

与人教版·全日制普通高级中学教科书（试验修订本·必修）·同步配套

新教材导学

（高中三年级用）

英语

第三册

新教材研究室 编著



中央民族大学出版社

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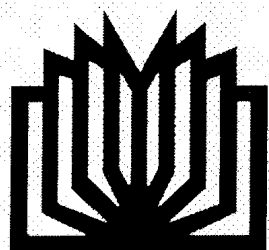
英语

第三册

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二〇〇五年六月

前言

《新教材导学》丛书是配套 2000 年秋季开始正式使用的人教版最新初、高中教材而编写的辅导与练习丛书。本书较好地体现了最新大纲的精神,而且与最新教材的内容和进度同步,既重视了基础知识和基本技能的落实,又照顾到了优等生拓宽拔高的特殊需要。整套丛书的编写强调了科学性与实用性的统一,旨在帮助学生掌握系统的基础知识,训练有效的学习方法,培养思维能力、应用能力和创新能力,全面提高学生的综合素质。

本书《英语·新教材导学》(第三册)主要分为“知识精讲”和“能力训练”两大部分。

一、“知识精讲”主要有四个栏目:

【重点难点】 对每单元所出现的词汇和句型中的重点难点进行简明扼要的讲解。从课本中摘出的例句都在该句后的方括号中标明该句在教材中的位置,便于查阅。P5 表示在课本中第 5 页;T5 表示正数第 5 行;B5 表示倒数第 5 行。

【必会习语】 是本单元中必须掌握、记住的词组和句型;但是,在**【重点难点】**中已经讲过的内容不再重复。

【经典句型】 精选本单元的重点句型进行精讲与归纳、比较与分析。

【巧学妙思】 系统地讲解了高考题中单项选择题的解题技巧;仔细地分析了其他七种题型的命题手法;详细地讲解了一些重点句型结构。

二、“能力训练”主要有两个栏目:

【双基过关】 是紧扣单元内容的配套练习题,分为“听力”、“英语知识运用”、“阅读理解”和“写作”四个方面进行练习,以达到熟练掌握本单元所学内容的目的。

每单元都结合教材编排一篇规范的作文练习,同时提供必要的句型或习语,帮助学生提高表达能力。

考虑到完形填空在全国不同地区的高考中设空不同,本书编排了 25 空和 20 空两种形式的文章,供灵活选用。

本书从最新的报刊杂志上改编了一些材料作为阅读文章,兼顾知识性和趣味性,极富时代感。同时进行阅读技巧的系统指导:前七单元侧重考虑选篇的不同题材,后七单元侧重考虑设问的不同角度。讲练结合,必将会大大提高学生的阅读水平。

通过听说读写能力的全面训练,将会使学生更快地将所学知识转化为英语语言的实际运用能力。

【拔高挑战】 利用往届高考题对每单元中与高考内容相关的知识作简明解析,使学生登高望远,及早了解未来。

期中和期末综合检测试题采用标准题型,便于学生进行考前自测和热身。

书后集中附有本书中的训练题和检测题的参考答案及解题思路点拨,以便自学者练习后及时反馈;老师也可将答案预先统一撕掉,以供在课堂上统一讲用。

参加本书编写工作的全部都是亲自教过这套新教材(实验本)而且教学成绩优秀的教师,他们把教学这套新教材中的丰富经验融入了本书的编写工作中,更增加了本书的实用性和科学性。

我们真诚地希望本丛书能成为广大新教材学习者的良师益友,同时也恳请广大师生批评指正。

编 者

2002年7月

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Unit 1 Madame Curie

知识精讲



【重点难点】

1. Has it got anything to do with your present research? 它与你目前的研究有关吗? [P1/T8]

It has nothing to do with it at all. 它与目前的研究没有任何关系。 [P1/T9]

类似的词组有:

have sth. to do with 和……有关

have a lot/much to do with 和……很有关系

have little to do with 和……关系甚微

have nothing to do with 和……没有关系

2. I'm not sure whether to go to the one about accident. 我不太确定是否去听关于事故的报告。

[P1/T10]

① be (not) sure + wh-词 + to do 对……(不)肯定; 对……(没)有把握。如:

I am sure how to solve the problem. 我知道如何解决这个问题。

He isn't sure whether to leave Beijing. 我不太肯定是否该离开北京。

② be (not) sure + 从句对……(不)肯定; 对……(没)有把握。如:

I am sure that there will be a speech on cancer tomorrow morning. 我肯定明天上午有一个关于癌症的报告。

We are not sure when the meeting will start. 大会什么时候开始,我们还不能肯定。

注意:当主句的主语和从句的主语相同时,从句可用“疑问词+不定式”代替。如:

He isn't sure whether he should go on with his research. = He isn't sure whether to go on with his research. 他不确定是否该继续研究。

③ be sure of/about 对……确信。如:

We are sure of/about his success. 我们确信他会成功。

④ be sure to do 务必;一定。如:

He is sure to come to my birthday party. 他一定会来参加我的生日聚会。

3. How did you find the talk this morning? 你觉得今天上午的报告怎么样? [P1/T13]

How do/did you find sb./sth.? “你觉得……怎么样”,用来征求对方对某人或某事的看法或意见,类似的结构还有:

What do you think of…?

How do you like…?

What is/are…like?

4. I doubt if he will be asked to speak again next time. 我不知道是否下次他还会被邀请来作报告。 [P1/T15]

I doubt if/whether… 我不知道是否……;我怀疑是否……。如:

I doubt if/whether he can help me with my English. 我不知道是否他会帮助我学英语。

注意:当 doubt 用于否定句或疑问句时,其后的名词性从句用连词 that,而不用 if 或 whether。如:

We never doubt that he will succeed. 我们从不怀疑他会成功。

Do you doubt that they will change their mind? 你怀疑他们会改变想法吗?

5. She had very little money to live on. 她的生活费很少。 [P2/T12]

动词不定式做定语时,如果是不及物动词时,需要加上一个合适的介词,使之成为及物动词,如例句中的“live”为不及物动词,不能直接修饰 money,所以用介词“on”构成词组“live on”表示靠……

生活。如：

He wanted to find a restaurant to eat at. 他想找家饭馆去吃饭。

He is a good man to get along with. 他是一个能够相处的人。

We can't find a suitable pen to write with. 我们找不到一只合适的笔来写字。

6. They devoted all their hours to working in this laboratory. 他们把全部时间投入实验室的工作。

[P2/B8]

devote oneself/time/energy/life/efforts ... to sth./doing sth. 把自己、时间、精力、生命、努力……用于；致力于；献身于。“to”为介词，后面要接名词或动名词。如：

Lei Feng devoted all his life to serving the people heart and soul. 雷锋的一生致力于全心全意为人民服务。

注意：常见的“to”为介词的词组有：

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| refer to 查阅；参考 | object to 反对 |
| oppose to 反对 | stick to 坚持 |
| look forward to 盼望 | be/get used to 习惯于 |
| come to 涉及；谈到 | as to 关于 |
| on one's way to 在……的路上 | |
| pay attention to 重视 | |

7. On the laboratory bench was a glass container...

在实验台上有一个玻璃容器…… [P3/T2]

本句是一个全部倒装的句型，其正常语序为 A glass container was on the laboratory bench... 当表示地点的介词短语位于句首时，句子要全部倒装，即把谓语全部放在主语前。如：

Along the river banks stood lines of trees. 沿着河岸种着一行行的树。

From the distance came a strange car. 远处开来一辆奇怪的车。



【必会习语】

1. go to a talk 去听报告
2. have fun/have a good time 玩得开心
3. go over 检查；复习
4. be admitted to 被……录取
5. be determined to do/make up one's mind to do. 下决心做……
6. succeed in sth./doing sth. 做成某事

7. take a degree in... 取得……学位

8. in honour of 为了纪念；为向……表示敬意

9. as time goes by 随着时间的过去

10. above all/most important of all 尤为重要的是

11. in all/altogether/in total 总共；总计

12. after all 毕竟；终究

13. at all 根本；全然

14. believe in 信任；信仰

15. make money out of 靠……挣钱

16. set off 引爆；动身

17. have a bad/good effect on 对……产生坏(好)影响

18. pay off one's debts 还清债务

19. be willing! to do 愿意做……

20. admire sb. for sth. 羡慕某人的……

21. cure sb. of... 治疗某人的……病

22. work hard at 努力工作(或学习)

23. heart and soul 全心全意地

24. provide sb. with sth. 向某人提供某物

25. put away 把……放起来；储蓄

26. protect sb. against 保护……免受……

27. make an effort/efforts to do 努力做……

28. share sth. with sb. 与某人分享……

29. give off 放出(常接射线、烟、味道等)

30. be remembered as 作为……被人们怀念



【经典句型】

主语 + be + 形容词 + 不定式

Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with. 从事放射性物质的工作是危险的。 [P4/T9]

注意：使用该句型时要注意两点：

1. 动词不定式作形容词的状语，并且不定式动词的宾语就是句子的主语时，动词不定式常使用主动形式表示被动意义。如：

The question is easy **to answer**. ✓
这个问题很容易回答。

The question is easy **to be answered**. ×

The water is fit **to drink**. ✓
这水适合饮用。

The water is fit **to be drunk**. ×

2. 动词不定式用于形容词后作状语，如果动词不定式动词是一个不及物动词而它与句子主语又有逻辑

辑上的动宾关系时,需要根据不同情况添加不同介词,使之成为一个及物动词词组。如:

The girl is easy to get along **with**. 这个女孩很容易相处。(≈ To get along with the girl is easy.)

The room is comfortable to live **in**. 这房间住起来很舒服。(≈ To live in the room is comfortable.)

The blackboard is hard to write **on**. 这块黑板上很难写东西。(≈ To write on this blackboard is hard.)



【巧学妙思】

高考单项选择题解题技巧

高考的单项选择题每年都在变化,但其基本命题思路不变,即考查学生对基础知识的掌握及综合能力,题目的设计并不是对知识简单的再现,而是对所学知识进行“加工”、“包装”、并设置各种“陷阱”以增加题目的难度,这样设计题目不但检测学生的基础知识、基本技能,同时也考查学生的分析判断能力、逻辑推理及判断是非的能力。通常高考题的设计特点为“起点高,落点低,覆盖面广”。所谓“起点高”是指题目的设计较巧妙、独特。初次审题感觉无从下手,不知题目在考查什么,只好凭借所谓的语感去解题,或者根据某些方面的知识再现猜测答案,这样就落入题目设计者的“陷阱”,加大了题目的区分度;所谓“落点低”是指解题人对题目分析、判断后,利用所学解题技巧,剥去题干的层层包装,挖掘出题目的考点,这时就会发现题目的真正意图是我们所熟悉的知识点。所以,同学们在打好扎实的基本功的前提下,学会一些有用的解题技巧,就会准确、迅速地发现题目的考点,而不会误入歧途,浪费宝贵时间,最终达到事半功倍的效果。

下面介绍一些解题技巧,供大家学习。

单选解题技巧(1)——结构还原法

题干设计者为增加试题的难度、干扰度,常对知识点进行“变型”、“包装”、“深度加工”,如使用疑问句、复合句、强调句、倒装句等句式,使题干复杂化、多元化,从而达到干扰解题人的思路;解题人往往不分析句子,单凭语法、语感做题,往往会上当受骗,“只见树木,不见森林”、“只看局部,不注意整体”。

对于这种题型,最好使用结构还原法:把它们还原为简单句、陈述句等基本句式,这样题目就眉目清晰,考点也显而易见。

[1994 年高考题]

Whom would you rather _____ with you?

- A. have to go B. have gone
C. have go D. have going

常规做法:多数同学对句子不加分析,单纯凭借语法结构会认为 have go 和 have going 为不正确答案,正确答案从 have to go 和 have gone 中选择,事实上本题答案是 C. have go。

结构还原法:本题为特殊疑问句,我们把它还原为陈述句:

You would rather _____ whom _____ with you.

题目实际在考查使役动词 have 的用法:“have sb. do/doing/done.”。此时根据语法及意思“……让谁……去”可知此处应为 have sb. go 的结构,即:

You would rather have whom go with you.

再还原为题干:

Whom would you rather have go with you?

点评:从语法结构上讲,单纯看题 have go 不存在,但本题中的 have go 并不是固定短语,而是把 have sb. do 中的宾语 sb. 提前,所以在今后的解题过程中不要轻易排除任何一个看似不对的答案。

[NMET92]

Is this factory _____ you once worked in?

- A. which B. that
C. the one D. or

还原为

{ This is factory _____ you once worked in. ①

{ This factory is _____ you once worked in. ②

句型①不正确,应该为 This is a/the factory... 题干缺冠词。

句型②正确。句中缺表语,补全为:

This factory is the one (that) you once worked in.

本句为定语从句,that 做宾语可省略。

Is this factory the one you once worked in?

答案为 C。

练习:

1. Where was it _____ you met the famous artist?

- A. that B. which
C. / D. what

(A.) 强调句型。

2. Is this the radio you wish ____?

- A. to have repaired
 - B. to have it repaired
 - C. to repair it
 - D. to have repaired it
- (A.) 定语从句

能力训练



【双基过关】

第一部分 听力

A. 听下面 5 段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What are the two speakers talking?

- A. A film.
- B. A place.
- C. A book.

2. What will the woman do this evening?

- A. Go to the club.
- B. Stay at home and study.
- C. Take an examination.

3. At what time does the swimming pool open?

- A. 8:45.
- B. 9:15.
- C. 9:00.

4. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. They are friends.
- B. They are strangers.
- C. The woman heard of the man.

5. Where does this conversation take place?

- A. In a factory.
- B. In a store.
- C. In a bank.

B. 听下面 5 段对话或独白, 每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题:

6. What did the woman do yesterday?

- A. She wrote a book.
- B. She went to lend a book.
- C. She read a book.

7. What's the book about?

- A. Madame Curie.
- B. Curie.
- C. The couple of Curies.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题:

8. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a family.
- B. At the railway station.
- C. In a store.

9. What's the woman going to do?

- A. Go back home.
- B. Go to see her old friends.
- C. Go to buy a gift for her son.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题:

10. What are the two speakers talking about?

- A. Chinese planes.
- B. Travelling.
- C. Booking a plane ticket.

11. How many hours does the woman need to cover the trip by plane?

- A. 8.
- B. 2.
- C. 2.5.

12. When should the woman go to get her ticket?

- A. September 29.
- B. September 30.
- C. October 1.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题:

13. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. They work together.
- B. The man is the woman's boss.
- C. They are neighbours.

14. Where is the woman's school?

- A. It's not far from her house.
- B. It's near her company.
- C. It's where she lives.

15. How many times does the woman's mother come to look after her children in a month?

- A. Four.
- B. One.
- C. Two.

16. What does the woman probably use for her work?

- A. English.
- B. adult education.

C. French.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题:

17. How old was Pierre Curie when he died?

A. 59. B. 60. C. 47.

18. What's Curie's father?

A. A physicist.

B. A doctor.

C. A chemist.

19. When did the couple get married?

A. 1895. B. 1878. C. 1894.

20. Why do people remember Pierre Curie?

A. He was Madam Curie's husband.

B. He was really good at physics.

C. He did a lot for modern physics.

第二部分 英语知识运用

A. 单项填空

21. - Can I get you a cup of coffee? (NMET1998)

- _____.

A. That's very nice of you

B. With pleasure

C. You can, please

D. Thank you for the tea

22. - What about having a drink? (NMET2000)

- _____.

A. Good idea

B. Help yourself

C. Go ahead please

D. Me, too

23. - Do you think he has _____ to do with the accident?

- I'm afraid he has _____ to do with it. The police is asking him about it.

A. something; anything

B. anything; something

C. nothing; anything

D. anything; nothing

24. We have no doubt _____ he will pass the coming entrance examination.

A. whether B. that

C. what D. which

25. It's _____ that Madame Curie was the discoverer of

Radium.

A. certain

B. sure

C. surely

D. certainly

26. Do you _____ in that country nine in ten people _____ God?

A. believe; believe

B. believe in; believe in

C. believe; believe in

D. believe in; believe

27. From their _____ voice we know the result must be _____.

A. disappointing; disappointing

B. disappointed; disappointed

C. disappointed; disappointing

D. disappointing; disappointed

28. If you don't go, _____ I.

A. so do

B. so will

C. neither shall

D. nor do

29. He will never forget the efforts he devoted to _____ a new way to cure the disease.

A. look for

B. looking for

C. looked for

D. looking

30. The medicine he had taken _____ the heart.

A. has bad effect on

B. has bad effect in

C. had a bad effect on

D. had a bad effect in

31. What is the way Della thought of _____ enough money to buy Jim a present?

A. to get

B. getting

C. having got

D. get

32. The young boy _____ singing and dancing.

A. takes interests in

B. is interest in

C. takes an interested in

D. takes an interest in

33. The poor young man _____ a college at last.

A. succeed to enter

B. succeeded in entering

C. succeeded to enter

D. was successful to enter

34. He is _____ newcomer to _____ chemistry, but he has already made some important discoveries.

- A. the; the B. the; /
C. a; / D. a; the

35. Never waste anything, but _____ never waste time.

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

B. 完形填空

[1998 年高考题]

Ella Fant was a middle-aged lady who lived with her only son John in a small house. She 36 John very much. In her 37 he couldn't do anything 38. Every morning she would give him breakfast 39 bed and bring him the papers to 40. It isn't really true that he was too 41 to work—in fact he had tried a few 42. First of all, he was a window-cleaner and in his first week he managed to 43 at least six windows. Then he 44 a bus conductor and on his second 45 a passenger stole his bag with all the fares collected. He 46 lost his job as a postman 47 he sent off all the letters when he should have taken them to people's houses. It seemed that there was 48 suitable work for him. So he 49 to join the army. Mrs. Fant was so 50 about this that she told the 51 to all her neighbours. "My John is going to be a soldier," she said, "He is going to be the best soldier there 52 was. I can tell you!"

Then the great day came 53 he was to march past the palace in the parade. His 54 mother travelled to the city early in the morning to be sure of getting a good 55 in the crowd.

The parade was full of sound of color. But when John and his 56 came in sight some of the people watching 57 laughing at the one who couldn't keep pace with the others as they marched along.

But Ella Fant, who was filled with 58, shouted at the top of her voice: "look at 59! They're all out of 60 except my John! Isn't he the best!"

36. A. depended on B. waited on
C. trusted D. loved
37. A. hope B. eyes
C. head D. beliefs
38. A. wrong B. great
C. good D. strange
39. A. to B. at

C. in

40. A. check

C. keep

41. A. lazy

C. weak

42. A. ones

C. tasks

43. A. rub

C. break

44. A. followed

C. became

45. A. day

C. route

46. A. thus

C. once

47. A. even if

C. because

48. A. some

C. less

49. A. began

C. managed

50. A. excited

C. anxious

51. A. incident

C. news

52. A. yet

C. never

53. A. where

C. when

54. A. proud

C. strict

55. A. time

C. experience

56. A. neighbours

C. mother

57. A. couldn't help

C. stopped

58. A. sadness

C. surprise

59. A. them

C. that

60. A. sight

C. mind

D. by

B. read

D. sign

B. young

D. shy

B. years

D. jobs

B. drop

D. clean

B. met

D. found

B. try

D. chance

B. even

D. only

B. so that

D. though

B. such

D. no

B. promised

D. decided

B. worried

D. curious

B. change

D. matter

B. ever

D. just

B. since

D. till

B. kind

D. lucky

B. position

D. impression

B. army officer

D. fellow soldiers

B. shouldn't burst out

D. kept

B. happiness

D. regret

B. those

D. him

B. order

D. step

第三部分 阅读理解

阅读选篇题型之一

人物传记

本单元的阅读属于记叙文中人物传记类。该类文体主要考查学生归纳、概括能力、细节理解能力以及逻辑推理能力。该类文体往往以历史或现实生活中的人物为描写对象,突出人物的思想品格及成就,反映时代特点,一般以时间的先后、事件的发展为主线,逻辑较清晰。阅读该类短文时要仔细研究短文的细节,把握人物性格,抓住人物的主要贡献,根据其生活环境及其所处的时代,利用已有的知识,对短文进行推理判断,从而选出正确答案。

A

Comprehensive reading

Edmund Halley was an English scientist who lived 200 years ago. He studied the observations of comets which other scientists had made. The orbit of one particular comet was a very difficult mathematical problem. He could not figure out. Neither could other scientists who dealt with such problems.

However, Halley had a friend named Newton, who was a brilliant mathematician. Newton thought he had already worked out that problem, but he could not find the papers on which he had done it. He told Halley that the orbit of a comet had the shape of an ellipse.

Now Halley set to work. He figured out the orbits of some of the comets that had been observed by scientists. He made a surprising discovery. The comets that had appeared in the years 1531, 1607, and 1682 all had the same orbit. Yet their appearance had been 75 to 76 years apart.

This seemed very strange to Halley. Three different comets followed the same orbit. The more Halley thought about it, the more he thought that there had been three different comets as people thought. He decided that they

had simply seen the same comet three times. The comet had gone away and had come back again. It was an astonishing idea! Halley felt certain enough to make a prediction of what would happen in the future. He decided that this comet would appear in the year 1758. There was 53 years to go before Halley's prediction could be tested.

In 1758 the comet appeared in the sky. Halley did not see it for he had died some years before. Ever since then that comet had been called Halley's comet, in his honor.

61. Edmund Halley figured out the orbit of ____.

- A. some different comets appearing several times
- B. the same comet appearing at different times
- C. three different comets appearing three times
- D. several comets appearing at the same times

62. Halley made his discovery ____.

- A. by doing experiments
- B. by means of his own careful observations
- C. by using the work of other scientists
- D. by chance

63. Halley made a surprising but correct prediction in the year ____.

- A. 1704
- B. 1705
- C. 1706
- D. 1707

64. According to the passage, which one is not true?

- A. Newton figured out the orbit of the comet.
- B. Halley figured out the orbit of the comet first.
- C. Newton gave Halley some help.
- D. Halley died before 1758.

B

[1993 年上海高考题]

Dorothea Shaw is 71 years old and nearly blind, and she chose to live alone far away from people. She lives in Belize—a country the size of Wales with a population only that of Swansea. Her home is at Gales Point, a tiny village which can be reached only by sea or air, after 10 mile walk into the hills one finally reaches a piece of land and two small houses so hidden in the thick over-grown forest that only a handful of people know Dorothea is there.

She lives happily and totally alone—growing her vegetables, looking after her trees and dogs, cats and chick-

ens. Once a month or so an old friend passes by with her food supplies and letters—usually including a letter from her sister in Scunthorpe and some bits of clothing from friends in Canada. Sometimes a local man will come and cut wood for her and a group of British soldiers will come across her and be greeted with her the offer of a cup of coffee.

At night she lies in her tiny sleeping room with the dog on the floor, the cat on the table near the typewriter and one of the hens settled down in the corner of the bookshelf, and listens for hours to any Spanish, English, German or French broadcasts she can find on her radio. Sometimes she gets lonely but most of time the animals and the radio are company enough.

But recently the very things which she had tried to get free from so well have begun to catch up with her. The peace of the forest has been destroyed by the noise of earthmoving machines many miles away. What she once only heard of distantly on the radio is now on her doorstep. Things began to change three years ago. The new main north-south road in Belize was cut through the forest only four or five miles away. "Now more and more people know I'm here," she says, "I feel more and more uneasy each day."

65. Dorothea's small houses ____.

- A. are entirely surrounded by trees
- B. have always been her home
- C. were built for just a few people
- D. are in a country with the same population as Wales

66. Dorothea lives in the tiny village because ____.

- A. she doesn't like living near people
- B. she is too old to move
- C. machines destroyed her home
- D. there's nowhere else for her to live

67. Dorothea doesn't get lonely since she has ____.

- A. her sister
- B. some animals
- C. friends from Canada
- D. a postman

68. Dorothea spends a lot of time ____.

- A. growing all the food she needs
- B. cutting down trees

C. listening to the radio

D. studying languages

C

Winston Churchill was born into a famous family. His father was a successful politician. However, as a boy, Churchill was considered a slow learner in school. Later he entered the Army and saw action in various countries.

In October 1900, Churchill began his political career. For the next sixty years Churchill's work as a great politician was both brighter and more difficult than his father's had been. In 1939 German attacked Poland. Churchill prepared to fight. In 1940 he became the Prime Minister of English.

France fell. The Germans fought their way through Western Europe. It looked as if Britain was about to lose the war. Was it not possible to ask for peace, and listen to Hitler?

Churchill spoke: "I have nothing to offer but blood, hard work, tears and sweat. . . You ask what is our policy? I will tell you, it is to fight, by sea, by land and air, with all our force and with all the strength that God can give us. You ask what is our aim? I can answer in one word: victory."

The Germans began moving their armies to the French coast and prepared to go to war with British. The British had not enough guns to go around. Churchill gave the answer: "We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the coast, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills, we shall never give up."

By his courage and hard work Churchill heartened his people and other nations fighting together against Hitler. Victory finally came when the Germans lost World War II.

Churchill died in 1965 and was given a state funeral. This was a fitting payment to one of all the greatest men the world had ever seen.

69. Churchill ____ before he became a politician.

- A. was a slow student
- B. was an army man

- C.helped his father in his career
D.had little interest in politics
- 70.The Germans attacked British _____.
A.after France was defeated
B.before France fell
C.soon after Poland was attacked
D.before Churchill became the Prime Minister
- 71.The underlined word "heartened" probably means _____ in this passage.
A.surprised B.encouraged
C.asked for D.called for
- 72.Which of the following is NOT true?
A.Churchill had worked as a politician for more than sixty years.
B.The writer admired and respected Churchill very much.
C.Churchill was not so clever as his father.
D.Churchill was one of the most inspiring, brave and wise leaders in the British history.

第四部分 写作

A. 单句改错(定语从句)

- 73.In our factory there are 2000 workers,two thirds of them are women.
- 74.That is the day on which I'll never forget.
- 75.When you read the book,you'd better make a mark at where you have any questions.

B. 短文改错

I have been enjoying reading too much since I
76. _____
became a little schoolboy.Much of my spare time is
77. _____
spent on reading instead of watching TV.As a
78. _____
middle school student,I very busy with my lessons.
79. _____
So I have a little time,during the weekdays,to read
80. _____
those books I am interested in them.On Sundays,
81. _____
however,I often seat at my desk reading for hours.
82. _____

Sometimes,I lose myself usually so deep in the books
83. _____
that I forget to make my meals.Reading bring me a
84. _____
lot of knowledge,strength,as well as pleasant.
85. _____

C. 书面表达

按下列提示介绍青年科学家林童。字数:80~100,要点如下:

- 出身于一个工人家庭,家庭并不富裕。
- 5岁时,父母设法把他送进了附近的学校。
- 到10岁时,已自学了数学、物理和化学。
- 14岁时,中学毕业,进入北京一所名牌大学学习。
- 1979年成为我国第一批获得博士学位的青年科学家之一。



【拔高挑战】

[NMET 1994]

- 1.The weather turned out to be very good, _____ was more than we could expect.
A.what B.which
C.that D.it

分析:本题考查非限定性定语从句,先行词为主句整个句子,答案选 B

- 2.He must be from Africa, _____ can be seen from his skin.
A.as B.which
C.that D.where

分析:本题也同样考查非限定性定语从句,先行词为整个主句;答案为 A

as,which都可引导非限定性定语从句,修饰主句整个句子,但 as引导的非限定性定语从句含有说话人的看法与态度,常译为“正如”,而 which不含有此意。

as引导的非限定性定语从句常见的有:
as anybody can see 正如人人都能看到的那样