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2003全新版
宋伯涛 总主编

北京朗曼教学与研究中心教研成果

宋伯涛 总主编

本丛书英语听力部分由高考英语听力配音者

Paul Denman 和 Catherine Marsden 朗读

中学英语



高三英语同步讲解与测试(上)

宋伯涛 主编

天津人民出版社



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本套丛书针对中学现行教材及最新考试题型，结合基础知识、重点难点及各专题编写而成，既有理论指导，又有同步测试，既有解题指导，又有热线答疑，条理清晰，层次分明，分析透彻，内容丰富，集领悟、理解、分析、判断等思维活动于一体，具有较强的实用性和指导性，旨在开拓学生的解题思路，提高学生综合运用知识的能力。本中心愿与全国广大师生携手共勉，切磋探讨，共同研究，建立友谊。

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(上 册)

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再版前言

国家基础教育课程改革启动至今已近两年,义务教育《课程标准》的实施范围正在逐步扩大,新的教育理念被越来越多的教育工作者和社会人士所接受,我国基础教育事业正经历着一次深刻的变革。这个变革的核心,对于教师来说,就是改变角色定位;对于学生来说,就是变革学习方式。本着这样的精神,同时为了适应课程改革深入发展的需要,今年再版时,我们在广泛征求专家、教师、学生和家长意见的基础上,对本书作了较大程度的修改。

本书每单元设置如下几个栏目:

【重点难点讲解】按照源于教材又高于教材的原则编写,力求对各单元的各知识点逐个进行讲解,分析和指导,根据知识点的重要程度和疑难程度在讲解上有所侧重,详略分明,并经常提出值得注意的情况,以帮助学生在使用英语时避免错误。本书根据相同知识点在不同语言环境中出现的不同地方,在讲解的侧重和处理的方式上不尽相同,这有利于读者全面了解和掌握。本书提供了较为丰富的例句,注重多种表达和联想思维,旨在帮助学生丰富语言知识和提高表述能力。

【典题欣赏】提供一定数量的典型例题和题解,以指导学生学会对题的理解和分析,弄通弄懂为什么对,为什么错,怎样才对,从而提高解题能力。

【听力测试】提供一套高考仿真题,聘请为高考英语听力配音的外籍语言专家 Paul Denman 和 Catherine Marsden 朗读,旨在帮助学生熟悉英美人纯真的语音语调和说话方式,从而提高听说的模仿能力。试题内容尽量靠近所熟悉的单元内容,旨在听说方面有效巩固所学知识。本套听力试题每年更换一次,以求新颖独特,丰富听说语言环境。

【同步测试】所编试题以中档及中高档题为主,具有一定的思维性,理解性,分析性,综合性强,尽量多地反映单元所

学内容,知识覆盖面广,信息量大。

【答案与提示】提供参考答案并给予必要的提示和点拨,以指导对较难题的理解和分析,帮助学生解决问题。

本书旨在帮助全国广大中学师生把握新教材体系,深刻理解并掌握新教材内容,培养并提高实践及运用能力。本书讲解细致,分析透彻,层次分明,条理清晰,内容丰富,对掌握教材重点、难点、疑点以及各知识点,对培养并提高理解、分析、判断、领悟、思考以及解决问题的能力具有极强的实用性和指导性。

作者在编写过程中,力求讲解教材全部内容,信息量大,知识覆盖面广,做到精讲精析,讲解透彻且具有深度,辨析清晰细致,讲解分析方法新颖独到,与众不同,别具一格,不落窠臼。

学习《课程标准》,更新教育观念,有一个不断深入的过程;课程改革的实施,也需要不断地探索和积累。本书此次修订正是学习《课程标准》,改革教学内容和方法的一个具体的落实。希望我们的努力能给老师和同学们的教学活动带来切实而有效的帮助,虽然我们兢兢业业,勉力为之,但因水平有限,难免有错漏之处,诚望批评指正,以利再版时修改和完善。

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宋伯涛

2003 年 6 月于北师大

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Unit 1 Madame Curie

第一单元 居里夫人



Part 1 Language Points 重点难点讲解

1. conference 和 meeting

conference 是指就某一或某些问题交换观点的正式会议或定期会议；meeting 是最通用的名词，通常指讨论，安排事情或工作的事务性会议；而 party 是指娱乐性的“宴会”、“茶会”或“舞会”等。

① The teachers are having a meeting to decide who will go to the Teaching Conference to be held in Beijing.

老师们正在开会讨论谁将去北京参加教学学术会议。

② The children are going to have a party to celebrate Wang Dong's birthday.

孩子们将搞一个聚会来庆祝王东的生日。

2. have something (nothing) to do with

to have something (nothing) to do with 意思是“与…有(无)关”，= be connected with. 例如：

① At school the boy often asked a lot of questions that had nothing to do with his lessons.

上学时，这个孩子常问许多与功课无关的问题。

② The accident had nothing to do with the road conditions. It was because he was driving too fast.

这场事故与道路状况无关，是因为他开车太快。

③ The crash of the plane had something to do with the weather.

飞机失事与天气有关。

④ Do you have anything to do with that case?

你与那件案子有关系吗？

【注】这一短语中 something，也可用 nothing, much, a lot, a little, little 等词语替换，表示不同程度的关系。What he said and what he did had nothing to do with what had already happened. 他的所说所为与所发生的毫无关系。You have to prove yourself to be innocent,



that is, you had nothing to do with the murder.你必须证实自己无罪,也就是说,你与凶杀案无关。

3. sure 与 certain

▲ sure 常用在连系动词之后,后接 of 或 about 引导的介词短语或直接跟不定式短语,也可以接从句,作“确信”、“有把握”解释。如:

- ① Do you feel quite sure of that?
你对那事很有把握吗?
- ② He was not sure about two things: the grammar and some of the idioms.
他对语法和某些成语这两方面没有把握。
- ③ I think the answer is right but I'm not so sure about it.
我想这答案是对的,但我没有把握。
- ④ Smith is a good man for the job, but I'm not so sure about Robinson.
史密斯干这工作很合适,但对罗宾逊我无把握。
- ⑤ I'm not sure when the concert will be held.
我不能肯定音乐会在什么时候开。
- ⑥ I'm sure that I know nothing about the matter.
我真的对这事一无所知。
- ⑦ He isn't sure when to leave Beijing.
何时离开北京,他还说不定。
- ⑧ She isn't sure whether to stay in New York next month.
下月是否留在纽约,她还不能肯定。

【注】sure 接不定式时,其不定式的逻辑主语应与句子主语一致,如句⑦⑧;若不定式的逻辑主语与句子主语不一致,则 sure 后多接从句,如句⑤。

【注】sure 与 certain 的意思基本相同,但 sure 强调主语的心理状态,指主语心中无疑或十分确信、有把握,着重于人的内心世界;而 certain 着重说明有肯定的理由和证据使人相信或确信,强调内心世界之外的证据。如:

- ⑨ I'm quite certain the bridge is safe.
我确信这座桥是安全的。
- ⑩ He was sure that the manager must have read the letter.
他坚信经理一定看过了那封信。

【注】当主语是人时, sure 和 certain 常可替换,意思相差不大,但由于 sure 多表示人的内心世界,故其主语只能是人,且不能用来形容事件,所以当主语是表示事件的名词或代词时,或主语是 it 时,只能用 certain。如:



- ⑪ It isn't quite certain whether he will be present at the meeting.

他能否出席会议,尚不能十分肯定。

- ⑫ Is it quite certain or is it not yet decided?

是定下来了还是没有决定呢?

- ⑬ It is now certain that he won the election.

现在可以肯定他在选举中获胜。

- ⑭ It's almost certain that the government will lose the next election.

几乎可以肯定现政府会在下次选举中输掉。

▲ make sure 意为“弄清楚”、“一定要”、“保证做到”,与 make certain 意思相同。如:

- ⑮ I only came to make sure that everything was all right.

我只是来弄清楚是否一切都无问题。

- ⑯ Have you made certain of the time of the train?

火车开车时间你搞清楚了吗?

- ⑰ Make certain/sure that the windows are shut before you leave the room.

出门之前一定要注意把窗子关好。

- ⑱ Make sure you get there in time.

一定要准时到达那里。

▲ 请注意 be sure /certain to do sth. 与 be sure/certain of doing sth. 的差异。前者表示主语肯定会做某事,后者则意为主语觉得有把握做某事,但他的这种想法有可能是错的,换言之,前者讲的是客观上将发生什么事,而后者讲的是主语主观上的思想状态。试比较:

- ⑲ Our football team is sure to win.

我们足球队肯定会赢。

- ⑳ Before the football match, we felt quite sure of winning, but after the first five minutes, we began to lose heart.

足球赛开始前,我们感到很有把握赢,但五分钟后,我们开始失去信心了。

▲ sure 与 certain 的副词分别是 surely 和 certainly,但两者意思大不相同。试比较下列句子:

- ㉑ Surely that's Mary over there? I thought she was still in New York.

那边想必是玛丽吧?我还以为她仍在纽约呢!

- ㉒ That's certainly Mary over there.

那边肯定是玛丽。

- ㉓ "Is it tonight that we are going out?"

"No, tomorrow, surely?"



“是不是今天晚上我们要出去?”“不是,是明天,没错吧?”

- ② He will certainly die if you don't get a doctor.

如果你不去请医生,他肯定会死的。

【注】从以上例句可以看出,说话者用 *certainly* 往往意思非常肯定;用 *surely* 虽表司相信,但又感到惊奇,或难以相信。当然, *surely* 在美国英语中也用来表示乐于赞同,这只能根据句子上下文的意思来决定。

【注】关于 *make sure*, *be sure* 和 *for sure* 的区别详见《中学英语 1+1》高二下册第 20 单元。

4. How did you find the talk this morning?

你觉得今天上午的报告怎么样?

How do you find ... 意为“你觉得...怎么样?”,一般用来征求对方对某人或某事的看法或意见,回答是在 *find* 后面跟形容词类的词作宾补,或直接用一个形容词作简略回答即可。如:

- ① “How did you find Mr Johnson?”

“(I found him) Honest and modest.”

“你觉得约翰逊先生这个人怎样?”“我觉得他诚实谦虚。”

- ② “How did you find the football match last night?”

“(I found it) Very exciting.”

“你觉得昨晚的足球赛怎么样?”“非常激动人心。”

【注】有关与本句型类似的其他用法详见《中学英语 1+1》高二下册第 18 单元。

5. 动词 *doubt* 的一些常见用法

▲ 动词 *doubt* 意为“怀疑”、“不信”、“拿不准”,其后通常接名词和动词的 -ing 形式,也可以接宾语从句,但不能接动词不定式。如:

- ① Do you think him fit for the job? —No, I doubt it.

你认为他胜任这项工作吗? —我不信。

- ② I don't doubt that John will come on time.

我毫不怀疑约翰会准时到来。

- ③ He says he can cure me but I still doubt him.

他说他能治好我的病,但我还是不相信他。

- ④ Nor do we doubt being able to finish in time.

我们也未对能否及时完成这一点怀疑过。

▲ *doubt* 后可接介词 *of* 引起的短语。如:

- ⑤ They have never doubted of success.

他们从未对取得成功有什么怀疑。

6. *fun* 一词的用法