

根据最新试用修订本高中教材编写〔全国使用〕

高三英语

# 创新设计

## 高中优化高效学习

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# 前 言

高中阶段的学习对于学生们来说是非常重要的,这个阶段的学习好坏,将直接关系到能否升入大学或升入什么样的大学,甚至于影响一个人的一生。所以,对这一阶段的学习,必须予以充分的重视,清醒地认识到高中阶段学习的重要性。

为了帮助学生学好高中课程,为下一阶段的学习打下坚实的基础,并在有限的时间内熟练掌握教材知识,我们组织工作在教育一线、具有丰富教学经验的教师及教研人员编写了本套丛书。在帮助学生熟悉教材内容的基础上,教给学生们学习的方法,提高学生认识问题与解决问题的能力,以适应素质教育发展的需要,全面提高学生的综合能力,培养新世纪的一代新人。

本丛书包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五个科目,其中有试用修订本和十省一市使用的试验修订本共计 12 本。每种书的体例如下:

## □□□◇ 考点聚焦

归纳每单元的知识点、重点、难点及最近三年的考试点。

## □□□◇ 思维启迪

根据教育部新大纲的要求,在题型设计上,突出了阅读能力、写作能力、听说能力、动手能力和综合解决问题能

力的训练。例题既突出同步特点,又建立题型框架;涵盖了1999及2000年全国高考统考试题和部分省市3+X试题。

#### □□□◇思维迁移

对各种题型进行原型训练和变式强化,巩固题型框架。

#### □□□◇能力拓展

在基本题型框架的基础上,用同类或相近题型进行统觉训练。用题型的伸延和一题多解进行综合解题能力的培养。

#### □□□◇新难题型

对易错、易混的典型例题加以分析,尤其注重对高考热点题、压轴题的剖析,从而培养学生思维向广度和深度拓展,提高学生的应变能力。

最后附有参考答案,便于学生自检自测。

本套丛书由于学科不同,故在体例上也略有差异,但基本没有违背编写宗旨。

本书主编是解毅夫、易平凡。

由于编著水平有限,书中难免存在不足,欢迎广大读者批评指正,我们将根据您的建议予以修订,使之更具有实用性。

文 峰

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## Unit 1

### Madame Curie(居里夫人)



#### 必修3 英语 园地

#### 【课文注释】

1. I'm not sure whether to go to the one about accidents. 是否去听有关意外事故的报告,我还不一定哩。be (not) sure 作“对某事(不)肯定”或“对某事(没)有把握”解,后面常跟从句。例如:

I'm not sure whether/if I will send her e-mail.

我还不能肯定我是否会给她发电子邮件。

I'm sure that he will be back pretty soon.

我肯定他很快就会回来。

He isn't sure when he should leave Shanghai.

(= He isn't sure when to leave Shanghai.) 何时离开上海,他还说不定。

2. She will go over the answers. 她将检查这些答案。

go over (to check; examine) 作“检查,审阅”解。例如:

We went over the accounts very thoroughly but couldn't find any mistakes.

我们仔细地查账,但没有发现任何错误。

Go over your papers carefully before you hand them in.

交卷前你要仔细检查试卷。

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

到巴黎两年以后,她顺利地取得了一级物理学位。

succeed in sth./doing sth. 作“在……方面取得成功”解。例如:

The Curies didn't succeed in their first few experiments.

居里夫妇开头几次实验没有成功。

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I'm sure all of you will succeed in passing the examination.

我肯定你们都会顺利地通过考试。

4. Not long before another scientist had found that uranium gave off rays. . . .

不久以前,另外有位科学家发现过铀元素放出射线的现象……

- (1) not long before 作“不久以前”解,特指的过去某一时间以前的时间,即过去的过去,因此句子谓语动用了过去完成时态。

- (2) give off (to send out sth. esp. a liquid, gas or smell) 作“散发,放出(味、光、烟)”解。例如:

These wild flowers give off a nice smell.

这些野花散发出一股香味。

Boiling water gives off steam.

沸腾的水散发出蒸气。

5. 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。

even(副词)用在形容词比较级前,以加强比较的语气和程度。例如:

She is even lovelier than usual today.

她今天比平常更可爱。

He can ski even better than I can.

他的滑雪技术比我还要好。

另外, much, far, still, a lot 等也可修饰比较级。例如:

Let's work harder to win still/much greater success.

让我们更加努力以取得更大的成功。

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中。

devote to sth./doing sth. 作“专心致志于(干)某事”解,其中 to 是介词,后面跟名词或动名词作宾语。例如:

Madame Curie devoted all her life to(doing)her research work.

居里夫人毕生从事研究工作。

Nie Er devoted himself entirely to music. 聂耳献身于音乐。

另外, be devoted to 作“忠于,献身于,专心致志于”解。例如:

He is devoted to his wife. 他忠于妻子。

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

我们必须工作,尤其重要的是我们必须对自己有信心。

- (1)above all 是插入语,作“首要的是,尤其是”(of first importance)解。例如:

Never waste anything, but above all never waste water.

任何东西都不可浪费,尤其不可浪费水。

- (2)believe in (to have faith in; trust), 作“信赖,信任”解。例如:

To live, one must have something to believe in.

为了生活,人们总得有某种信奉的东西。

I believe her, but she isn't a woman to believe in.

我相信她的话,但她并不是一个值得信赖的女人。

8. We must believe that each one of us is able to do something well, and that, when we discover what this something is, we must work hard at it until we succeed. 我们必须相信,我们每一个人都能把某件事情办好;而且,当我们发现这事情是什么的时候,我们就必须努力干下去,直到成功为止。

- (1)句子分析:这是一个比较复杂的主从复合句。主句是 We must believe... , 后面跟有两个由 that 引导的宾语从句。第二个宾语从句, that 后面,带了个状语从句 when we discover... , discover 后紧接一个宾语从句 what this something is。另外,第二个宾语从句 we must work hard at it 后又接了个状语从句,修饰 work。

- (2)注意, this 作定语,放在 something 的前面,属特殊用法。一般情况下,不定代词 something, anything, nothing 等的定语,要加在这些词的后面。例如:

something strange 奇怪的事; anything else 另外的任何东西; nothing important 没有重要的事。

- (3)work hard at 作“为了……而努力工作或学习”。例如:

She is working hard at French.

她在努力学法语。

I'm working hard at a new novel.

我正在创作一部新小说。

9. She refused to treat these new discoveries as though they belonged to her...

她不同意把这些新发现看作是属于她自己的东西,……

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- (1) refuse to do sth. 作“拒绝做某事”解。例如：

He refused to help her. 他拒绝帮她。

The door refused to be opened. 这门怎么也打不开。

- (2) as though (= as if), 作“好似; 就好像”解。例如：

This Japanese boy speaks Chinese as though/if he were a Chinese.

这个日本男孩, 说起汉语就像中国人一样。

She looks as though she's going to cry. 她看起来似乎要哭了。

He walked slowly as though he had hurt his leg.

他慢慢地走, 好像腿受了伤的样子。

注意 1、3 句, 用了虚拟语气, 描述非现实情况。

- (3) belong to 作“属于”解, to 是介词, 不用被动语态。例如：

Which club do you belong to? 你属于哪一个俱乐部?

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

从事放射性物质的工作是危险的, 因为它对血液有不良影响。

- (1) work with 作“与……共事; 与……打交道”解。work 是不及物动词, radioactive matter 是 with 的宾语。又如：

She is hard to get along with. 同她相处是很难的。

He is easy to work with. 与他共事很容易。

This question is important to pay attention to. 这个问题很重要, 须得注意。

- (2) have effect on 作“对……产生影响”解。例如：

Loud noises have a bad effect on hearing.

噪音对听力有很坏的影响。

Scolding at table has a bad effect on/upon a child.

就餐时责骂人, 对小孩子有不良影响。

### 【语法】

本单元的语法是复习定语从句的用法。下面仅就定语从句中需要特别注意的几个问题加以说明。

1. 引导非限定性定语从句时, 不能用 that, 而要用 which。例如：

I've lost my dictionary, which I use every day.



## 高中优化高效学习【试用修订本】

我丢失了词典,它是我每天必用的。

2. 一般情况下, that 不放在介词后引起定语从句,这时要换用 which, 或把介词放在句子后面。例如:

The room in which there are some new machines is our workshop.

The book from which I learned a lot is on the shelf.

也可写作: The book (which/that) I learned a lot from is on the shelf.

3. what 不可用来引导定语从句。例如:

(×) All what he said was wrong.

(√) All (that) he said was wrong.

4. as 可以引导定语从句,常与 such, the same 连用。例如:

He studies very hard, as we all know.

这时,还可把 as 引起的定语从句放在句首。

I like the same film as you do.

She wants to have such a computer as he has.

5. 先行词被 the only, the very, the last, all, any, some, every, each 等修饰时,用 that, 不用 which。例如:

This is the only food that I can get here.

All the trees that were planted near our house were cut down.

6. 作定语用的关系代词,不论其后的名词是表物,还是表人,都用 whose, 而不用 which。例如:

The girl whose parents are doctors is in poor health.

The book whose cover is red is hers.

上面这句也可以改为: The book, the cover of which is red, is hers.

7. that 还可以代替 when, 修饰表示时间的名词 day, time, moment. 等。例如:

It happened on the day that we left the village.

This is the first time (that) I have ever been abroad at all.

8. reason 后面用 why 引导定语从句,也可以省去。例如:

I know the reason (why) she came late.

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思维迁移

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### 【高考考点疑难解析】

1. have something to do with 作“与……有关”解。例如：

He has something to do with this accident. 他与这次事故多少有点关系。

I have nothing to do with this big fire. 我与这场大火没有关系。

2.  $\begin{cases} \text{be used to do} & \text{被用来干……} \\ \text{be used to doing} & \text{习惯于干……} \end{cases}$

这两个习语区别很大, be used to do 里面的 use 是实义动词, 是个被动式, 后接不定式; be used to doing 里的 used 相当于情态动词, to 是介词, 因此后面接名词或 v-ing。例如:

The knife is used to cut apples. 这把刀用来切苹果。

I am used to walking home after work. 下班后, 我习惯于步行回家。

3. 注意 make 短语:

make money 挣钱      make tea/coffee 泡茶/咖啡

make lunch 准备午餐      make the bed 整理床铺

make a fire 生火

4. deep 和 deeply 都可以作副词, 但用法有区别。deep 表示具体的空间、时间上的深度, 而 deeply 表抽象的程度上的“深深地, 强烈地”等。例如:

They dug deep into the ground. 他们往地深处挖。

We danced deep into the night. 我们跳舞到深夜。

I was deeply moved by the song. 我被这首歌深深地打动。

He is deeply interested in history. 他对历史非常感兴趣。

5. doubt 后接 whether/if, 用于肯定句, 作“怀疑是否”解; doubt 后接 that, 用于否定句、疑问句, 作“怀疑”解。例如:

I doubt whether/if you will keep your word.

我怀疑你是否会遵守诺言。

I don't doubt that our team will win. 我会获胜是没有疑问的。

Do you doubt that he will miss the train?

## 高中优化高效学习【试用修订本】

你怀疑他会错过火车吗?

### 【高考试题疑难解析】

本单元语法重点是定语从句。从以下近 11 个题不难看出,定语从句是高考的常考点,必须引起充分重视,下面逐题进行分析。

1. (80年)The man A talked to you just now is an engineer.

- A. who                      B. which                      C. where                      D. when

解析 where 和 when 是关系副词,修饰的先行词应该是地点或时间。which 修饰事物,who 修饰人,而且是主格,故选 A 项。

2. (83年)The doctor C is leaving for Africa next month.

- A. the nurse is talking to him                      ~~B. whom the nurse is talking~~  
C. the nurse is talking to                      ~~D. who the nurse is talking~~

解析 talk 是不及物动词,“对某人谈话”要用 to,因此 B 和 D 是错误的。先行词 doctor 在定语从句中,作 to 的宾语,且由关系代词 that/who(m) 所代替,因此 him 是多余的,要去掉。that/who(m) 在从句中作 to 的宾语,可以省去。故选 C 项。

3. (85年)In fact the Swede did not understand the three questions D were asked in French.

- A. where                      B. who                      C. in which                      D. which

解析 此题考察作主语的关系代词,因此 A、C 不对。questions 是事物,who 表人,which 表物,故选 D 项。

4. (86年)I can still remember the sitting-room D my mother and I used to sit in the evening.

- A. what                      B. which                      C. that                      D. where

解析 what 不能引导定语从句,从句里不缺主语,也不需要宾语(sit vi),因此 which 或 that 不能用。where 代替 sitting-room,在从句中作地点状语,修饰 sit,故选 D 项。

5. (87年)They have no idea at all A .

- A. where he has gone                      B. where did he go  
C. which place has he gone                      D. where has he gone

解析 此题比较简单,由于从句必须用陈述句语序,不能用疑问句语序,因此

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B、C、D 都是错的。A 项是陈述句语序, where 引起同位语从句(语法家把它纳入定语从句范畴), 补充说明 idea, 故选 A 项。注意, 同位语从句一般由 that 引导, 有时也可用 where, how 等引导。

6. (88年) His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone \_\_\_\_\_ family was poor.

- A. of whom      B. whom      C. of whose      D. whose

解析 定语从句缺少作宾语的关系代词, 只有 whose 可作前置定语, 故选 D 项。whose family 也可改为 the family of whom(引导非限定性定从)。

7. (89年) All \_\_\_\_\_ is needed is a supply of oil.

- A. the thing      B. that      C. what      D. which

解析 what 不能引导定语从句, 不定代词 all 后面不用 which, 而要用 that。A 项有语法错误, 句子结构不对。故选 B 项。

8. (90年) He paid the boy \$10 for washing ten windows, most of \_\_\_\_\_ hadn't been cleaned for at least a year.

- A. these      B. those      C. that      D. which

解析 注意 windows 后的逗号, 而且后面又没有并列连词 and, but 等, 因此后面一句不应是并列句, 不能用 these 或 those。介词后一般不能用 that 引起从句, 而 which 却可以用在介词后引起从句, 故选 D 项。most of which 引导的是非限定性定语从句。

9. (91年) She heard a terrible noise, \_\_\_\_\_ brought her heart into her mouth.

- A. it      B. which      C. this      D. that

解析 that 不引导非限定性定语从句, which 则可以。其他理由请见第 8 小题解析。故选 B 项。

10. (96年) After living in Paris for fifty years, he returned to the small town \_\_\_\_\_ he grew up as a child.

- A. which      B. where      C. that      D. when

解析 先行词 town 在定语从句中作地点状语, 故选 B 项。

11. (97年) After the war, a new school building was put up \_\_\_\_\_ there had once been a theatre.

- A. that      B. where      C. which      D. when

解析 此题没有定语从句, 因此不能用 that 或 which。where 引起状语从句, 表示动词 put up 发生的地点, 故选 B 项。因此, 分析句子结构是这类题的关键。

键。

EXP

能力拓展

### 【单元精练】

#### I. 单项选择

- (1) You were sure \_\_\_\_\_ to do the work, weren't you?  
A. about      B. of      C. that      D. how
- (2) I do not doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he is a thief.  
A. that      B. whether      C. if      D. of
- (3) Has it got \_\_\_\_\_ her absence?  
A. something to do with      B. nothing doing with  
C. anything to do with      D. everything to do with
- (4) I \_\_\_\_\_ the figures twice, but reached the same total.  
A. went with      B. went over      C. went across      D. went against
- (5) A clock must be \_\_\_\_\_ correct.  
A. above all      B. at all      C. in all      D. after all
- (6) The father \_\_\_\_\_ and bought a bike for his son.  
A. gave off      B. gave in      C. gave away      D. give up
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of them dressed up for the celebration.  
A. Everyone      B. Everybody      C. Each one      D. Every
- (8) I am \_\_\_\_\_ grateful to you for the gift.  
A. hard      B. hardly      C. deep      D. deeply
- (9) Buses \_\_\_\_\_ passengers.  
A. used to carry      B. are used to carrying  
C. are used to carry      D. used to carrying
- (10) Comrade Lei Feng served the people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hearts and souls      B. heart and soul  
C. whole heartedly      D. Both B and C
- (11) Time for supper. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your books and notebooks.

## 高中优化高效学习【试用修订本】

A. put away    B. put down    C. put off    D. put on

(12) There is a party tonight in \_\_\_\_\_ of our exchange teacher.

A. front    B. honour    C. charge    D. favour

(13) The government \_\_\_\_\_ the sufferers \_\_\_\_\_ food and clothes.

A. provided; for    B. supplied; to

C. provided; with    D. supplied; for

(14) She has made up \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ others.

A. her minds; catch up    B. his mind; catch up with

C. her mind; catching up with    D. her mind; catch up with

(15) I like the house \_\_\_\_\_ roof is white.

A. its    B. it's    C. which    D. whose

### 2. 完形填空

On the Funan River lies the old city of Chengdu, in 16 there's an old school named Shishi Middle School.

17 class there was very impressive(给人深刻印象的). 18 the beginning of the class three students went, one after 19, to the 20 to tell a story. If most of the other students did not 21, they repeated 22 they had said. According to the teacher, students are 23 to learn to 24 English when they are in junior middle school. In senior middle school 25 of them is asked to tell 26 and jokes in English in class. By this 27 students have the confidence (信心) to a 28 of people and their listening-comprehension skills 29. 30 their teacher's techniques, most students in the class understand 31. When the class was 32, they were still 33 high spirits.

Great emphasis is also 34 on reading. 35 the readings in their textbooks, the students are asked to read simplified versions(译文) of novels by English language authors, 36 A Tale of Two Cities and Great Expectations by Charles Dickens. As a result, their 37 to learn by themselves has greatly improved. Chen Yang, who was 38 to Beijing University 39 back to his teacher, "Some of my classmates spend all their spare time studying textbooks, 40 I like to read novels, newspapers and magazines or go to the AV room to listen to tapes or watch TV programs in English."

(16) A. what    B. where    C. that    D. which

## 高中优化高效学习【试用修订本】

- |                     |                 |                      |                    |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| (17)A. The English  | B. English      | C. In                | D. After           |
| (18)A. On           | B. At           | C. By                | D. Since           |
| (19)A. the others   | B. the other    | C. others            | D. other           |
| (20)A. classroom    | B. back         | C. front             | D. desk            |
| (21)A. catch        | B. realize      | C. know              | D. understand      |
| (22)A. what         | B. that         | C. \                 | D. how             |
| (23)A. permitted    | B. required     | C. hoped             | D. had             |
| (24)A. speak        | B. talk         | C. tell              | D. say             |
| (25)A. everybody    | B. everyone     | C. each              | D. every one       |
| (26)A. lies         | B. the truth    | C. the teacher       | D. stories         |
| (27)A. way          | B. means        | C. methods           | D. mean            |
| (28)A. crew         | B. class        | C. group             | D. grade           |
| (29)A. grow         | B. increase     | C. improve           | D. rise            |
| (30)A. Thanks to    | B. Thank to     | C. Thank             | D. Thanks          |
| (31)A. quietly easy | B. quite easily | C. quite difficultly | D. quite difficult |
| (32)A. dismissed    | B. fined        | C. fired             | D. punished        |
| (33)A. at           | B. in           | C. by                | D. for             |
| (34)A. set          | B. add          | C. put               | D. lay             |
| (35)A. Besides      | B. Except       | C. Except for        | D. Except that     |
| (36)A. included     | B. including    | C. includes          | D. include         |
| (37)A. practice     | B. theory       | C. knowledge         | D. ability         |
| (38)A. admitted     | B. allowed      | C. taken             | D. received        |
| (39)A. came         | B. went         | C. wrote             | D. e-mailed        |
| (40)A. when         | B. while        | C. as                | D. so              |

### 3. 短文改错及疑难解析

- Our nine-years-old son, Harry, had a small box in (41) \_\_\_\_\_  
 his dresser drawer that he kept his pocket money. (42) \_\_\_\_\_  
 When my wife or I needed changes, We would dip (43) \_\_\_\_\_  
 into his treasure chest and then leave a IOU (44) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (I owe you)for the exactly amount. Evidently (45) \_\_\_\_\_  
 our son was not pleased for this arrangement. (46) \_\_\_\_\_

One day while the news boy came to collect his (47) \_\_\_\_\_  
subscription, I ran Harry's room and found (48) \_\_\_\_\_  
that the box empty except for this note, " Dear (49) \_\_\_\_\_  
Mom and Dad, my money is in the fridge and (50) \_\_\_\_\_  
all my assets(财产)are frozen. Harry."

#### 4. 书面表达及写作指导

请以 Gold Cock Alarm Clock 为题,写一篇说明文,内容应包括以下几点:

- (1) 记时准确,设计美观,外形多样。
- (2) 闹声悦耳,经久耐用。
- (3) 价格低,质量好。
- (4) 用户评价高,行销世界各地。
- (5) 生产厂家具有最先进的设备和最严格的管理制度。

#### 【写作指导】

说明文是介绍、说明客观事物的一种文体,它说明事物的形态、构造、特点、功能等特征,使读者获得知识和信息,不发表议论,作出证明。写作时注意材料准确、详实,语言要精练,一般用现在时态。



## Unit 2

### Captain Cook(库克船长)

#### 思维启迪

#### 【课文注释】

1. I insist on taking proper food for this expedition. 我坚持要为这次探险携带适当的食品。

短语动词 insist on/upon 后面接名词或 v-ing(动名词), 作“坚持(做)某事”解。例如:

She kept insisting on her innocence. 她一直坚持说自己是清白的。

The boy insisted on doing the experiment all by himself. 那个男孩坚持他一个人做实验。

另外, insist 作“坚持主张”解时, 后面的宾语从句要用虚拟语气, 即 should do/be, should 可以省去。例如:

I shall insist that they (should) do from now on.

我将坚决主张他们从现在开始做起。

She insisted that the work (should) be started at once.

她坚决主张立刻开始这项工作。

2. I suggest taking a lot of vinegar. 我建议携带大量的醋。

动词 suggest 作“建议”解, 后接名词, v-ing(动名词)或 that 从句。例如:

Jim suggested a perfect plan for our travel.

吉姆为我们的旅行提出了一项完美的计划。

Does she suggest doing it in another way?

她建议用另一种方式做这件事吗?

They doctor suggested that the patient (should) stay in bed for another two weeks. 大夫建议病人再卧床两个星期。