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许多人抱怨自己的记忆力不好，却无人抱怨自己的判断力不佳

一场持续数年的畅销风暴

全日制普通高级中学教科书（试验修订本·必修）配套辅导书

最新高三英语手册

高三英语自学辅导大全

丛书主编 王迈迈 本册主编 陈松林 扈华唯

一书在手 别无他求



人民教育出版社英语室 张献臣 审定

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



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Foreword 序

人民教育出版社英语室 张献臣

王

迈进中学英语系列丛书是一套深受中学生喜爱的好书。这套丛书的作者都是中学英语教学教研一线的中坚力量,其中包括原湖北省教研室中学英语学科负责人陈松林先生、黄冈市英语教研员蒋辉明先生、宜昌市英语教研员徐启富先生、荆州市英语教研员王石林先生、孝感市英语教研员左唯英先生、原黄冈中学英语特级教师杨方正先生等,另外还有一些外籍专家也为这套丛书的出版做出了巨大贡献。

一套中学英语系列丛书要想得到广大读者的认可,成为畅销品牌,首先要有一种全心全意为读者朋友服务的思想,急他们之所急,想他们之所想。其次,一流的作者队伍则是这套丛书走向成功的可靠保证。这些英语教学专家常年奋斗在中学英语教学、科研的第一线,既深知中学生英语学习的实际困难和实际需求,又有新的教学理念和教学方法,能引领中学英语教学改革的方向和潮流。有这样的指导思想,用这样的作者队伍,打造出一种高质量的畅销品牌应该是情理之中的事。

2003年7月于北京

Preface

前言

《最新高三英语手册》(上)是人民教育出版社高三英语(上)的配套辅导用书。本书的主旨是:力求体现以人为本、以学生为中心的思想,一切从学生的实际情况出发,充分考虑同学们在英语学习过程中遇到的各种困难,尽量为同学们节省宝贵的时间,提高学习效率。

本书每单元由如下栏目组成:

- 一、**课文、译文、疑难详解同步对照编排。**为了使同学们听课与老师授课更有效地同步跟进,我们不仅把课文和译文对照编排,而且把课文重难点详解也与课文分左右同步编排,尽可能方便同学们学习,尽量节省同学们的宝贵时间,最大限度地提高学习效率。
- 二、**本单元高考热点归纳与拓展。**把日常的英语学习和重大的考试结合起来,是本书的又一特色。高考热点通过对历年高考有影响的正式考题进行分析、归纳和拓展,使同学们对高考有更深的体验和认识,以保证大家在未来的考试中立于不败之地。
- 三、**本单元生词详解。**词汇是语言的基础,学习英语必须过好词汇关。本栏目针对大纲要求,对每单元出现的重点生词,不仅进行详细解答,还帮助同学们总结记忆方法,提供相关短语,并尽可能给出典型的例句,让同学们通过句子学习生词。
- 四、**易混易错词语辨析。**随着英语学习的深入,同学们遇到的同义词语越来越多,正是这些词语之间的某种同义,增加了学习英语的难度,使得大家在各种交际场合,在各类考试中频频出错。因此,我们在本栏目中对这些易错易混词语进行比较分析,帮助同学们弄清这些词语在不同语言环境中的真正含义。
- 五、**本单元课本练习参考答案。**每单元课后的练习一律附有参考答案,供学生自测之用。
- 六、**最新黄冈达标试卷。**本书每单元之后,都有一套黄冈高标准的单元检测题,其题型,题量和要求均与高考一致。此外,全书另设一套黄冈期中诊断测试卷和一套期末质量检测卷。这些试卷均由黄冈地区的重点中学提供。
- 七、**黄冈达标试卷答案与详解。**本栏目分为两部分:A为听力答案和录音文字材料;B为笔试部分的答案与详解。这些答案与详解也由黄冈地区的重点中学提供。

总之,我们衷心希望本书能够成为所有中学生的知心朋友。我们真诚地欢迎同学们提出宝贵意见。我们的地址是:武汉市洪山区楚雄大道 268 号 武汉现代外国语言文学研究所 邮编:430070 电话:027-87294902 87381029

同学们还可以通过以下方式和我们交流:

1. 语音聊天室(全天候开放),并提供每周一次的王迈迈老师语音在线讲座。
2. BBS 论坛(全天候开放),还可以在“课后提问”专区向王迈迈老师提问。
3. 通过王迈迈老师答疑专用信箱(support@wmmenglish.com)和王迈迈老师联系。

如果这些能对同学们有所帮助,我们会感到非常欣慰。

编者
2003.7

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UNIT 1

Madame Curie

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Part One 最新课文辅导部分



一、课文译文和疑难详解(对照编排)

Lesson 1



1. Dialogue

对话

课文译文

Four doctors are at a medical conference.
四位医生在一次医学讨论会上。

A: Which speech are you going to listen to this afternoon?

A: 今天下午你要去听哪个报告?

B: I haven't decided. There's a talk on cancer that might be quite in-

B: 我还没有决定, 有一个关于癌症的报告应该很有趣,

interesting, so perhaps I'll go to that.

也许我会去听那个。

A: Has it got anything to do with your present research?

A: 它与你目前的研究有关吗?

B: No. It has nothing to do with it at all.

B: 没有, 一点关系都没有。

C: I'm not sure whether to go to the one about accidents.

C: 我还没有决定是否去听那个有关事故的报告。

D: It's Dr Stone, isn't it? She's usually good.

D: 是斯通博士的(报告), 是吗? 她一向都很棒的。

C: Perhaps I'll go to that one.

C: 也许我会去听那个。

D: ¹ How did you find the talk this morning?

D: 今天早上的报告你觉得怎么样?

A: Very disappointing. Maybe it was useful for some people,

A: 非常令人失望。也许它对某些人有用,

疑难详解

① How did you find the talk this morning? 今天上午的报告你觉得怎么样?

动词 find 原来作“找到、发现”解,但在“How do you find...?”的一句中,“find”的意思是“你对……觉得怎么样?”,用以征求对方对某事的看法或意见。

— How do you find the book? 你觉得这本书怎么样?

— I find it very interesting. 我觉得很有意思。



but it wasn't for me. I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year.
但对我一点用都没有。我都怀疑他明年是否还能来做报告。

D: I'm not sure that this conference is as good as last year's.

D: 我觉得今年的讨论会没有去年的好。

A: ² No, I'm sure it's not.

A: 是的,肯定没有。

B: Which speech are you going to?

B: 但要去听哪个报告?

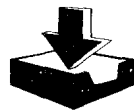
D: I'm not going to any. I need some fresh air, so I'm going out for a walk.

D: 我哪一个都不去,我要出去散散步,呼吸新鲜空气。

B: Have fun.

B: 玩得愉快!

² No, I'm sure it's not. 是的,肯定没有。
sure 在这里用作表语,意为“确信的,有把握的”等。



Lesson 2

2. Reading comprehension 阅读理解

MADAME CURIE (1) 居里夫人(一)

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。

Marie Curie was born in Polan, on November 7th, 1867. When she was young, she became interested in physics and read as many books as she could on the subject. At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland, so Marie was determined to go to Paris and study there. She arrived in Paris in 1891. She had very little money to live on, ate very little and was always cold in winter. There was a small fire in her room, but she had to carry coal up six floors and wear an overcoat in her small room to keep warm. ³ She succeeded in taking a first-class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris. After graduation she took another degree in mathematics. In 1895 she married Pierre Curie, a very bright scientist who was teaching at the School of Physics and Industrial Chemistry at Paris. Marie started to do research, even though she had very little equipment and no money. Not long before another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays, so Marie decided to study this area for her doctor's degree. She gave these rays a new name "radioactive". One day she made an important discovery. ⁴ There was a certain mineral which was even more radioactive than uranium. Therefore, she decided, but it wasn't for me. I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year.

玛丽亚·居里于1867年11月7日出生于波兰。她年轻时对物理很感兴趣,阅读了有关物理学方面的书籍。当时在波兰,妇女是不允许进大学的,因此,玛丽亚决定去巴黎学习。她于1891年搬到巴黎。她的生活费很少,吃的很少,冬天经常挨饿受冻。房间里只有一盆小火,而她还必须把煤搬上六楼,在她那间小房里,她得披上大衣来保暖。

她顺利地取得了一级物理学学位。毕业后她又取得了数学学位。1895年她同位聪明的科学家皮埃尔·居里结了婚。皮埃尔当时在理化学院教书,这期间玛丽亚开始了研究工作,尽管当时设备很少又无经费。不久以前,另外有位科学家发现过铀元素放出射线的现象。于是玛丽亚便决定在这方

面进行研究,以获取博士学位。她给这种射线取了一个新名字,叫“放射性”。有一天,她获得了一个重要的发现。有一种矿物,它具有的放射性甚至比铀还强。于是她断定,

她顺利地取得了一级物理学学位。毕业后她又取得了数学学位。1895年她同位聪明的科学家皮埃尔·居里结了婚。皮埃尔当时在理化学院教书,这期间玛丽亚开始了研究工作,尽管当时设备很少又无经费。不久以前,另外有位科学家发现过铀元素放出射线的现象。于是玛丽亚便决定在这方

3 She succeeded in getting a first-class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris. 到巴黎两年后,她顺利地取得了一级物理学学位。

succeed 是“成功、获得成功”的意思,后常跟 in 引起的短语,构成“succeed in sth. /doing sth.”结构。

He didn't succeed in his first experiments. 他头几次实验均未成功。

The Curies succeeded in discovering polonium in 1898. 居里夫妇1898年成功地发现了钋。

④ There was a certain mineral which was even more radioactive than uranium. 有一种矿物,它具有的放射性甚至比铀还强。

本句中形容词比较级前用了副词 even, 加强比较的语气和程度。比较级前根据语气程度,可用 many, much, no, any, rather, far, still, even, a little, a lot 等表程度的词修饰,但注意不用 very, quite, fairly 等修饰。例如: The price of the skirt is quite higher than that expected.

此句 quite 就属错用,可用 much, rather 来代替。请看下面正确的例句:

The next day they got to a far bigger forest than the first one. 第二天他们到了一个比第一个森林大得多的森林。

Let's work harder to win still greater success. 让我们更努力地工作去取得更大的成功。

it must contain some other matter that no one had yet discovered. ⁵ In 1898 1898年

这种矿物里必定含有某种未曾被人们发现的物质。 she discovered the first of these new radioactive minerals, which she named 她发现了第一批这种新的放射性矿物。

为了纪念她的祖国——波兰,她把这种矿物取名为钋(Polonium),并写了一篇关于钋的 research paper. 研究论文。

From then on, Marie and Pierre worked together on their research. 从那以后,玛丽亚和皮埃尔就一道从事研究工作了。

⁶ They devoted all their hours to working in their laboratory. As months went 他们把全部时间投入了实验室工作。 时间一个月一

by, the work seemed endless. Marie described her thoughts 个月地过去了,而他们的工作似乎并无止境。玛丽亚曾经用这样的文

in words much like this: "Life is not easy for any of us. We must work, and a- 字表述过她的思想: "对于我们中的任何一个人来说,生活都是不容易

bove all we must believe in ourselves. We must 的。我们必须工作,尤其重要的是我们必须对自己有信心。我们应该

believe that each one of us is able to do something well, and that, when we 相信,我们每一个人都能把某件事情办好; 而且,当我们发

discover what this something is, we must work hard at it until we succeed." 现这事情是什么时候,我们就必须努力干下去,直到成功为止。"

One evening in 1902 as she was sitting with Pierre at home, she said to 1902年的一个晚上,她和皮埃尔坐在家休息,她对皮埃

him, "let's go down to the laboratory again." It was nine o'clock and they 尔说: "咱们再去实验室一下吧," 这时已经是九点了,就在

had been there only two hours before. They put on their overcoats and went 两个小时前他们还在实验室里。 他们披上大衣就向实验室

down to the laboratory. As they opened the door on the ground floor, Marie 走去。 当他们打开一楼的门时, 玛丽

said, "Don't light the lamps. Look!" On the laboratory bench was a glass 亚说: "别开灯。 你瞧!" 实验室的板凳上放着一个玻璃器

container from which came a tiny soft light. It was what they had been working 皿,从中发出一种微弱的光。 这就是他们一直辛勤劳动、致

so hard to find: pure radium. 致以求的东西: 纯镭。

The matter that the Curies had discovered was radium. It looked like ordi- 居里夫妇所发现的物质就是镭, 看起来它就像普

nary salt, but was one million times more radioactive than uranium. Its 通的食盐一样,而它的放射性却比铀要大一百万倍。 它

rays could go through every mineral except lead. In 1903 Marie received her 的放射线可以穿透除铅以外的所有其它矿物质。由于她在放射性物质

doctor's degree for her study on radioactive matter. Altogether, between 1899 方面的研究,玛丽亚于1903年获得了博士学位。在1899年到1904年

and 1904 she and Pierre wrote 34 articles about their work. Marie Curie never 之间,她和皮埃尔就他们的研究工作写了34篇论文。玛丽亚·居里决

made money out of her research. ⁷ She refused to treat these new discoveries 不通过研究来赚钱。 她不同意把这些新发现看作是属于自己的

as though they belonged to her, and instead shared all her knowledge with the 自己的东西, 而是献出自己的全部知识,与整个科学

whole scientific world. 界共享。

5 In 1898 she discovered the first of these radioactive minerals which she named "polonium" in honour of her motherland—Poland. 1898年她发现了第一批这种新的放射性矿物,并把这种矿物取名为“钋”,以纪念她的祖国——波兰。

介词短语 in honour of sb. / sth. 作“为了纪念某人/某事”解,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。

A memorial meeting was held in honour of Dr. Bethune. 举行了追悼会以纪念白求恩医生。

A dinner was given in honour of the delegation. 为代表团举行了一次宴会。

6 They devoted all their hours to working in their laboratory. 他们把全部时间投入到实验室工作。

动词短语 devote... to... 意思是“专心致志于……”,短语中 to 是介词,后接名词或动名词。

She devoted all her life to scientific work. 她把她的一生献给了科学工作。

He devoted every effort to helping the disabled people. 他竭尽所能帮助残疾人。

Jenny devoted part of her time to studying history. 珍妮用部分时间学习历史。

7 She refused to treat their new discoveries as though they belonged to her. 她不同意把这些新发现看作是属于自己的东西。

as though = as if 的意思是“好像、仿佛”,引导方式状语从句,从句常用虚拟的语气。

He works in so high spirits as though he never knew tiredness. 他工作兴致如此高,就好像从不知道疲劳似的。

He gave the order as if he were their leader. 他发布命令,就像他是他们的领导。

He speaks as if he had been there. 他这样说,好像他已经去过那里。

They talked as though they had been good friends. 他们这样交谈,就像他们从前是好朋友。

Lesson 3



1. Reading comprehension 阅读理解

MADAME CURIE (2) 居里夫人(二)

Polonium and radium were important discoveries. Polonium is used to set off a nuclear bomb. Radium, because of its powerful radioactive rays, can go deep into the human body. Scientists soon discovered that it could be used as a cure for cancer. In 1903 Marie and Pierre Curie were given the Nobel Prize for Physics.

钋和镭都是重要的发现。钋用来引爆核弹。镭具有很强的放射性，能深入到人的肌体。科学家很快就发现它可以用来治疗癌症。1903年玛丽亚和皮埃尔被授予诺贝尔物理学奖。

However, there is also a disadvantage which was not discovered for many years. ⁸ *Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood.* Pierre and Marie noticed that after years of working with radioactive matter their bodies ached and their hands suffered too. In fact, radium not only damaged their health but also made the laboratory equipment with which they were working radioactive. Three of the Curies' notebooks were considered to be too radioactive to touch seventy-five years after they were written. In 1906 Pierre died in a road accident. Marie was deeply shocked by Pierre's death, but was determined to go on working. Soon after the accident, she was given Pierre's post at the University of Paris as head of the Physics Department. So Marie Curie became the first woman in France to be a university professor. In 1911 she received a second Nobel Prize for her research, the first person in the world to receive two Nobel prizes.

然而，还有一个多年未被发现的不利之处。从事放射性物质工作是危险的，因为它对血液有不良影响。皮埃尔和玛丽亚都注意到，从事多年研究放射性物质工作以后，他们都感到身体疼痛，手也受到了伤害。事实上，镭不仅损害了他们的健康，而且还使他们工作的实验设备也都具有放射性了。居里夫人写过的三个笔记本，在经过75年后，还被认为具有太强的放射性而不能触摸。

1906年皮埃尔死于一场车祸。皮埃尔的逝世使玛丽亚极为震惊，但是，她仍然决心继续工作。在事故发生不久之后，玛丽亚被授予皮埃尔的职位，在巴黎那所大学里任物理系主任，于是玛丽亚成为法国任大学教授的第一位女大学士。1911年由于她的研究，她再次获得诺贝尔奖，成为世界上第一位两次诺贝尔奖的获得者。

After the First World War Madame Curie travelled to the USA, where she was received by the President and given a gram of radium for her future work. There were soon two Radium Institutes in the world, one in Paris and one in Warsaw. Marie was invited to many countries to give speeches about her work. For the last ten years of her life she was almost blind. The radium which she had worked for many years had caused blindness and illness and finally a disease of the blood. She died in Paris at the age of 66.

第一次世界大战后，居里夫人旅行去美国，受到了总统的接见，并被赠予一克镭，以供她今后工作之用。不久，世界上就有了两个镭研究所，一个在巴黎，一个在华沙。玛丽亚应邀去许多国家讲学，谈她的研究工作情况。在她生命的最后十年里，她几乎是失明了。她多年从事研究的镭使她失明了，生病了。最后还得了血液病。她在巴黎去世，享年66岁。

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(8) *Radioactive matter is dangerous to work with because it has a bad effect on the blood.* 从事放射性物质工作是危险的，因为它们对血液有不良的影响。

1) 注意句中中介词 with 不可少，还原不定式应是 work with radioactive matter.

During that period they had only a small and cold room to live in. 在那段时间内，他们只有一间小而寒冷的房子居住。

Please pass me a pen to write with. 请递给我一支笔写字。

2) have effect on 表示“对……产生影响”，如：

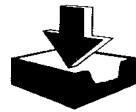
Loud noises have a bad effect on hearing. 高噪音对听力有很大的影响。

The sudden change of weather may have some effect on his health. 天气的突然变化可能对他的健康产生影响。



Today she is remembered and admired as a scientist. But she is also remembered for her determination and courage, her willingness to share her knowledge, her interest in women's rights, and her medical service during the war.

今天,她作为科学家,受到了人们的纪念和赞赏。人们怀念她的还有她的决心和勇气,他们愿意分享她的知识,她对妇女权利关心,以及她在战争期间提供的医疗服务。



本单元高考热点归纳与拓展

例 1: Although the working mother is very busy, she still _____ a lot of time to children. (2000 年上海高考题)

A. devotes B. spends C. offers D. provides

简析: 本题主要考查几个短语的搭配。offer, provide 和 spend 分别用于以下结构中: offer sb. sth. (sth. to sb.), provide sth. for sb., spend time (in) doing sth.。而 devote... to... 意为“把……献给……,把……用在……”。词组中的介词 to 后应接名词、代词或动名词。如: Don't devote too much time to amusement. / They devoted all their hours to working in their laboratory. (他们把所有时间都投入到实验室工作中。)常见搭配有①devote oneself (time, one's life, one's effort) to sth. (doing sth.) 致力于/(把时间、毕生、努力)花在……上。②be devoted to... 献身于;喜欢。如: He is devoted to the study of language. (他专心致力于语言研究。)本题后半句意为“她仍然在孩子身上花了不少的时间”。所以答案应是 A。

例 2: Washington, a state in the United States, was named _____ one of the greatest American president.

A. in honor of B. instead of C. in favor of D. by means of (1991 年上海高考题)

简析: 本题旨在区别几个短语的含义。B 项意为“而不是”, C 项意为“支持”, D 项有“凭借”之意, A 项意思是“为了纪念/庆祝……”, 整个句意是“美国的华盛顿州是为了纪念美国历史上一位伟大的总统而命名的”。所以答案是 A。相关的短语还有 do honour to 向……致敬, 如: They put some flowers at the monument to do honour to heroes. / have the honour of doing/ to do sth. 光荣地干某事, 如: I have the honour to teach you English as a teacher.

例 3: Mr. Read made up his mind to devote all he had to _____ some schools for poor children. (2001 年上海春季高考题)

A. set up B. setting up C. have set up D. having set up

简析: 从整体上来说该题是考查词组 devote... to, 我们知道 to 是介词, 因此要接名词、代词或动名词, 句意是“里德先生决心倾其所有为贫困的孩子创办一些学校”。所以应选 B。类似 to 为介词的短语还有: be used to (习惯于), be up to (忙于), belong to (属于), get down to (开始认真做), lead to (导致), look forward to (渴望), pay attention to (注意), stick to (坚持), refer to (提到, 查阅), get close to (接近), turn to (翻到, 求助于)等, 在平常的学习过程中要善于归纳总结, 以便更好的记忆。

例 4: _____ is mentioned above, the number of students in senior high schools is increasing. (1999 年上海高考题)

A. It B. As C. That D. Which

简析: 分析句子结构可知, 该句测试的是定语从句的用法。which 引导的定语从句不能放在主句之前, 不能选 D。C 项 that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。若选 A, 则句子结构应是: It is mentioned above that the number of students in senior high schools is increasing. 原句句意为“如上所提到的, 高中学生的数量一直在增加”。所以答案是 B。as 除了位于句首或句尾指代句子的整体意义引导非限制性定语从句外, 它还可以用在 the same... as 和 such... as 中来引导, 如: This is the same book as I want. / This is not such a book as I want.

例 5. It was an exciting moment for these football fans this year, _____ for the first time in years their team won the World Cup. (2000 年京、皖春季高考题)

A. that B. while C. which D. when

解析: 初看上去, 可能我们对这道题不知如何下手, 实际上, 此句中过多的状语影响了理解题目的连贯性, 我们不妨“化繁为简”, 将句子简化为: It was an exciting moment, _____ their team won the World Cup. 很明显, 此处所缺的应是一个引导非限制性定语从句且作时间状语成分的引导词, 答案无疑是 D。

三、本单元生词详解

1. disappoint [disə'pɔɪnt] vt. 使失望

★ 【例如】 Please don't disappoint me. 请不要让我失望。

★ disappoint 的过去分词形式 disappointed 和现在分词形式 disappointing 常用作表语, 区别是前者主语一般为人, 后者的主语一般为物。如: The weather of this summer has been disappointing. 今年夏天的天气一直令人失望。 I'm disappointed to hear that. 听到这些我感到很失望。

★ 【记忆技巧】 dis-一般作动词前缀, 表否定意义, 如 disappear 消失, discomfort 使不舒适。

★ 【常用词组】 be disappointed at 对……感到失望

2. devote [di'vəʊt] vt. 把……奉献; 把……专用

★ 【例如】 He devoted his life to the study of science. 他献身于科学研究。

★ devote 常和 to 连用, 即 devote... to..., 这里 to 为介词, 后接名词或动名词。如: He devoted most of his time to the work. 他把大部分时间都用在这项工作上。 Mary devoted her life to caring for the sick. 玛丽献身于为病人服务。

★ 【记忆技巧】 同义词比较记忆: dedicate v. 以……奉献

★ 【常用词组】 devote ... to 把……献于

3. succeed [sək'si:d] vi. 成功

★ 【例如】 He succeeded in an examination. 他考试及格了。

★ succeed 为不及物动词, 故后不直接接 an examination。succeed in, successful in 都表示“在……方面成功或胜利”, 主语一般都是人。区别是前者表示动作或状态, 后者表状态, 并且须借助于连系动词 be 或 prove 等才能作谓语。如: You will succeed in your efforts. 你的努力会取得成功。 He proved successful in finishing the task. 他成功地完成了任务。

★ 【记忆技巧】 和名词 success 进行比较记忆, 注意二者词形上的区别。

★ 【常用词组】 succeed in (doing) sth. 做……成功

4. in honour of 为了向……表示敬意, 为了纪念……

★ 【例如】 A farewell party was held in honour of the musician. 为这位音乐家举行了一个欢送会。

★ 注意 honour 此用法。如: It is my pleasure to read the text in honour of the great man. 我很荣幸地拜读了为纪念这位伟人而写的文章。

5. cure [kjʊə] vt. & n. 治疗; 痊愈

★ 【例如】 The pill will cure your headache. 这药丸能治好你的头痛。

★ cure 和 heal 都有“治疗”的意思。区别是 cure 用于治疗疾病, 治愈病人, 也可用作名词; heal 多用于伤口、外伤的“治愈”, 不作名词。如: Man has found an effective way to cure the disease. 人类已经找到有效方法来治疗这种病。 The wound is not healed yet. 伤口尚未痊愈。

★ 【记忆技巧】 同义词比较记忆: heal

★ 【常用词组】 cure ... of 治愈, 医治

6. set off 使爆炸;使爆发

* 【例如】The bomb could be set off by the slightest touch. 这个炸弹稍一触动就会爆炸。

* 相关词组 set up 表示“建立”,如:They set up a tent. 他们搭起一个帐篷。set in 表示“开始”。如:Winter has

* set in. 已进入冬季。set out 表示“出发、动身”,如:They will set out for China. 他们将动身到中国去。

四、易混易错词语辨析

1. 辨析 affect 与 effect :

两词都有产生影响的意思,两词相应的名词又都是 effect,但两者有细微的差别。affect 作主语的词一般是物,而不是人,指一物对另一物的客观影响。如:Smoking affects health. 吸烟对健康有害。effect 指蓄意的行为(或方法)产生预期效果,目的性明确,意为“产生、招致”。如:His deeds effected the desired result. 他的行为达到了预期的效果。

2. 辨析 believe 与 believe in :

两词都有“相信”的意思。两者区别为:

① believe 作及物动词,其后可接名词或代词,也可跟从句或带不定式的复合结构。如:He believed that he was true. 他相信他是真的。We believe him to be innocent. 我们相信他是无辜的。

② believe in 中 believe 为不及物动词,与介词 in 组合为及物短语,其后接真理、宗教、原则之类词。表“信奉、信仰、相信”。如:I never believe in God. 我从不相信上帝。

③ believe, believe in 后都可接人的词语,但意思有所不同。I believe him. 我信任他。I believe in him (= I believe what he says). 我相信他说的话。

3. 辨析 admire 与 respect :

两词都表尊重、崇敬,但有差别:

admire 为“钦佩、爱慕”,指对优秀人物的崇敬、钦佩。如:I admire her for her bravery. 我十分钦佩她的勇气。respect 为“尊重”,指对人的行为、品德等的仰慕尊重。如:We should respect the elders. 我们应该尊重长者。Although I didn't agree with them, I respected their opinions. 虽然我不同意,但我尊重他们的观点。

4. 辨析 give off 与 go off :

give off 与 go off 都有“发射”意思,两者差别为:

give off 为及物动词词组,后可直接接宾语。如:The roses gave off a nice smell. 玫瑰花发出香气。而 go off 为不及物性的动词词组。如:The gun went off by accident. 这枪走火了。此外 go off 还有“离去,逃跑;(事情)进行”等意。如:She went off with the money. 她携款而逃。

五、本单元课本练习参考答案



Lesson 1

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I'm not sure if/whether he would be willing to join us. | 8. I haven't decided what place I will go to for my summer holiday. |
| 2. I'm not sure if/whether it will be a fine day tomorrow. | 2. 1. I think it has something to do with your study. |
| 3. I'm not sure if/whether I am going to go to the speech about traffic accidents. | 2. I don't think it has anything to do with the Three Gorges Project. |
| 4. Maybe we need some more bowls for dinner. | 3. Maybe it has something to do with your eyes. |
| 5. Perhaps it (the wet weather) will last a few more days. | 4. I am not sure if/whether it has anything to do with pollution. |
| 6. I'm sure I can pass it (the end-of-term physics exams). | 5. I am sure his speech has something to do with your recent research. |
| 7. The villagers doubt if the polluted river will soon be cleaned. | 6. I doubt if/whether it has anything/something to do with her relatives. |
| | 3. 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C |



Lesson 2

1. interested, on, study, admitted, live, hard, room, wear, winter, succeeded, in, after, married, teaching / working, discovered, which, honour, on, devoted, until, Curies, surprise,

container, radium, like, times, received, on
2. 4 7 2 3 1 5 6 9 8

3. 1. At, to 2. on, on 3. in, of 4. through, except 5. in, in 6. above, in



Lesson 3

2. 1 where 2 which 3 who 4 whose 5 -/whom 6 when 7 why 8 -/ that



Lesson 4

1. 1. goes 2. gone 3. go 4. give 5. give 6. go 7. give 8. give
2. 1. devote 2. succeed 3. discover 4. endless 5. false 6. admire 7. determination 8. post 9. institute 10. debt
3. Madam Curie is a French professor of physics. She was born in Poland in 1867. In 1891 she went to Paris University to study. At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland. When she was studying in Paris, she lived a poor life,

but she worked very hard. In 1895, she married Pierre Curie, and then they worked together on the research into radioactive matter. They discovered two kinds of radioactive matter—polonium and radium. In 1904 she and her husband received a Nobel Prize for Physics. After Mr. Curie died in 1906, she carried on with her research. She received a second Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1911. She became the first scientist in the world to win two Nobel Prizes.

Part Two 最新黄冈试卷部分



六、本单元高考适应性演练

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分30分）

第一节（共5小题，每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

- Where are the speakers?
A. At home. B. At a shop. C. At school.
- What will the man probably do?
A. Have a dinner. B. Clean the table.
C. Read the notebook.
- How long have the speakers been waiting?
A. 30 minutes. B. 1 hour. C. 1.5 hour.
- What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Wait in the corner. B. Take a taxi.
C. Telephone the hotel.
- What does the woman mean?
A. She can help the man.
B. The machine was just repaired.
C. The clerk doesn't like to be troubled.

第二节（共15小题，每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听第6段材料，回答第6至8题。

- Who is the man speaking to?
A. A doctor. B. A hotel manager.
C. A medical receptionist.

- Where is Doctor Anderson now?
A. In the hotel. B. At the hospital.
C. At a conference.
- When can the man see the doctor?
A. This afternoon. B. This evening.
C. Tomorrow morning.
听第7段材料，回答第9至11题。
- When does the woman usually watch TV?
A. After midnight. B. When she is bored.
C. After she has dinner.
- Why was the man unhappy?
A. He lost his meal tickets.
B. The food was terrible.
C. The TV program was boring.
- Why did the man feel even worse?
A. He didn't sleep well.
B. He wasted so much time.
C. The woman had the same problem.

听第8段材料，回答第12至14题。

- What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Friends. B. Workmates.