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# 征服英语 教与学笔记

双色

TEACHING & STUDYING NOTEBOOK

高三年级

总主编 何 舟  
主 编 严小玲

双色标注重难点

理解记忆轻松方便

吉林教育出版社



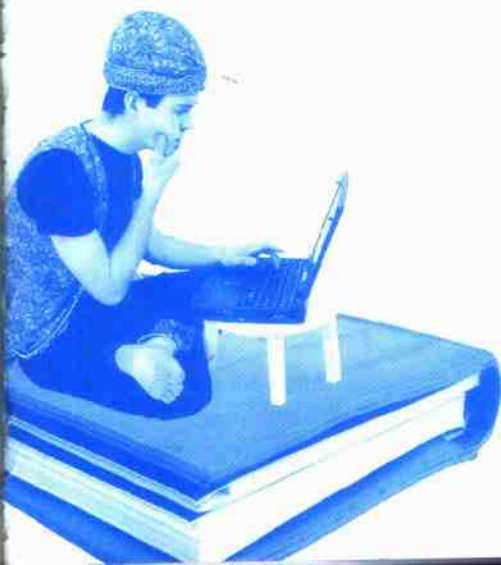
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## 征服英语教与学笔记(双色)

### 高三年级

总主编 何 舟

本册主编 严小玲

★

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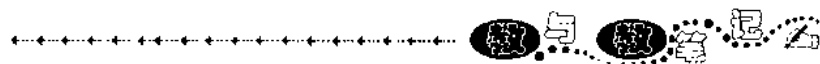
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## 编写说明

《征服英语教与学笔记》丛书是由各地一线特级教师精心打造的力作。它一改以往教辅书或针对教材精析详解,便于学生演练复习,或针对教师设课规律,循序渐进、由点及面的单一编写构思,而是将“教”与“学”有机地结合起来,相得益彰,教学相长。

该丛书涵盖了初一至高三最新英语教材内容,依据最新课程标准编写而成,编写者们凭借丰富的教学经验,将每个单元的知识精心归纳,并根据学生认知规律合理分类,学生悉心研读此书,定有聆听名师亲身传授之感,在潜移默化中夯实基础,精进技能。

该丛书较之其他同类书籍在体例及内容上有其鲜明的特色:

### 一、知识归纳精要全面

将每单元的词组、重点难点、语法精练归纳,使学生明确学习目标,有针对性地进行学习与训练。

### 二、例题精析与随堂训练相辅相承

每单元均设置体现该单元重、难点的例题,并进行详尽解析,点明解题思路,传授应试技巧,学生在训练中,便可将所学知识 with 技能进行全方位运用。

### 三、双色编排,重点突出

针对学生学无要领、练不得法的情况,本书采用了双色印刷,旨在明确重点、难点,使学生一目了然,在赏心悦目之中轻松纵览全局。

#### 四、激发兴趣,探究创新

丛书无论从内容设置还是印刷装帧上均是深思熟虑、细心打造,既可激发学生的兴趣,又全力开发学生的潜能,并全力优化其思维品质,帮助学生达到想学、乐学、会学的境界并培养其创新精神,从而获得事半功倍的惊喜。

相信《征服英语教与学笔记》能成为教师的好助手,学生的好伙伴,并欢迎广大读者登录“春雨教育网”(www.cyjy.com)进行交流、探讨。

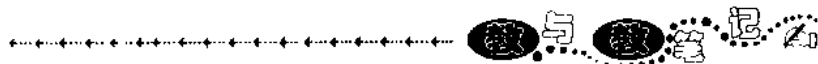


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# Unit

## Madame Curie

### 知识归纳

#### I. 词组

- |                                 |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| ① a medical conference          | 医疗会议           |
| ② have... to do with            | 与……有关          |
| ③ be willing to do              | 愿意去做           |
| ④ devote... to                  | 把……献于;把……用于    |
| ⑤ go over                       | 复习;仔细检查        |
| ⑥ be admitted to                | 被接纳;被收入        |
| ⑦ succeed in sth./doing sth.    | 成功地做某事         |
| ⑧ take a degree in physics      | 获得物理学学位        |
| ⑨ give off                      | 发出             |
| ⑩ make an important discovery   | 做出重大发现         |
| ⑪ in honour of                  | 为向……表示敬意;为了纪念  |
| ⑫ above all                     | 首先;首要          |
| ⑬ believe in                    | 信任;信仰          |
| ⑭ a doctor's degree for physics | 物理博士学位         |
| ⑮ make money out of             | 从……赚钱          |
| ⑯ set off                       | 使爆炸;使爆发        |
| ⑰ a cure for cancer             | 治疗癌症           |
| ⑱ the Nobel Prize for physics   | 诺贝尔物理学奖        |
| ⑲ have effect on                | 对……有影响         |
| ⑳ be determined to do           | 下决心去做          |
| ㉑ carry out                     | 开展;执行          |
| ㉒ Sooner or later               | 迟早             |
| ㉓ make great effort to do       | 努力做            |
| ㉔ heart and soul                | 全心全意           |
| ㉕ cure... of                    | 把(病)治好;把(毛病)去掉 |
| ㉖ pay off                       | 还清             |
| ㉗ be remembered as              | 被当作……怀念        |

## 2. 重点难点

### ① How did you find the talk this morning?

How did you find...? 意思是“你觉得怎么样?”,是征求对方对某人/事的看法或意见的用语。

### ② How did you find the speech by Mr Smith?

你觉得史密斯先生的演讲怎么样?

find 还常用于下面的结构中,意思是“认为”,“觉得”:

(1) find + *obj.* + *adj.*

### ③ I find it hard to believe you.

我觉得很难相信你。

(2) find + *obj.* + *n.*

### ④ I don't find him a difficult man to get along with.

我不觉得他是一个很难相处的人。

(3) find + *obj.* + *that...*

### ⑤ We're finding that more and more parents prefer to send their children to study abroad.

我们发觉越来越多的父母想把他们的子女送到国外去念书。

### ⑥ We can devote much time to this subject.

(1) devote 在句中为及物动词,译为“把……奉献”,“把……专用于”,常用在 devote... to; be devoted to 句式中,其中 to 均为介词。

### ⑦ I don't think we should devote any more time to this question.

我认为我们不该再花时间在这个问题上了。

Most of our meetings we devoted to discussing housing problems.

我们把大多数会议都用来讨论住房问题了。

Several pages of the paper were devoted to an account of the election.

报纸的好几版都用来叙述这次大选。

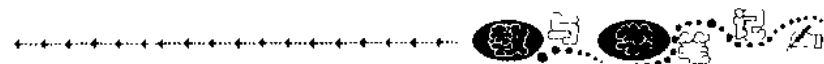
(2) devoted 可用做形容词,意思是“忠实的;全心全意的”。

### ⑧ He is a devoted father. 他是一位忠实的父亲。

We should be devoted to our friends. 对朋友我们应该忠实。

### ⑨ At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland.

admit 在句中为及物动词,译为“接纳;许可(人/物)进入”,常用在 admit sb. to



句式。

⑩ Suffering from burns, he was admitted to hospital.

他因为烧伤而被接收住院了。

Each ticket admits two people to the party.

每张票可允许两人入场。

admit 作及物动词还有“承认;接受”的意思。

⑪ He admitted his guilt.

他承认了他的罪行。

She admitted cheating in the exam.

她承认在考试中作弊。

I must admit it's much more difficult than I thought it would be.

我必须承认这比我预想的难多了。

⑫ She succeeded in taking a first-class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris.

(1)succeed 为不及物动词,译为“成功”,常用于 succeed in sth./doing sth. 的结构中,译为“做成功”。

⑬ He didn't succeed in his first try.

他头一次尝试没成功。

I tried to pick all the bottles up together, but succeeded only in dropping all of them.

我想把所有的瓶子都拾起来,结果却把它们都掉在地上。

(2)succeed 还可用作及物动词或不及物动词,译为“继承”,“继任”,“接着”。

⑭ When the duke dies, his eldest son will succeed to the title.

公爵死后,其长子将继承他的爵位。

He will succeed Mr Li as director.

他将接替李先生任主任。

A silence succeeded his words.

他的话说完后是一阵沉默。

succeed 的名词为 success, 形容词为 successful.

- 如 We tried to get them to agree, but without much success.

我们极力想让他们同意, 但没怎么成功。

The party turned out to be a great success.

晚会极为成功。

Were you successful in persuading him to change his mind?

你成功地说服他改变主意了吗?

- ⑤ Not long before another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays, so Marie decided to study this area for her doctor's degree.

give off 译为“发出”, “散发”。

- 如 The meat was giving off a bad smell.

肉有坏味了。

Boiling water gives off steam.

沸腾的水散发出水蒸气。

- ⑥ ... which she named “polonium” in honour of her motherland. . .

in honour of 译为“为了纪念”, “为了对……表示敬意”。

- 如 A monument was built in honour of their heroic deeds.

为了纪念他们的英雄事迹建造了一座纪念碑。

They held a special party in honour of the visiting guest.

他们专门为客人设宴以示敬意。

honour 也可用做及物动词, 译为“给……荣誉”, 常用于 honour sb. /sth. (with sth.) 的句式。

- 如 We're deeply honoured if you should agree to join us.

如蒙加盟, 我等荣幸之至。

Today the Queen honoured us with/by her presence.

今天我们荣幸地得到女王的光临。

- ⑤ We must work, and above all we must believe in ourselves.

(1) above all 译为“首要的是”。

- 如 We should work hard, and above all we should make full use of our time.

我们应该努力学习, 而首要的是我们要充分利用时间。

(2) believe in 译为“信任; 信仰”, 而 believe 译为“相信(某人的话)”。



如 I believe him but still he isn't a person to believe in.

我相信他的话,不过他还是一个不能信赖的人。

Do you believe in fairies?

你相信神话吗?

believe in 还常用于 believe in doing sth. 这一结构中,译为“相信价值/意义”。

如 He believes in taking plenty of exercises.

他相信进行充分的锻炼是有意义的。

Kooris do not believe in owning possessions or land.

古利人不相信拥有财产和土地这回事。

① Polonium is used to set off a nuclear bomb.

set off 译为“使爆炸;引爆”。

如 An explosion was set off by the burning gas.

燃烧的煤气引起了爆炸。

They set off fireworks as soon as it got dark.

他们天一黑就燃放爆竹。

set off 还有“导致”,“引起”,“出发”等意思。

如 His remarks set off a heated discussion.

他的话引起了激烈的讨论。

When will he set off for London?

他何时动身去伦敦?

② Scientists soon discovered that it could be used as a cure for cancer.

(1) cure 在句中用做可数名词,译为“治疗方法;药方”;也可用做不可数名词,意思是“治愈;治疗”。

如 Her cure took six weeks.

她的病六周才痊愈。

He has tried all sorts of cures, but he is still ill.

他试了各种药方,但仍无效。

Have scientists found any cure for SARS so far?

科学家们有没有找到治愈“非典”的方法?

(2) cure 还可用做及物动词,译为“治愈;纠正(毛病等)”,常用于 cure... of 这一结构中。

如 The medicine will cure you of your cough.

这药会治好你的咳嗽。

His army life has cured him of his laziness.

他的部队生活改掉了他懒惰的坏毛病。

⑩ Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood.

(1) to work with 在句中作状语,与 radioactive matter 有动宾关系,因而介词 with 不可省。

⑪ The music is pleasant to listen to.

这音乐听起来很宜人。

He is easy to get along with

他这人很容易相处。

(2) have effect on 意为“对……有影响。”

⑫ The advertising campaign didn't have much effect on sales.

广告大战并没对销售产生什么影响。

Loud noise has a bad effect on hearing.

噪音对听力有很坏的影响。

### 3. 语法一点通

#### 定语从句

定语从句可分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。引导定语从句的关系代词有:that, which, who, whom, whose, as; 关系副词有:when, where, why。定语从句的引导词在引导定语从句的同时,均在定语从句中充当句子成分:关系代词作主语、宾语、表语或定语,作宾语时可省略;关系副词作状语,一般不省略。1.

He is a man who (that) means what he says. 他是一个说话算数的人。

2. He is no longer the simple-minded man that he was five years ago.

他已不再是五年前那个头脑简单的他了。

3. The young man with whom I traveled could speak perfect English.

同我一起旅行的那个年轻人英语说得非常棒。

4. The Heavenly Lake, which is one of the world famous scenic spots, is on Tianshan Mountain.

天池是世界名胜之一,位于天山之上。

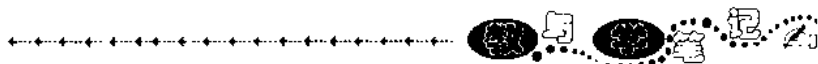
5. There are 20 students in this class, whose backgrounds are different.

这个班有二十名学生,他们的背景各不相同。

6. The book-store where his sister works is the largest one in Nanjing.

他姐姐所工作的那家书店是南京最大的书店。





7. I don't know the reason why he didn't come to the meeting yesterday morning.

我不知道他昨天早晨为什么没来开会。

8. I don't like the way (that/in which) he did it.

我不喜欢他做这件事的方式。

9. Such books as I have read are classical works.

我所读过的书都是些经典著作。

10. He didn't have any hope of success, as she knew.

正如她所知道的,他没有任何成功的希望。

### 解析金钥匙

1. I felt most angry about the way \_\_\_\_\_ I've been treated.  
A. that                  B. which                  C. where                  D. how

**解析** 答案:A。此题是定语从句 先行词是 the way, 故选 A。

2. There is no rule \_\_\_\_\_ has exceptions.  
A. which                  B. but                  C. that                  D. what

**解析** 答案:B。这是一个由 but 引导的定语从句, but 相当于 that/which...not。此句的意思为“每一个规律都有它的例外”。but 引导定语从句时, 其先行词也可是人。

3. The British are not so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case in other countries.  
A. as                  B. what                  C. so                  D. that

**解析** 答案:A。此题是非限制性定语从句, 关系代词 as 修饰前面整个句子, 译为“正如”。

4. Whenever I met him, \_\_\_\_\_ was fairly frequent, \_\_\_\_\_ I liked his sweet and hopeful smile.  
A. that; that                  B. which; /                  C. it; that                  D. it; so

**解析** 答案:B。这是双重复合句, 由 whenever 引导的时间状语从句后又跟了一个由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句, which 指代 I met him 这件事。

5. The house, \_\_\_\_\_ was destroyed in the terrible fire, has been repaired.  
A. the roof of which                  B. which roof