

国家级骨干教师通解

中学生教材

创新

红本

教材全解



精彩无处不在!

讲解

主

编

洪鸣远

高三英语

中国书年出版
吉林人民出版社

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讲解

高三英语

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中学生学习,教材为“纲”,是学习的范本、考试的蓝本。要学好教材、吃透教材并非易事。目前,中学生学习的最大障碍在于讲练不透,学有“死结”,练有“夹生”。学子们一直在期待着一种能“讲透”、“练透”的新型教辅图书。今天,由百余位国家级、省级骨干教师共同参与、倾力合作编写的中学教材《创新讲解》、《创新练测》大型丛书终于面世了。该丛书由红、绿两套构成,红本讲,绿本练,红绿配合,讲练互动,它实现了对教材讲解从“分久必合”到“合久必分”的又一轮回。其中,《创新讲解》(红本)的编写是以全面解读、深入研究教材为核心,它具有如下特点:

同步 以课(节)为基本单位编写,严格依照课本的章节顺序,逐字、逐句、逐图、逐表、逐题的全面透视和深度解析教材。着力体现对教材的辅导与教师的授课进度同步、与学生的学习节奏同步、与中学测验考试同步,最大限度地体现了对学生全程学习的关爱、帮助与精心呵护。

全面 通过对教材面的聚焦、点的展开,既高屋建瓴,又细致入微,全面实现教材知识间的左右贯通,前后纵横。其重点是对教材线索脉络的疏理,对知识概念的阐释与运用,对知识间内涵本质的挖掘与联系,对各学科、各知识点学习方法的培养和导引。为突出其可操作性,强调的是案例举证式、解剖麻雀式的实例点评。

创新 以人为本,以学为本,以学生的发展为本;体现新一轮中、高考改革精神,注重学生学科综合能力的培养与达成。依据新教材、提供新材料、开启新视野、引发新思路,激活学生的灵感,开发学生的潜能。思路新、栏目新、材料新。

权威 丛书各科均由国家级、省级骨干教师领衔主笔,强强联合,精英聚会。名师对教材内在精神领会深,重点、难点摸得准,讲解有奇招、指导针对性强。他们的讲解直指学生学习的疑问点、健忘点、错解点,颇有独到之处,令教师、学生心领神会、心到神知。

好书一种就够!《中学生教材创新讲解》值得您信赖!为使您获得更好的学习效果,建议在使用《创新讲解》的同时,请选择使用龙门书局出版的本书姊妹篇《创新练测》。

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2003年5月·北京



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Unit 1

Madame Curie

目标导航

Lesson 1

1. at a medical conference
—at 表“在……会上”
2. there be 句型归纳
3. “与……有关”的英文表达
4. present 的用法
5. 征求对方看法的英文表达
6. “令人失望的”与“感到失望的”
7. doubt 后面的宾语从句

Lesson 2

1. remember 的用法
2. admit 的用法
3. succeed 与 fail
4. even though 引导的陈述语气和虚拟语气句子
5. give off 与 give out
6. 比较级前面的程度状语
7. decide 的两个不同含义
8. honour 的用法

9. from then on 与 since

10. devote ... to... 的用法
11. this 和 that 的指代用法之一
12. above all; after all; at all; first of all; in all
13. as though 引导的陈述语气和虚拟语气句子

Lesson 3

1. set off 做及物动词与不及物动词时的不同含义
2. 辨析: deep 与 deeply
3. be + adj + to do... 不定式的主动表被动
4. effect 的用法
5. consider 的常见用法
6. 表“第几个/批做……”的句型
7. 辨析: trip, tour, journey, travel 和 voyage
8. 辨析: receive sb. 与 accept sb.

Lesson 4

定语从句归纳小结

教材全解

Lesson 1

1. Four doctors are at a medical conference.

四位医生正在参加一个医疗会议。

相当于汉语“在会上”的意思(不管什么会),英文一律用 at:

All the people present at the meeting were against the plan.



所有与会的人都反对这项计划。

She lost her necklace at the ball.

在舞会上她丢失了项链。

She was very happy at her birthday party.

生日晚会上她非常快乐。

300 people handed in their papers at the conference.

三百人在大会上递交了论文。

2. There's a talk on cancer that might be quite interesting...

又一个可能相当有意思的关于癌症的报告...

there be 句型是英语常见且常用之句型之一,现将其特点和用法小结如下:

- (1)人称:there be 句型是天生的倒装句,其主语置于 be 后,故 be 的单复数取决于 be 后面的主语:

There is a book on the desk.

桌子上有本书。

There were several small houses in the park at that time.

那时候公园里有几个小房子。

提示 一般认为 there be 句型中常用所谓“就近原则”,即当 there be 后的主语有两个以上时,be 的形式常取决于最靠近它的主语。试比较:

There is a book and several pens on the desk.

桌子上有一本书和几支笔。

There are several pens and a book on the desk.

桌子上有几支笔和一本书。

- (2)时态:根据句意的需要,there be 句型可有多种时态。例如:

There were a lot of people at yesterday's meeting.

昨天的会议上有许多人。

There will be a lecture in Room 311 tomorrow.

明天 311 房间有个讲座。

There hasn't been much rain this year.

今年雨水不多。

提示 表将来时,若用 be going to,注意其间 be 的变化:

There is going to be a meeting in Room 311 tomorrow.

明天 311 房间有个讲座。

There are going to be two meetings in Room 311 tomorrow.

明天 311 房间有两个讲座。

- (3)there be 句型中,be 可换成下列表“存在”的不及物动词:exist, live, stand, lie, flow, come, enter, rise 等。例如:

There lived an old hunter in the mountain long long ago.

很久以前,山里住着个老猎人。

There came a voice of a stranger in the darkness.

黑暗中传来一个陌生人的声音。

提示 将 be 替换成其他动词,实际上就使得原来表状态的 there be 句型具有了动作意义,使该句型表达的句意产生了形象感、动作感。试比较:

There is a building behind the garden.

花园后面有一座楼。

There stands a building behind the garden.

花园后面立着一座楼。

There is a small river between the two hills.

两山之间有一条小河。

There flows a small river between the two hills.

两山之间流淌着一条小河。

- (3) there be 句型中可在 there 和 be 之间插入 happen, appear, seem, used, have, be sure 等,表示这些词本身的意思(其特点是原来这些词后面的 to do, 一律成了 to be),其结果同上一点,这样做就丰富了 there be 句型的表达:

There is sure to be some rain this evening.

今晚肯定下雨。

There has to be a quarrel whenever they meet.

这两人一见就吵。

There happened to be nobody in the lab then.

当时实验室碰巧没人。

- (4) there be 句型中可在 there 和 be 之间插入情态动词如 should, ought to, must, can, may 等,多表推测:

There can't be any problem.

不可能有什么问题了。

There must be something wrong with the radio.

收音机一定出毛病了。

There might have been some rain in that area last night.

昨晚那个地区可能下了雨。

- (5) 因为 there be 句型中如前所述的一些变化,其问句、反意问句、否定句等也会随之发生变化:

There didn't seem to be any mistake here, did there?

There has been much rain this year, hasn't there?

There happened to be no water then, did there?



(= 'There didn't happen to be any water then, did there?')

Did there come a stranger's voice at that time?

Does there flow a small river between the two hills?

3. Has it got anything to do with your present research?

它和你目前的研究有关系吗?

- (1) have ... to do with 表示: “与……有关”, have 后可加 something; nothing; not much; a lot; a great deal 等, 表示“与……有关(无关; 没多大关系; 很有关系……)”等。如:

That has nothing to do with what we're discussing.

这和我们讨论的问题无关。

Hard work had a great deal to do with his success.

勤奋与他的成功大有关系。

Does it have much to do with our plan?

这和我们的计划关系大吗?

提示 表示“与……有关”的常用词组还有: be connected with...;

He is not connected with the Smiths.

他与史密斯家族毫无关系。

Asia is connected with Africa at the Suez Canal.

亚洲与非洲在苏伊士运河相连。

- (2) present 做形容词时的特点是:

表“出席的、在场的”(修饰人)时, 只能做后置定语;

表“目前的、现在的”(修饰物)时, 要做前置定语。如:

I know all the students present but one.

我认识所有在场的学生, 只有一个除外。

This is our present situation.

这就是我们目前的局面。

4. How did you find the talk this morning?

你觉得今天上午的那个报告怎么样?

征求对方看法、意见的英文表达, 常见的有如下几种:

- (1) How do you find...?

How do you like the park built near my home?

你认为建在我家附近的那个公园怎么样?

- (2) What / How do you think of...?

What / How did you think of the meeting held last night?

你认为昨晚的会议怎么样?

- (3) How do you like...?

How do you like our branch school in that area?



你认为我们在那个地区的分校怎么样?

5. Very disappointing. 非常令人失望。

分词在用作形容词时,其含义之一是:现在分词表示“令人/使人感到……的”;过去分词表示“(人本身)感到……的”。试比较:

The news is very exciting.

这消息令人激动。

We were all excited when hearing the news.

听到这个消息,我们都很激动。

The result of the football game is very surprising.

球赛的结果令人吃惊。

We are all surprised at the result of the football game.

我们都对足球比赛的结果感到吃惊。

The story he told was very moving.

他讲的故事很动人。

They were deeply moved by the story he told.

他们被他讲的故事所深深感动。

This kind of film is very interesting.

这种电影很有意思。

He is always interested in such films.

他总是对这种电影感兴趣。

6. I doubt if he will be asked to speak next year.

我怀疑他明年还能否被邀请做报告。

doubt 在接宾语从句作宾语时,若 doubt 为肯定式,则后面的宾语从句要用疑问词引导;若 doubt 为否定式,则后面的宾语从句要用 that 引导。如:

I don't doubt (that) the news is true.

我不怀疑那条新闻的真实性。

She has never doubted that she will succeed.

她从来不怀疑自己会成功。

I doubt whether they told him the further news.

我不知道他们是否告诉了他进一步的消息。

They doubted when they could hold a meeting to solve that problem.

他们不知道什么时候可以开个会来解决这个问题。

Lesson 2

1. Madame Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium.

居里夫人作为镭的发现者将永远为人们所怀念。

be remembered as...“作为……而被铭记(怀念)”
be remembered for...“因为……而被铭记(怀念)”。如:

John Baird is remembered as the inventor of television.

约翰·贝尔德作为电视发明者而为人们所怀念。

John Baird is remembered for the invention of television.

约翰·贝尔德因为发明了电视而被人们所铭记。

Lu Xun will be always be remembered as a great thinker.

鲁迅作为伟大的思想家而为人们所怀念。

Lu Xun will be always be remembered for his great works.

鲁迅因其伟大的作品而为人们所怀念。

2. At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland...

当时在波兰,妇女是不允许进大学的……

(1) admit vt. 接纳, 许可(人/物)进入(allow sb. / sth. to enter)。例如:

Only 400 boys and girls are admitted to our school every year.

每年只有 400 名男生和女生入我校学习。

My sister was lucky to be admitted to Beijing University.

我的姐姐很幸运,被北京大学录取了。

(2) admit sb./sth. to... 允许某人进入某处。例如:

The windows are small and do not admit enough light and air to come in.

窗户都很小,不能让足够的光线和空气进入室内。

This pass will admit you to the show.

这张免费票使你能看到演出。

(3) admit 还可表示“招认”、“承认”的意思。例如:

The thief admitted his crime.

小偷承认了他的罪行。

(4) admit of 容许,有……余地。例如:

The facts admit of no other explanation.

事实不容任何辩解。

(5) admit to 承认。例如:

He admitted to the murder.

他承认了谋杀。

3. She succeeded in taking the first-class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris.

到巴黎两年以后,她顺利的取得了一级物理学位。

(1) succeed in sth./doing sth. 在……取得成功。

Did they succeed in their performances last week?

他们上周的演出成功了吗?

I am sure they will succeed in passing the examination.

我肯定他们会顺利地通过考试。

- (2) **succeed in doing sth.** 的反义词组是: **fail to do sth** (在做……失败), 注意 **fail** 后面不跟 **in doing sth**, 试比较:

He succeeded in passing the exam.

他考过去了。

He failed to pass the exam.

他没考过去。

- (3) **be successful in sth / doing sth.** 在……成功了。

The Curies were successful in discovering polonium in 1898.

居里夫妇于 1898 年成功地发现了钋。

- (4) **success** 作可数名词时, 可表示“成功的人或事”。

The meeting was a great success.

会议开得很成功。

4. **Marie started to do research, even though she had very little equipment and no money.**

这期间玛丽开始了研究工作, 尽管当时设备很少又无经费。

even though (= even if), 意为“即使”, 引导让步状语从句。例如:

He will not tell the secret even though (even if) he knows it.

即使他知道这个秘密, 他也不肯说出来。

Even though you have achieved a lot, you should keep modest.

即使你取得了很多成就, 也要保持谦虚。

提示 “即使”的句子含义若与事实相反, 则要用虚拟语气, 含有 **even if / though** 从句的主从复合句, 其虚拟语气的形式与含有 **if** 从句的主从复合句的虚拟语气的形式完全一样(参看语法: 虚拟语气: 含有 **if** 从句的主从复合句的虚拟语气) 如:

Even though I were there now, I shouldn't be able to solve this problem by myself.

即使我现在在那里, 我自己也解决不了这个问题。(与现在事实相反)

Even if he had been with you in the pub last night, he would not have told you all about it.

即使他昨晚跟你在那个小酒馆里, 他也不会把一切都告诉你的。(与过去事实相反)

5. **Not long before another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays...**

在此之前不久, 另外有位科学家发现过铀元素放出射线...

短语动词 **give off** 作“散发”、“放出”解。例如:

Boiling water gives off steam. 沸腾的水发出蒸气。

The gas gave off an unpleasant smell. 煤气散发出一种难闻的气味。

Let's go out and see the flowers. They're giving off a sweet fragrance.

咱们出去看看花吧。花儿正散发出一片芳香。



辨析: give off 和 give out

- (1) give off 通常表示发出声、光、热、气味等; give out 既可指发出声、光、热等, 也可以与 give off 不同, 而表示发出信号或表示分发报纸、书本、试卷等东西。如:

The teacher gave out the examination papers to the students.

老师把试卷发给了学生。

The flowers're giving off a sweet fragrance.

花儿正散发出一片芳香。

- (2) 此外, 与 give off 不同, give out 还可以表示“发表、公布、耗尽”等意思:

The chairman will give out the date of the conference soon.

主席很快就会公布会议的日期。

I decided to stay in that small seaside city until all my money gave out.

我那时决定留在那个海滨小城, 知道把钱花光为止。

6. There was a certain mineral which was even more radioactive than uranium.

有一种矿物质, 它具有的放射性甚至比铀还强。

本句的定语从句中的形容词比较级 more radioactive 前用了副词 even, 以加强比较的语气和程度, 意为“还(要); 更”。比较级前常可以加上一个如 still, far, a great deal, a lot, much, a little, a bit, slightly, far 等等的程度状语。例如:

This problem is a little more difficult than that one.

这个问题比那个问题难一点。

It was one - fourth cheaper than the market price.

它比市场价格低四分之一。

Let's work harder to win still greater victory.

让我们更加努力以取得更大的胜利。

He is slightly cleverer than his younger brother.

他比他弟弟稍微聪明些。

The book is far more useful than the one you've bought.

这本书比你买的那本还要有用得多。

He is a great deal richer than he used to be.

他比过去有钱的多。

The new power station cost 80 percent less than the one built earlier.

新电站比早些时候建的电站建筑成本降低百分之八十。

7. Therefore, she decided, it must contain some other matter that no one had yet discovered.

于是她断定, 这种矿物里必定含有某种未曾被人发现的别的物质。

decide 有两个不同含义: 在跟不定式做其宾语时, 意为“决心、决定”; 在跟宾语从句做其宾语时, 意思多为“断定、确定”。试比较:

He has decided to be sent to work there as soon as possible.

他决定尽快被派到那里去工作。

They decided to hold a meeting to discuss this problem.

他们决定开会来讨论这个问题。

He decided that it must have been Tom who did it.

他断定这事准是汤姆干的。

Therefore they decided that such a thing couldn't occur in this world.

因此他们断定这样的事情这个世界上不可能出现。

8. which she named "polonium" in honour of her motherland — Poland.

为向她的祖国——波兰表示敬意,她(把这种矿物)取名为“钋”。

介词短语 in honour of sb. / sth. 意思是“为了纪念 / 尊敬某人 / 某事”。例如:

A monument was built in honour of their heroic deeds.

为了纪念他们的英雄事迹,建立了一座纪念碑。

We are planning a celebration in his honour.

我们正计划为他敬献一个庆祝活动。

9. From then on, Marie and Pierre worked together on their research.

从那以后,玛丽和皮埃尔就一道从事研究工作了。

辨析: from then on 与 since

两者都表示“自从”,但 from then on 仅表示“自从那时起”而与现在没有关联,故用于过去时态;since 则表示“从……一直到现在”,故用于现在完成时态。试比较:

From then on he made up his mind to work in the northwest after graduation.

从那时起,他就决意在毕业后到西北工作。

He has learned quite a lot since he came here.

自从他来到这里,他学到了许多东西。

10. They devoted all their hours to working in their laboratory.

他们把全部时间投入了实验室工作。

短语动词 devote...to 的意思是“把……用于……;致力于……;倾注心血于……”。

devote 的宾语可为“反身代词”或表示“时间、精力、努力”等的词;短语中的 to 是介词,后接名词或动名词。例如:

All of them were devoted to the study of science.

他们全都献身于科研事业。

He devoted part of his time to the study of history.

他用一部分时间研究历史。

He devoted himself to music.

他致力于音乐。

He devoted every effort to helping the disabled people.

他竭尽一切努力帮助残疾人。

提示 常见的含介词 to 的短语有: look forward to (期望); pay attention to (注意);

stick to (坚持); lead to (导致); listen to (听); see to (照料); be/get used to (习惯于……); prefer...to... (宁愿……而不) 等。这些词组中的 to 均为介词, 其后切勿跟不定式做其宾语:

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

我期待着很快能收到你的来信。

I'm too busy now. Will you please see to in the matter for me?

我眼下很忙。你能帮我管一下这事吗?

After some time he got used to living in the mountainous village.

一段时间后, 他适应了山村的生活。

11. Marie described her thoughts in words much like this. ...

玛丽曾经用这样的文字表述过她的思想……

辨析: this 和 that 都可以做指示代词, 其区别是: this 往往指代下面要说的事情; that 往往指代上面说过的事情。试比较:

Sorry I'm late, sir. The reason is like this: It was raining early in the morning. ...

对不起先生, 我来晚了。原因是这样的: ... 一大早就下雨……

It was raining this morning, so I could not drive fast. ... And that is the reason for my coming late.

今天早上下雨了, 所以我不敢开快车……这就是我迟到的原因。(注意 that 在此往往译成“这”)

一说当和 all 连用指代上面讲过的两个以上的东西时, 习惯上不用 that, 也不用 those, 而要说: all this。如:

We will have a plan to make first. We'll try to collect as much money as we can. And we will go to him for advice... And all this must be done in no time.

我们先要制定一项计划。我们要尽可能的募捐。我们还要去向他请教……而所有这一切, 都必须立即去做。

12. 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。