards!

把时间浪费在打牌上，他是多么后悔啊！

2. At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland, so Marie was determined to go to Paris and study there.
当时波兰是不允许妇女上大学的，因此，玛丽决定去巴黎学习。

➡ admit 意为“接纳；允许……进入”，英文释义为 allow

sb. /sth. to enter. 例如:

My brother was lucky to be admitted to Oxford.

我的哥哥很幸运, 被牛津大学录取了。

The man was seriously wounded and was admitted to hospital yesterday.

那个人受了重伤, 昨天(被接收)住院了。

→ be determined to do sth. 意为“决定做某事”, 同义词组有 decide to do sth. 和 determine to do sth.。例如:

He was determined to catch up with his classmates.

他下决心赶上他的同学。

辨析与扩展 admit 还可作“承认”讲, 后可接从句、名词及 doing 的形式。短语 admit of 意为“容许; 有……的可能”。例如:

I admit my fault. 我承认我有不对的地方。

She admitted having done wrong. 她承认自己做错了。

The case admits of no delay. 这个案子刻不容缓。

3. There was a certain mineral which was even more radioactive than uranium. 有一种比铀更具有放射性的矿物质。

→ a certain 意为“某一, 某一位”。例如:

A certain teacher is waiting for you at the door. 某一位老师在门口等您。

辨析与扩展 a certain 的同义词为 some, some 可以表示“某一, 大约”, 但 a certain 带有说话者知道确实有某东西或某人, 即非常明确地指代某物或某人, 而 some 则带有说话者知道有某东西或某人, 但不清楚具体是哪种东西或哪个人。例如:

There is no doubt that some person has cheated in the exam.

毫无疑问有人在考试中作弊。(知道有人作弊, 但不清楚具体是谁。)

There is no doubt that a certain person has cheated in the exam.

毫无疑问, 某人在考试中作弊。(含有说话者知道具体是何人在考试中作弊的意思。)

4. In 1898 she discovered the first of these new radioactive min-





erals, which she named "polonium" in honour of her motherland—Poland... 1898 年, 她发现了这些新放射性矿物中的第一种。为向她的祖国波兰表示敬意, 她把这种矿物取名为“钋”……

► in honour of ... 意为“为了纪念/尊敬某人/某事”。例如:

We held the memorial meeting in honour of the hero. 为纪念那位英雄我们举行了这次悼念会。

A party was held in honour of the delegation. 为代表团举行了一次舞会。

辨析与扩展 in honour of ... 的另一种表达法为 in one's honour. 例如:

A dinner was held in honour of the queen/in the queen's honour. 为女王举行了一次宴会。

honour 是抽象名词, 在使用时常在前面加 a 或 an 表示中文的“光荣的事或人”, 类似的抽象名词还有 success, pity, wonder, shame 等, 在具体使用时常在前面加不定冠词。have the honour of doing sth. 是固定搭配, 且 honour 前常加 the, 同义结构为 feel honoured to do sth., 意思为“荣幸地做某事”。例如:

She is an honour to our collective. 她是我们集体的光荣。

As a writer, he is a success. 作为一位作家, 他是成功的。

The meeting is a success. 这次会议是一次成功的会议。

I feel honoured to serve you. 为您效劳我感到三生有幸。

5. 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。

► above all 意思是“首要的是”(of first important) 或“尤其是”(most especially), 用来连接句子时, 常和 and, but 连用。例如:

Above all, the little girl wanted a doll. 这个小女孩最想要的是一个洋娃娃。

Never waste anything, but above all never waste time. 任何东西都不可以浪费, 尤其不可以浪费时间。

辨析与扩展 用 all 组成的短语还有: after all (毕竟; 究竟), in all (总计), all alone (独自), all at once (突然) 以及 all over

(遍及; 全身) 等。这些短语都是高考要求掌握的短语。例如:

What after all are you up to? 你究竟在干什么?

The shepherd has 40 sheep in all. 那位牧羊人一共有 40 只羊。

本课知识与能力达标训练

I. 选择填空。

- () 1. She was so kind that she _____ all her money to the patient.
A. gave away B. gave off
C. gave in D. gave up
- () 2. There is no doubt that roses can _____ a sweet smell.
A. give in B. give off
C. give up D. give away
- () 3. The pupil helped the teacher _____ the new textbooks to the class.
A. give in B. give up
C. hand in D. give out
- () 4. She _____ the disabled people.
A. devoted her energy to
B. devote herself to
C. devoted her life to helping
D. is devoted by
- () 5. _____ time went by, he grew up.
A. When B. After
C. As D. With
- () 6. Xiao Zhang is _____ to his family.
A. shame B. the honour
C. success D. an honour
- () 7. —I feel honoured to meet him.
—Really? What about his studies. Did he graduate _____.
A. with honour B. honourable





- C. in honour D. with honours
- () 8. We should _____ those who have made great contributions to the society.
A. in honour of B. do honour to
C. have the honour of D. show respect at
- () 9. They _____ the surroundings now.
A. paid attention to B. are making research in
C. are doing research in D. are making a study in
- () 10. Please _____ to your father in law.
A. pass my regard
B. give my best wish
C. send my dearest respect
D. remember me
- () 11. This is an important question, _____, a question of which road to take.
A. above all B. after all
C. and above all D. in all
- () 12. Such people are not _____ into the party.
A. admitted B. allowed
C. permitted D. forbidden
- () 13. —Do remember to give my regards to your brother in law.
—Yes, I _____. Thanks.
A. will B. do
C. remember D. give
- () 14. —Where _____ the recorder? I can't see it anywhere.
—I _____ it right here. But now it's gone.
A. did you put; have put
B. have you put; put
C. had you put; was putting
D. were you putting; have put
- () 15. —I am green at everything.