

人教统编版

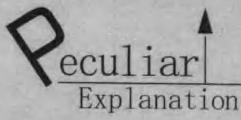
北京朗曼教学与研究中心教研成果





高三英语 教材全解全析(下)

天津人民出版社



宋伯涛 李云萍

A DOLLAR BUREAU STORY

北京朗曼教学与研究中心教研成果





高三英语

教材全解全析(下)

天津人民出版社

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

非常讲解 . 英语 . 高三 . 下/宋伯涛主编 . - 天津:天津人民出版社,2005.6 ISBN 7 - 201 ~ 04056 - 1

I. 非··· II. 宋··· II. 英语课 - 高中 - 教学参考资料 IV. C634 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 018342 号

### 非常讲解 高三英语教材全解全析(下)

宋伯涛 李云萍 主编

天津人民出版社出版 出版人: 刘晓津 (天津市西康路 35 号 邮政编码: 300051) 北京市昌平开拓印刷厂印刷 新华书店发行

2005年11月第1版 2005年11月第1次印刷 32开本 890×1240毫米 10.5印张 字数:312千字 定价:12.80元 ISBN 7-201-04056-1

### 敬告读者

《中学 1+1》《非常讲解》系列丛书汇集了北京朗曼教学与研究中心最新教学科研成果。值此再版之际,北京朗曼教学与研究中心同全国千百万热心读者深表谢意!

在购买《中学 1+1》《非常讲解》系列丛书时,请读者认准封面上"北京朗曼教学与研究中心教研成果""宋伯涛总主编"等字样,以防假智。

近年来,发现个别出版物公然冒用《中学 1+1》《非常讲解》 品牌或人量盗用书中内容。在此,本中心严正声明:凡冒用《中学 1+1》《非常讲解》品牌,盗用书中内容的行为,均为侵犯知识产权 行为,本中心将根据有关法规追究侵权者的法律责任。

保护知识产权,打击盗版、盗用行为是每一个真正尊重知识的忠诚读者的义务。如发现有侵权行为,请及时告知北京朗曼教学与研究中心,本中心对您的正直行为表示由衷的感谢。

如您在使用本书过程中发现有疏漏之处或疑难问题,可来信与本中心联系,我们将悉心听取您的批评和建议,竭诚为您排忧解难。让我们携手共勉,共同打造朋曼光辉的形象。

本书在全国各地均有销售,您也可以来信邮购。

来信请寄:北京市朝阳区亚运村邮局 89 号信箱,北京朗曼 教学与研究中心蒋雯丽(收);邮编:100101。

联系电话:010 - 64925885: 64925887 转 603,605。

另外,北京朗曼教学与研究中心新建大型教学网站"朗曼 1+1 网"已于 2004 年 5 月 18 日正式开通。网站科目齐全,内容丰富,欢迎登录。

轻松准漫的学习旅程,将从立击"创量 1+1 网"开始! 网位:http://www.imedu.com.cn

### 《高三英语教材全解全析(下)》 编委会





国家基础教育课程改革启动至今已有多年,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观深刻的变革。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,今年我们在广泛征求专家、教师、学生和家长意见的基础上,编写了此书。

本书每单元设置如下几个栏目,

【单元内容详解】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脑和脑解,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。

【**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,是朗曼中心继《中学英语 1+1》系列丛书后又一成功力作,两者堪称姊妹篇。其侧重点各不相同,前者偏重于对教材的全面讲解与分析,后者偏重于对重点及疑难问题的讲解与测试,它们既是一个整体,又互为补充,相得益彰。

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 断细致,讲解分析方法新颖独到,与众不同,别具一格,不落窠 日。

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,效力为之,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。

宋伯涛 2005年10月于北师大

## 目录 CONTENTS

Unit 11 Key to success	1	Unit 15 Popular youth	
Part 1 Text Explanation	1	culture	199
Part 2 Typical Problems	37	Part 1 Text Explanation	199
Part 3 Synchronous Test	39	Part 2 Typical Problems	223
Part 4 Key and Hint	48	Part 3 Synchronous Test	225
		Part 4 Key and Hint	234
Unit 12 Education	54		
Part 1 Text Explanation	54	Unit 16 Finding jobs	239
Part 2 Typical Problems	79	Part 1 Text Explanation	239
Part 3 Synchronous Test	81	Part 2 Typical Problems	264
Part 4 Key and Hint	90	Part 3 Synchronous Test	266
		Part 4 Key and Hint	275
Unit 13 The mystery of the			
Moonstone	96	高考模拟试卷(一)	281
Part 1 Text Explanation	96	A Committee of the Comm	
Part 2 Typical Problems	128	高考模拟试卷(二)	296
Part 3 Synchronous Test	130		
Part 4 Key and Hint	140	高考模拟试卷(三)	311
Unit 14 Zoology	145		
Part I Text Explanation	145		
Part 2 Typical Problems	181		
Part 3 Synchronous Test	184		
Part 4 Key and Hint	193		

第十一单元 / / / /

# Key to success 成功的关键

### Unit 11 第十一单元



▶ Part 1 Text Explanation 单元内容详解

#### MAKING THE TEAM WORK

We are often asked to work in small groups, but why? Is it necessary to work with others? What if you feel comfortable doing a task by yourself? Especially at school, it sometimes feels as if we are being asked to work in teams for the sake of youst that. In reality, however, after leaving school, you will find out that almost all work in many fields is done in teams. School life is a preparation for our working days to come.

A team is a group of individual people brought together in order to accomplish a task that cannot be efficiently or effectively completed by any member of the group alone. The group may be temporary or stay together for a long period of time.

A type of team that we are all familiar with are sports teams. Sports teams are made up of a certain number of players, whose common goal is to work together to win a match. Different team members may have different skills. Although the coach is usually not counted as a team member, his role is to discuss strategy and make decisions about the composition of the team. A sports team can only function well when all team members cooperate. The atmosphere in the group affects the performance of the team, so social relations within the team are important. It is not necessary for all team members to be friends. On the other hand, all team members should respect each other. It is important that all members of the team feel that each of them makes an equal contribution and that they help and support each other.

In a sports team each player has a clear role, and there are few occasions when members are confused or uncertain of their roles. Roles of team members are accepted and there are no conflicts about expectations and responsibilities attached to each role. However, when forming teams to complete tasks at school, we are often hardly



 $aware^{\bar{\Phi}}$  of this.

Working in groups at school is an opportunity to learn more about teamwork. Group work makes us aware of the role that is most suitable for each of us. Practice also brings the benefit<sup>®</sup> of getting experience working with other people. Group work shows us how other people's roles fit the purpose of the group, and it teaches us to be patient and how to respond to<sup>®</sup> different personalities.

As with sports teams, group work can only be successful when group members respect, help and support each other, while the work division  $^{03}$  is clear and each member performs at the right level in the role that is most suitable to him or her. But a project team requires very different roles from those of a rugby team.

Teams require leaders, and people who create ideas, who develop ideas, and people whose role it is to comment and help improve plans. Teams also need people to identify<sup>®</sup> problems, and others to suggest solutions. In small teams, members may combine roles according to their personalities. People full of action and ideas are often the ones to bring new energy to the group, while people who are mainly listening and commenting are often the ones to keep an eye on<sup>®</sup> procedures that must be followed. Some are good at evaluating, while others are good at compromising<sup>®</sup> in conflicts, and keeping peace and harmony in excited discussions.

Rules and regulations help teams function well, but we should always guard<sup>®</sup> against making teams too bureaucratic. Working in a team, we have to take into account<sup>43</sup> how each individual member works best. Some work best on tasks alone, while others work best in groups. How the tasks of the group are divided depends on the personalities and abilities of the individuals in the group.

In a dynamic team, people with quite different personalities work well together. In fact, their differences are the strength of the team. To make the best of working with our classmates, it is important to recognise their strengths and weaknesses. Knowing other people's shortcomings can help us avoid embarrassing them.

To know someone's personality type and ability is to know a great deal about that person. The lack of recognition of differences in human functioning has led to much misunderstanding, conflict, and waste of energy—in the classroom, in the workplace and at home. To understand means we can build strong and good relationships between members of a team, and make the best use of each other's talents.

### 发挥团队作用

人们常常要求我们以小组的形式开展工作,而这是为什么呢?是不是必须同

别人一起工作呢?假如你觉得你一个人干某项工作感觉还舒服些,那又怎么办呢?特别是在学校里,有时候我们感觉似乎是为了团体活动而搞团体活动。然而,实际上在毕业后,你会发现在许多领域里,几乎所有的工作都是以团队的形式来完成的。学校生活就是为我们将来工作做准备的。

团队就是许多个人组合起来完成一项组内任何个人都不能高效或有效地完成的工作。这个组合可能是临时的,也可能是长期的。

我们大家所熟知的一种团队就是体育运动队。运动队是由一定数量的运动员组成的,他们的共同目的就是大家一起努力去争取比赛的胜利。不同的队员可能有不同的技能。虽然教练员通常不算作队员,但是他的职责是讨论策略并确定运动队的组成。一个运动队只有在全体队员合作的情况下才能发挥得好。组内的气氛会影响到团队的表现,所以团队内部的交际很重要的。每个队员倒并不一定都是朋友,但是所有的队员都应该相互尊重。有一点很重要:他们应该认识到他们每个人都要作出同等的贡献,都要相互帮助,相互支持。

在运动队里,每一个队员都有一个明确的任务,队员们对自己的任务搞混了或不明确的情况很少。他们的职责是经过大家认可的。对每个职责的期望值和责任心大家没有异议。然而当要组成团队来完成学校的任务时,我们常常就意识不到这一点。

在学校里进行小组活动是对团队活动进一步了解的机会。小组活动使我们认识到最适合我们每一个人的角色是什么。练习还有一个好处是取得同别人合作的经验。团队活动向我们表明别人的角色是怎样适应小组的目的的,同时还告诉我们要有耐心,并教给我们如何应对不同个性的人。

正如运动队一样,小组活动只有在组员们相互尊重、相互帮助和相互支持的情况下才能取得成功。与此同时,分工要明确,而且每个成员都要能在他们最适合的角色上发挥出正常的水平。但是一个项目小组所要求的角色却同橄榄球队的角色大不相同。

团队需要有领袖人物,要有具有创造性和开拓性的人,还要有对计划提出评议和改进意见的人。团队需要有人来判断问题,还需要另外的人来提出解决问题的办法。在小型团队里,有的队员根据其个人品质可能身兼数任。那些富于实干和思路开阔的人常常是给小组带来新的活力的人,而那些主要是倾听和评论的人则常常是监管工作流程的人。有的人善于评估,而另外一些人则善于在矛盾中作协调工作,在激烈的讨论中保持平静、和谐。

规章制度有利于团队功能的发挥,但是我们经常应该防止使团队过于官僚制度化。在团队中工作时,我们必须考虑个人如何充分地发挥作用。有的人在单独工作时干得很好,而另外一些人则是在群体中干得好。小组里的任务如何分配取决于小组中每个成员的个性和才能。



在一个宫有生气的团队里,具有不同个性的人在一起工作得很好。事实上,他们的差异就是团队的力量。要想充分发挥我们班上的同学们的工作,很重要的一点就是认识他们的长处和短处。了解别人的短处可以帮助我们不致使别人感到为难。

要了解一个人的个性和能力就要了解那个人的诸多方面。缺少对人体机能上差异的认识就导致了许多误会、冲突和精力的浪费——在教室,在工地以及在家里。只要了解这些,我们才能在团队成员之间建立起坚实而良好的关系,才能充分发挥每个人的才干。

①a. What if = What shall we /I do if..., 意为"如果/要是……怎么办?",用来询问将来如果发生什么事(通常是令人不快或惊恐的事)的时候,我们或我该怎么办。如:

What if he comes back?

他要是回来了怎么办?

What if the weather is really bad?

要是天气真的不好怎么办?

What if we get hurgled while we're on holiday?

我们度假时,家里被盗怎么办?

b. What if 还可意为"如果……怎么样?",常用来提出建议或邀请,以征求对方意见,相当于"Will you...?"或"Shall we...?"。如:

What if you go instead of me?

要是你代我去怎么样?

What if we move the picture over here? Do you think it'll look better?

我们把画移到这里怎么样?你是否觉得看起来好一些?

What if we go and see a film tomorrow night?

我们明天晚上去看电影,你觉得怎么样?

【注】从语义上来讲, what if 和 what about 都可以用来表示询问、建议或邀请,但它们的语法特点是不同的。 what if 中的 if 是连词、后面要求跟从句;而 What about 中的 about 是介词,后面要求跟名词性的词项。如:

What if you join us for lunch?

跟我们一起吃午饭怎么样?

What about going out for a walk?

出去散散步怎么样?

②for the sake of... = for one's sake, 意为"由于……的缘故""为了……的利益"。如:
Study hard for your parents' sake.

为了你父母你就努力学习吧。

Please do this for my sake.

为了我请做这件事吧。

He was willing to die for the sake of his country.

为了他的国家他愿意出生人死。

For the sake of my family I have to give up smoking.

为了我的家人我得戒烟。

He's just talking for the sake of hearing his own voice.

他谈话的目的只是为了听到自己的声音。

[注]惯用语 for Christ's/Cod's/heaven's/goodness sake(口语),意为"千万……""务请""看在老天爷的份上",常用于加强前后祈使句的语气,其中 for Christ's sake 语气最强烈,它与 for Cod's sake 在使用时可能会冒犯他人,应慎用; for goodness sake 语气最温和。如:

Stop crying, for God's sake!

看在老天爷的份上、别再哭了!

For the goodness sake don't tell him.

千万别告诉他,

③a.accomplish 作及物动词时,意为"完成""实现",相当于 complete。如:

He has accomplished his purpose.

他已经达到了目的。

I accomplished two hours' work before dinner.

我在吃饭前完成了两小时的工作。

She's accomplished a great deal in the last few weeks.

在过去的几周里,她完成了相当多的工作。

b. accomplishment 作不可数名词时,意为"完成",作可数名词时,意为"才艺""技艺""成就""成绩"。如:

Among her accomplishments were playing the piano, dancing, sewing and cooking.

她的才艺包括弹钢琴、舞蹈、缝纫及烹饪。

Being able to play the piano well is one of his many accomplishments.

钢琴弹得好是他的许多才能中的一种。

This is the first house I've ever built - what an accomplishment (it is)!

这是我造的第一栋房子——真是了不起的一项成就!

b. accomplished 作形容词时,意为"熟练的""精于……的",相当于 skilled。如:

She is an accomplished dancer.

她是一个有造诣的舞蹈家。



She is accomplished in a great many arts.

她精通多种技艺。

④a. complete 作动词,意为"完成""使完善",比较正式,后接名词,强调补充不完整 之处使之成为一个完美的整体,有经过努力终于完成之意。如:

They completed their education in Europe.

他们在欧洲完成了他们的教育。

That building is not completed vet.

那座建筑物还没有完工。

We need two more players to complete the team.

我们需要添两个队员才能成为一个完整的球队。

I finally managed to complete my collection.

我终于收齐一整套藏品。

He completed his teacher training course in July 2000.

他干 2000 年 7 月完成了教师培训课程。

【注】finish 也可表示"完成"之意,但着重强调较圆满地完成计划或着手做的事情,后可接名词或动词-ing形式。

b. complete 可作形容词,意为"全部的""整个的""齐全的"。如:

He has a complete set of Lu Xun's works.

他有一整套鲁迅著作集。

This set of tools is not complete.

这套工具不全。

The book explains the complete history of the place.

本书讲述了这个地方的全部历史。

He gave a complete list of the stolen items to the police.

他已把所有被窃物件的清单交给了警方。

c. complete 作形容词, 意为"完成的""结束的", 不能用在名词前, 在句中作表语。如:

When will the work be complete?

这项工作何时完成?

The repair work should be complete by Friday.

维修工作到星期五应该能够完成。

She stopped when the work was complete.

工作做完了,她就停了下来。

d.complete 作形容词,意为"完全的""彻底的",可以用在名词前。如:

You need a complete rest.

你需要彻底休息。

It was a complete waste of time.

这完全是浪费时间。

It was a complete surprise to me.

这对我来说完全是件意外的事。

e.completely作副词,意为"完全地""彻底地"。如:

The building was completely destroyed by fire.

这座建筑物被大火完全烧毁。

We're trying a completely new method.

我们正在尝试一个全新的方法。

I completely forgot about my appointment with my English teacher.

约好去见英语老师,我却完全给忘了。

### 【注】complete 与 perfect 的区别

这两词都有"完全的""不缺的"的意思。但 complete 查重指不可缺少任何一个组成部分,强调事物的"完整",可以说 complete 是 perfect 的必要条件。而 perfect 着重指事物的"完美",强调不但完整,而且含有质量高、安排合理、没有任何缺陷等意味,强调价值的判断。如:

Is this a complete story?

这是一个完整的故事吗?

His birthday did not seem complete without his father there.

父亲不在,他的生日就像缺少些什么似的。

She is eighty, but she still has a perfect set of teeth.

她虽然八十岁了,但仍保持着一副健全的牙齿。

This big house is perfect for our large family.

这所大房子对我们的大家庭来说是最好不过了。

⑤a. 此处 count 作动词, 意为"把……看作"之意。如:

Their school is now counted as one of the best in the USA.

他们的学校现在被看作是美国最好的学校之一。

Andrew counted this experience a part of his education.

安德鲁把这次经历看作是他所受教育的一部分。

He counted it a waste of time to attend the meeting.

他认为参加那个会议是浪费时间。

b. count 还可作"起作用""应于重视""是重要的"解。如:

Harry up! Every minute now counts.

快点!现在分秒必争。



Some people think that honesty doesn't seem to count much in these days,

有些人认为当今诚实似乎不那么重要了。

It is not how much you read, but what you read that counts.

重要的不是你读了多少书,而在于你读了什么书。

We must make every minute count.

我们要争分夺秒、

It's man that counts.

最重要的是人。

e.count 的原意是"数""点数"。如:

I counted all the people and there were fifty present.

我数了数人数,总共来了五十人。

Here is the money. Will you count it, please?

这是您的钱,请数 下。

She is only three, but she can already count to twenty.

她只有三岁,但她已经能数到二十了。

The teacher counted the children and found one missing.

老师点了一下孩子的数目,发现少了一个孩子。

d. count 可作"算在内"解。如:

There are ten guests, not counting members of the family.

共有十位客人,还不算自己家的人。

Six people are on the trip if you count the children.

如果算上孩子,就是六个人去旅行。?

⑥a. composition 作名词, 意为"构成""组成""结构""成份"。如:

Who decided the composition of the committee?

委员会的成员是由谁选定的?

The composition of the sports team resulted from our team leader's effort.

运动队的组成是靠了我们队长的努力。

I appreciate the composition of the team.

我欣赏这个队的成员。

b. composition 还可意为"写作""作曲""作品""乐曲"。如:

At music school I studied piano and composition.

在音乐学校,我学习钢琴和作曲。

He sang a song of his own composition.

他唱了---首自己创作的歌。

My parents like that revolutionary symphonic composition.

我的父母喜欢那首革命交响曲。

c. composition 还可意为"作文"。如:

The students were asked to write a 400-word composition about Autumn.

要求学生写一篇有关秋天的四百字作文、

This is a literary composition of a great imaginative mind.

这是一部想像力丰富的文学作品。

【注】composition 和 article 这两个词都可解释为"作文""文章",但有区别。composition 指正式文章,这种作品是按照事先拟订的写作计划写的,而不是即兴之作。该词也可指学校所布置的任何写作作业。如:

The teacher asked them to describe their holidays in the class composition.

教师要求他们在作文课上描述他们的假期生活。

article 指用于刊登在报纸、杂志上的非小说体裁的文章。它可以包括简短实用的新闻稿以及难度很大的学术研究论文。如:

Today's newspaper has an article about soil conservation.

今天报纸上登有一篇关于土壤保护的文章。

⑦a. 动词 affect 作"影响"解释,既可指对人的健康、情绪的影响,也可指对环境的影响。如:

Their opinion will not affect my decision.

他们的意见不会影响我的决定。

The rise in prices will affect all classes.

物价的上涨使各阶层的人都受到影响。

Some plants are quickly affected by cold.

有些植物很快受到寒冷的影响

The climate affected his health.

气候影响了他的健康。

b, affect 还有"使感动"之意,相当于 move。如:

All the people in the room were affected to tears.

室内的人都感动得流下了眼泪。

Music affects some people very strongly.

音乐对一些人有极强的感染力。

She was affected at seeing such a scene.

她看到这种场面深受感动。

They were all deeply affected by the news of her death.

对她的去世,他们都深为感伤。

c. affect 亦有"感染""侵袭"之意, 般指感染疾病。如:

