

与人教版最新教材同步配套

XINGYU

新编

《英语ABC》编写组编

英语ABC

高中三年级〈上〉

浙江大学出版社

走向大学丛书

●高中三年级(上)

英语 A B C

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内容简介

为了加强高中英语教学中的学生实践活动,对高中英语教学过程进行诊断性检查与阶段性评价,我们编写了这本《英语 ABC》,供高中三年级师生第一学期使用。

本书根据《全日制中学英语教学大纲》和高中英语教材的要求,以每一单元的内容为依据,提出各单元的知识和能力教学目标。每单元的练习,既紧扣课文的知识和能力要求,又不囿于课文内容。同时,练习也力求体现高考对学生实际能力的要求。因此,本书和现行教材有很大的同步性,可用作同步练习。由于本书是以每单元为整体呈现练习材料的,故又可用作每单元后的测试,以缩短反馈教学效果的周期,检查学生对每单元教学目标的掌握情况,以利于更有效地提高高中英语教学质量。

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再版前言

在这姹紫嫣红的春天,我社迎来了“高中 ABC 丛书”出版的第十个年头。丛书出版以来,发行量逐年攀升,备受广大师生的关注和青睐。新学期伊始,我社邀请了杭州二中等著名中学的特级教师、高级教师,对“高中 ABC 丛书”进行了全面的改版和修订。

改版后的“高中 ABC 丛书”有如下特点:

1. 内容结构合理 丛书与现行人教版教材密切配合,按章分节编写,由知识要点、例题精析、同步练习及能力测试等板块组成。

2. 注重能力培养 丛书力求贯彻现代教育新理念,以思维训练为焦点,以方法创新为主线,以能力培养为核心。

3. 突出重点难点 题型归纳分类解析,思维激活举一反三,重点内容反复强调,难点之处逐个解决。

4. 题量丰富,试题新颖 丛书通过丰富的试题覆盖所学的知识与技能,在练习设计上注重梯度,并针对不同层次的学生安排 A、B、C 多组题目;试题设计新颖,切中高考重点、热点。

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Unit 1 That must be a record

【知识精要】

语言学习

1. delight

(1)*n.* 高兴;愉快

①with/in delight 高兴地;愉快地

The kids were screaming with delight.

孩子们高兴地尖叫着。

②to sb's delight=to the delight of sb. 使某人高兴的是

To the delight of his proud parents, he has made a full recovery.

使他的父母高兴的是,他完全康复了。

③take delight in (doing) sth. 乐于;爱好

Parents will take delight in teaching their children to walk and talk and so on.

父母亲很乐于教他们的孩子走、说话等诸如此类的事。

(2)*v.* 使高兴;给(某人)乐趣

He is delighting audiences with his wit and humor.

他正在用他的智慧和幽默逗乐观众。

(3)*delighted adj.* 高兴的;愉快的

I'm delighted that we have settled the matter.

我们已经解决了这个问题,我很高兴。

(4)*delightful adj.* 令人愉快的

A simple salad and fresh bread can make a delightful meal.

只要用上简单的色拉和新鲜的面包,就可以做出美味的饭菜来。

2. burst *v.*

(1)爆裂;突然发作

Thousands of gallons of oil flowed into the river when an oil pipeline burst.

油管突然爆裂后,成千上万加仑的油流进了河里。

(2)be bursting with sth. 装满;满是

The shops are bursting with food.

店里装满了食品。

(3)burst into sth. 突然而猛烈地发出或产生出某物

She looked as if she were about to burst into tears.

她看起来好像就要哭了。

(4)burst out 爆发出

Everyone in the room burst out laughing/crying/singing.

房子里的每个人突然笑/哭/唱起来了。

3. 辨析 quiz, test, examination

这三个词都指测试。

(1) quiz 指学校里所进行的小测试。

We have a history quiz every Monday.

每星期一我们都有一次历史测试。

它也可以指问答比赛或游戏。

Three more sat on stools; their eyes fixed on the quiz show.

还有三个坐在凳子上,他们的眼睛盯着智力竞赛节目。

(2) test 指测验,可以指知识性的考试,也可指各种技能测试。

She passed her driving test when she was 17.

她在十七岁时,就通过了驾驶考试。

(3) examination 指考试、测验(笔试或口试),一般指重大的考试。

He's already taken the entrance examinations.

他已经参加过入学考试。

4. 辨析 voyage, journey

这两个词都指旅程。

(1) voyage 指的是海上或空中的旅程。

The voyage from England to India used to take 6 months.

从前由英国航行到印度要六个月。

(2) journey 通常指陆上的旅程。

He is making a journey to the Northwest of China.

他要到中国的西北地区去旅行。

5. 辨析 win, beat, defeat

这三个词都指赢了。

(1) win 所赢得的可以是比赛、游戏、选举、战争等。win 所带的宾语只能是物,即我们只能说“win sth.”。

Who do you think will win the next election?

你看谁会赢得下一届的选举?

(2) beat 所打败的是某人或某队,常用于“beat sb. at/in sth.”结构。

My father used to let me beat him at chess.

我父亲过去总是让我赢棋。

(3) defeat 可以指击败某人或某队,也可以用来表示“使失败,使无法对付”。

It was lack of money, not of effort, that defeated their plan.

就是因为缺少金钱,而不是不努力,才使得他们的计划无法实施。

6. 辨析 whether, if

这两个词都可以用来表示“是否”。

在宾语从句中,当表示“是否”时,他们可以互相替换,但要注意以下只用 whether 而不宜用 if 的情况:

- (1)引导主从句、表语从句、同位语从句等名词性从句;
- (2)引导介词后的宾语从句;
- (3)直接放在 or not 之前;
- (4)动词不定式前。

语法精讲

subject 主语

1. 什么是主语?

主语相当于句子的主题,指明句子讲的是什么,一般是对方已知的信息。

2. 什么成分可以用来作主语?

名词、代词、数词、动名词、不定式和从句都可用来作主语。

Houses are being constructed in every part of the city. (名词作主语)
城里到处在造房子。

He is reading a terribly interesting book. (代词作主语)
他正在读一本非常有趣的书。

Three from seven leaves four. (数词作主语)
七减去三等于四。

Reading is learning, but applying is also learning and the more important kind of learning. (动名词作主语)

阅读是学习,但是应用也是学习,并且它是更加重要的一种学习。

To solve that problem is not easy. (不定式作主语)
要解决那个问题不容易。

What caused the accident is a complete mystery. (从句作主语)
是什么导致了这场事故的发生还完全是个谜。

3. 注意点:

- (1)形容词一般不可以充当名词词组,但是某些形容词,特别是形容人的形容词和表示国籍的形容词,一旦与定冠词搭配便可充当名词词组,此时,它便可以用作主语。

The young should respect the old.

年轻人应该尊重老年人。

The Chinese are a hard-working people.

中国人是勤劳的民族。

- (2)一个动名词(或不定式,或从句)作主语时,谓语用单数形式;两个或以上的动名词(或不定式,或从句)作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。

What he says always doesn't agree with what he does.

他总是言行不一。

- (3)动词不定式(或动名词,或从句)作主语时,也可以使用 it 作形式主语,使得句子看起来比较平衡。

Whether we will go sailing depends on the weather.

=It depends on the weather whether we will go sailing.

我们去不去航海取决于天气情况。

(4)不定式常表示一次具体的或短期的行为,而动名词常表示经常性的、习惯性的行为。

(5)数词作主语时,常把它看作一个整体,故谓语动词常用单数形式。

【能力测试】

专项练习

- When and where to go for the on-salary holiday _____ yet. (2003 春上海卷)
A. are not decided B. have not been decided
C. is not being decided D. has not been decided
- The first use of atomic weapons was in 1945, and their power _____ increased enormously ever since. (2004 上海卷)
A. is B. was C. has been D. had been
- Of the making of good books there is no end; neither _____ any end to their influence on man's lives. (2004 广东卷)
A. there is B. there are C. is there D. are there
- I intended to compare notes with a friend, but unfortunately _____ couldn't spare me even one minute. (2004 重庆卷)
A. they B. one C. who D. it
- I will never know what was on his mind at the time, nor will _____. (2004 江苏卷)
A. anyone B. anyone else C. no one D. no one else
- _____ of the land in that district _____ covered with trees and grass. (2000 上海卷)
A. Two fifth; is B. Two fifth; are C. Two fifths; is D. Two fifths; are
- _____ students are required to take part in the boat race. (2004 浙江卷)
A. Ten strong young Chinese B. Ten Chinese strong young
C. Chinese ten young strong D. Young strong ten Chinese
- I invited Joe and Linda to dinner, but _____ of them came. (2004 北京卷)
A. neither B. either C. none D. both
- The Foreign Minister said, "_____ our hope that the two sides will work towards peace." (2004 北京卷)
A. This is B. There is C. That is D. It is
- George Orwell, _____ was Eric Arthur, wrote many political novels and essays. (2004 北京卷)
A. the real name B. what his real name
C. his real name D. whose real name
- The teacher, with 6 girls and 8 boys of her class, _____ visiting a museum when the earthquake struck. (2004 北京卷)
A. was B. were C. had been D. would be
- _____ is reported in the newspapers, talks between the two countries are making progress. (2004 北京卷)
A. It B. As C. That D. What

13. Helen was much kinder to her youngest son than to the others, _____, of course, made the others envy him. (2004 天津卷)
A. who B. that C. what D. which
14. It is easy to do the repair. _____ you need is a hammer and some nails. (2004 天津卷)
A. Something B. All C. Both D. Everything
15. A modern city has been set up in _____ was a wasteland ten years ago. (2004 天津卷)
A. what B. which C. that D. where
16. It's necessary to be prepared for a job interview. _____ the answers ready will be of great help. (2005 北京卷)
A. To have had B. Having had C. Have D. Having
17. I have many friends, _____ some are businessmen. (2005 全国卷 1)
A. of them B. from which C. who of D. of whom
18. The doctor advised Vera strongly that she should take a holiday, but _____ didn't help. (2005 全国卷 3)
A. it B. she C. which D. he
19. He proved himself a true gentleman and the beauty of his _____ was seen at its best when he worked with others. (2005 上海卷)
A. temper B. appearance C. talent D. character
20. It is pretty well understood _____ controls the flow of carbon dioxide in and out of the atmosphere today. (2003 上海卷)
A. that B. when C. what D. how

综合练习

一、单词拼写

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式(每空限写一词)

- What do you c _____ from the facts?
- As soon as she saw me, she b _____ into tears.
- We are d _____ to have him here with us again.
- The entrance e _____ to high school began on the following Monday.
- He must be c _____; he must not take any unnecessary risk.
- All factories and mines are i _____ by the government officials.
- When I give up my work I shall make a long sea v _____.
- All memory of her childhood f _____ from her mind.
- She a _____ to go on with her work in the house, but she couldn't.
- Those shoes are not s _____ for walking in the country.

二、单项填空

- _____ or not she can win the first is still unknown.
A. If B. Who C. Whether D. When
- The three friends all _____ for the same job.
A. required B. chose C. applied D. referred

13. He published the book in 1980 and it has been popular _____.
A. ever before B. ever since C. since ever D. before ever
14. I hope my teacher will take my recent illness into _____ when judging my examination.
A. regard B. counting C. account D. observation
15. He seldom _____ you in the game, did he?
A. won B. lost C. defeat D. beat
16. He went back to London without _____ any success.
A. obtaining B. realizing C. achieving D. making
17. _____, he doesn't study well.
A. As he is clever B. Clever as he is
C. He is as clever D. As clever he is
18. He bought a ship and was going to make a _____ round the world.
A. trip B. travel C. journey D. voyage
19. You can hardly imagine the difficulty she had _____ enough evidence to prove the case.
A. collected B. to collect C. collecting D. to have collected
20. _____ more and more forests destroyed, some animals are facing the danger of dying out.
A. With B. By C. As D. For
21. We have been out of touch with each other for many years, and I find it difficult to keep _____ of my old friends now.
A. track B. eye C. faith D. mind
22. He is fired only a week after _____.
A. hiring B. hired C. being hired D. hire
23. It was an unforgettable moment for all the citizens this year _____ in 20 years China's women's volleyball team won the Olympic gold medal again.
A. that B. which C. when D. while
24. These story-books are suitable _____ children to read.
A. to B. for C. with D. on
25. The young dancers looked so charming in their beautiful clothes that we took _____ pictures of them.
A. many of B. masses of C. the number of D. a large amount of
26. Every _____ is OK if it justifies the result.
A. mean B. means C. person D. result
27. Let's keep to the point or we _____ any decisions.
A. will never reach B. have never reached
C. never reach D. never reached
28. He came to my class every week, but his attitude _____ he was not really interested in the subject.

- A. expressed B. suggested C. explained D. described
29. Apples are usually sold by _____ weight, and eggs are sometimes sold by _____ dozen.
- A. the; the B. /; the C. the; a D. /; a
30. Their team has won the World Cup six times _____ to date.
- A. in a row B. in a line C. in a chain D. in a column

三、完形填空

Many people who work in London prefer to live outside it, and to go to their offices, factories or schools every day by train, car or bus, even though this 31 they have to get up earlier in the morning and reach 32 late in the evening.

One benefit(好处) of living outside London is 33 houses are 34. Even a small flat in London 35 a garden 36 quite a lot to hire. With the same money, one can get a little house in the country with a garden of 37 own.

Then, in the country one can be 38 from the noise and hurry of the town. 39 one has to get up earlier and spend more time in trains or buses, one can sleep 40 at night, and during weekend and 41 summer evenings, one can enjoy the 42 clean air of the country. If one 43 gardens, one can spend one's 44 time digging, planting, watering and doing many other jobs which are 45 in the garden. Then, when the flowers and vegetables come 46, one has the reward of a person who was 47 the secret of 48.

Some people, however, take no 49 in country things. For them, 50 lies in the town, with its cinemas and theatres, beautiful shops and busy streets, dance halls and restaurants.

31. A. shows B. expresses C. means D. requires
32. A. home B. family C. flat D. house
33. A. because B. that C. when D. how
34. A. cleaner B. nicer C. bigger D. cheaper
35. A. with B. without C. near D. opposite
36. A. takes B. spends C. wants D. costs
37. A. it's B. its C. one's D. their
38. A. free B. far C. out D. absent
39. A. If B. Although C. Because D. After
40. A. little B. less C. longer D. better
41. A. on B. for C. at D. by
42. A. cold B. warm C. fresh D. pleasant
43. A. pleases B. likes C. wants D. needs
44. A. day B. rest C. spare D. whole
45. A. wished B. expected C. hoped D. needed
46. A. on B. to C. up D. over
47. A. shared B. gained C. seized D. grasped

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 48. A. mankind | B. society | C. science | D. nature |
| 49. A. interest | B. business | C. job | D. notice |
| 50. A. health | B. happiness | C. wealth | D. future |

四、阅读理解

A

One silly question I simply can't stand is "How do you feel?" Usually the question is asked of a man in action—a man on the go, walking along the street, or busily working at his desk. So what do you expect him to say? "Fine, I'm all right," but "You've put a bug in his ear"—maybe now he's not sure. If you're a good friend, you may have seen something in his face, or his walk, that he overlooked that morning. It starts him worrying a little. First thing you know, he looks in a mirror to see if everything is all right, while you go merrily on your way asking someone else, "How do you feel?"

Every question has its time and place. It's perfectly acceptable, for instance, to ask "How do you feel?" if you're visiting a close friend in the hospital. But if the fellow is walking on both legs, hurrying to make a train, or sitting at his desk working, it's no time to ask him that silly question.

When George Bernard Shaw, the famous writer of plays, was in his eighties, someone asked him, "How do you feel?" Shaw put him in his place. "When you reach my age," Shaw said, "either you feel all right or you're dead."

51. The passage tells us that some greetings such as "How do you feel?" _____.
 - A. show one's consideration for others
 - B. are a good way to make friends
 - C. are proper to ask a man in action
 - D. generally make one feel uneasy
52. The question "How do you feel?" seems to be correct and suitable when asked of _____.
 - A. a man working at his desk
 - B. a person having lost a close friend
 - C. a stranger who looks somewhat worried
 - D. a friend who is ill
53. The writer seems to feel that a busy man should _____.
 - A. be praised for his efforts
 - B. never be asked any question
 - C. not be troubled
 - D. be discouraged from working so hard
54. "You've put a bug in his ear" means that you've _____.
 - A. made him laugh merrily
 - B. given him some kind of warning
 - C. shown much concern for him
 - D. played a joke on him

55. George Bernard Shaw's reply in the passage shows his _____.

- A. cleverness B. cheerfulness C. power and skill D. politeness

B

You have never seen one of the big, funny-looking birds called dodos. They are extinct (灭绝的). That means there are no longer any living dodos. But 300 years ago, there were thousands of dodos.

Today, there are many thousands of polar bears (北极熊), elephants, and tigers. But they, and many other animals, may soon be extinct, too. Many animals are disappearing. Some are being killed by too much hunting. Some are dying because they have no room. Many people are trying to keep these disappearing animals from becoming extinct. But if these people can't keep the animal safe, many kinds of them may soon disappear for ever—just like dodos.

Almost everywhere in the world more and more wild animals are being killed by people. Many animals are killed for their skins or feathers or tusks. Many animals die when their land is covered by factories or airports. Some animals are killed by accident. But unless the killing stops, many kinds of animals will soon become extinct on the earth. Animals need clean air and water. Many animals can't breathe air that has lots of smoke in it. Fish and other animals can't live in lakes and rivers that have waste materials in them. When oil covers the water of the sea, many sea animals and birds are killed.

Many people work to keep animals from being killed. Some people help animals as part of their job. Others do just because they like animals.

56. Some animals are disappearing because _____.

- A. they can't find place to live
B. many people go out hunting for them
C. they haven't been kept safe
D. all of the above

57. Many animals are killed because _____.

- A. they cause accidents sometimes
B. some people want their skins and feathers
C. people want to build factories and airports
D. people don't like their skins or feathers

58. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Nearly everywhere in the world people are trying to keep animals safe.
B. Almost everywhere in the world people are not killing more and more animals.
C. Almost everywhere in the world people are killing more and more wild animals.
D. All the people in the world are working to keep animals from being killed.

59. We know from the passage _____.

- A. when there is lots of smoke in the air, many animals can't breathe
B. when there is lots of smoke in the air, many animals stop breathing
C. fish can live in the lakes and rivers that have waste materials in them

D. fish and other animals want to live in lakes and rivers because there are lots of waste materials in them

60. In the last paragraph, the word "their" refers to _____.

A. some people's B. some animals' C. many people's D. many animals'

五、完成句子

61. _____ (到底是真是假) remains a question.

62. Her mother used to _____ (把自己所花的每一分钱都记下来).

63. Culture exchange _____ (促进相互更好地了解).

64. She _____ (试着) cook the dinner.

65. I passed the written examination but _____ (面试却很糟).

六、短文改错

Mr. Wang, our English teacher, has been taught at our school for many years. Although in his sixty, he is still quite health. He can recite every text he teaches and asks us to do so. He speaks recitation trains one's memory and it is not hard to recite it if he understands the mean of the sentences in the text. We all accept his advice and have made great progresses in English. He also comes to coach us every morning, rain and shine. Every one of us thinks him as one of the best teachers in our school.

66. _____

67. _____

68. _____

69. _____

70. _____

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Unit 2 Crossing limits

【知识精要】

词汇学习

1. accomplish *vt.*

(1) 完成, 实现; 达到

They have accomplished their mission successfully.

他们成功地完成了任务。

They didn't accomplish the purpose desired.

他们没有达到预期的目的。

(2) 走完; 度过

She has accomplished 95 years of her life.

她已达九十五岁高龄。

2. exchange

n.

(1) 交换; 互换; 调换; 交流; 兑换

Let's have an exchange of views on the matter.

让我们交流一下关于这件事的看法。

(2) in exchange for something 交换; 互换

He is giving her French lessons in exchange for English lessons.

她给他上英语课; 作为交换, 他给她上法语课。

v.

(1) 交换; 互换; 调换; 交流; 兑换

We exchanged addresses and phone numbers.

我们交换了地址和电话号码。

It's a place where people can chat and exchange ideas.

这是一个人们可以聊天和交流想法的地方。

(2) exchange something for something 调换; 兑换

He exchanged the black jacket for a blue one.

他把那件黑色的夹克衫换成了蓝色的。

Where can I exchange my dollars for pounds?

我可以到哪里把美元换成英镑?

3. 辨析 accurate, correct, right

这三个词都表示“正确的, 对的”。

(1) accurate 侧重“精确无误的”, 即“correct and true in every detail”。

It is difficult to get accurate figures on population numbers.

要获得准确无误的人口数字是难的。

- (2) correct 指按照一定的标准没有差错,即“having no mistakes”或“suitable and right for a particular situation”。

The sentence is grammatically correct, but doesn't sound natural.

从语法上说这个句子是正确的,但它听起来不自然。

- (3) right 侧重“对的,合适的”,含有道德上认可之意,即“morally correct or sensible”。

It can't be right to keep lying to your family.

不断地向你家人撒谎是不对的。

它也含有赞同对方之意,即“suitable or effective”。

I think she's definitely the right person for the job.

我认为她实在是做这项工作的合适人选。

4. 辨析 besides, except, apart from

这三个词他们都含有“除了”之意。

- (1) besides 意为“除了……还有”,是一种包含关系。

Besides French, she can speak German.

除了法语外,她还能说德语。

- (2) except 意为“除了……外”,是把 except 之后的人或物排除在外。

I like all musical instruments except the violin.

除了小提琴外,我喜欢所有的乐器。

注意:用了 except 的句子中都包含有指代整个范围的词,如 all, no, none 等。

- (3) apart from 兼具 besides 和 except 两者意思。

Apart from the cost, the hat doesn't suit me.

除了价格外,这顶帽子也不适合我戴。

Apart from that, all goes well.

除了那以外,一切都好。

5. 辨析 run out, run out of

这三个词都含有“用尽,用完”之意。

- (1) run out of 意为“用尽,用完”。多用于完成时和进行时,其主语多为人。

We have run out of coal and have to burn wood.

我们的煤烧完了,只好烧柴了。

- (2) run out 意为“用完,不多了;过期失效”。不可用作被动语态,其主语一般是物。

My patience has completely run out.

我的耐心完全没有了。

The contract runs out at the end of the year, and will have to be renewed.

合同将在年底过期失效,它将被续订。

6. 辨析 arise, rise, raise

他们都可以表示“起来,升起”。

- (1) arise 是不及物动词,不可用于被动语态。当它指“起来,升起”时,是指人或物自己移到较高的位置。较正式,平时用得不多,多见于诗歌。