

English Best Notes

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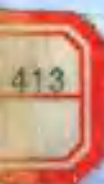
中学生英语

优秀课堂笔记

高三分册



人民教育出版社



中学生英语 优秀课堂笔记

高 三 分 册

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大 众 文 艺 出 版 社

• 北 京 •

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中学生英语优秀课堂笔记:高三/尹玉成主编.-北京:大众文艺出版社,1999.1

ISBN 7-80094 670-3

I. 中… II. 尹… III. 英语课-高中-教学参考资料 IV. G633.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 39237 号

责任编辑:卢昌五

中学生英语优秀课堂笔记

高三分册

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大众文艺出版社出版发行

(北京朝阳区潘家园东里 21 号)

邮编:100021

外文印刷厂印刷 新华书店经销

*

开本 850×1168 毫米 1/32 印张 10.25

1999 年 1 月北京第 1 版 1999 年 1 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数 1-10000 册

ISBN 7-80094 670-3/G·153

定价:11.00 元

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## Unit One Madame Curie

## 单元要点

|      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 词语 ◇ | motherland, post, madame, disappoint, disappointing, willing, devote, overcoat, succeed, graduation, ray, discover, endless, thought, bench, false, cure, effect, shock, institute, admire, determination, courage, willingness, x-ray, battlefield, set off, go over, have... to do with, from then on, go by, work hard at, devote to, succeed in, believe in, give off, above all, pay off, ground floor, in honour of |
| 句型 ◇ | How did you find the talk this morning?<br>Has it got anything to do with...?<br>Perhaps I'll go to that one.<br>Maybe it was useful for some people.<br>I'm not sure if/whether...<br>I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year.<br>I'm not sure that...<br>I'm sure...                                                                                                                                         |
| 语法 ◇ | 复习定语从句中的几个难点                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

## 课堂笔记要点

第 1 课时

年 月 日

Dialogue

1. **How did you find the talk this morning?** 询问对某事有何看法用语。

A: How did you find the film last night?

B: Very interesting and instructive, too.

A: 你觉得昨晚的电影怎么样?

B: 很有趣, 也很有教育意义。

How did you find...? 意为“你觉得怎么样?”替换用法有:

- ① **How do you like...?**

A: How do you like our city?

B: Very beautiful!

A: 你觉得我们这个城市怎么样?

B: 真是美极了!

- ② **What do you think of...?**

A: What do you think of the TV play?

B: It's so-so.

A: 你觉得那部电视剧怎么样?

B: 还可以。

- ③ **What was... like?**

A: What was the talk like this morning?

B: Very disappointing.

A: 今天上午的报告怎么样?

B: 真是令人失望。

2. **Has it got anything to do with your present research?**

这与你当前研究的内容有联系吗?

虽然 have got/has got 属 get 的现在完成式, 但也能用来表示“有”, 相当于 have/has, 且不少情况下, 其译法与 have/has 相同, 例如:

Have you got a time-table? 你有时间表吗?

She hasn't got a bank account. 她没有在银行开户。

(= She hasn't a bank account. / She doesn't have a bank account.)

have got/has got 后常接不定式作定语。本句 Has it got anything

后的 to do with... 就属此种用法,意思是“它与……有联系吗?”。肯定式用 have/has got something to do with..., 否定式用 have/has nothing to do with...。例如:

I have one or two things to see to. 我有一两件事要处理。

What's that got to do with you?

那件事与你有什么牵连?

He has got something to do with the matter. 他与那事有关系。

He has got nothing to do with the matter.

他与那件事无关。

Has he got anything to do with the matter?

他与那事有关系吗?

3. I'm not sure whether to go to the one about accidents? 我还没有决定要不要去听那个关于事故的报告。

if 和 whether 都能表示“是否”,引导宾语从句时常可互换使用。例如:

I don't know if/ whether he will come. 我不知道他是否会来。

Go and see whether/if he is busy. 去看看,他是不是正在忙着。

但是,若宾语从句是否定句,则常用 if 引导。例如:

I don't care if he can't come. 他是不是来,我不在乎。

除此之外,两者表“是否”时还存在以下“六不换”和“两不宜”的情况。

“六不换”:(用 whether 不与 if 换用)

- ①在动词不定式之前时

I haven't decided whether to tell him the news. 我还未决定是否去把这消息告诉他。

- ②引导主语从句、表语从句和同位语从句时

Whether it is true remains a problem. 这件事是否真实,仍是个问题。

The question is whether he will speak at the meeting. 问题是他是否将在会上发言。

Let us go through the problem whether we can take these measures for the time being. 让我们讨论一下我们暂时能否采取这



些措施的问题。

③作介词的宾语时

Everything depends on whether we have enough time. 一切都依据我们是否有足够的时间来决定。

④作动词 discuss 的宾语时

We discussed whether we would accept his invitation.

我们讨论了是否将接受他的邀请。

⑤为了强调宾语内容,将宾语从句放在主句之前时

Whether he will come, I am not sure. 他是否能来,我不能确定。

⑥紧跟 or not 时

I don't know whether or not they will come tomorrow.

我不知道他们明天是不是来。

注:or not 前若有其它词隔开,则 whether 和 if 可以换用。例如:

I don't know whether/if they will come or not.

如果是 or not, 则只能与 whether 连用。例如:

Whether or not they designed this kind of machine, I don't know.

他们是否设计过这种机器,我不知道。

“两不宜”; (宜用 whether, 不宜用 if)

1. 由于 if 从句还能表示“条件”,因而表“是否”时,为避免产生歧义,宜用 whether。例如:

Please write to tell me whether you can come.

请写信告诉我,你是否能来。

如果该句用 if, 则句意有两种可能:

a. 请写信告诉我,你是否能来。

b. 如果你能来,请写信告诉我。

2. 暗示“是否”两方面都有可能或都可以时宜用 whether, 因为 if 常暗示单方面的选择。比较:

I asked father whether I should go with him.

我问父亲,我是否要和他一起去。(暗示“我去不去都可以”)

I asked father if I could go with him.

我问父亲,我能否和他一起去。(暗示“我想去”)

4. I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year.

我怀疑明年是否还会请他来做报告。

doubt 意为“怀疑,不相信”。后接 whether 或 if 从句时, doubt 常用肯定式;若接 that 从句, doubt 则常用否定式或疑问式。比较:

I doubt whether it's true.

我怀疑这是否是真的。

I doubt if that was what he wanted.

我怀疑那是否就是他想要的东西。

I don't doubt that you are honest.

你是诚实的,这一点我毫不怀疑。

Can you doubt that he will win?

你不相信他会取胜吗?

有时肯定式 doubt 后也能接 that 从句,但意思是“恐怕……不会”,例如:

I doubt that John will come.

恐怕约翰是不会来的。

5. Have fun. 好好玩吧。

此处 fun 意为“(玩得)高兴、有意思(乐趣)”,属不可数名词,可与 a lot of, great, some 或 a little 连用,但不可与 a 连用,也不可用复数形式。例如:

We have great fun playing football.

我们踢足球真过瘾。

It's a lot of fun staying with you.

和你一起很有意思。

One can't work all the time, surely; one has to have a little fun.

毫无疑问,一个人不可能总是工作,他得寻点乐趣。

You are sure to have some fun at the party tonight.

今晚你一定会玩得高兴。

Practice

Answers:

1. I'm sure she will go over the answers.

2. I'm not sure the research will be interesting.
3. I'm not sure whether it has anything to do with my research.
4. I'm not sure if we can devote much time to this subject.
5. I doubt if she would be willing to meet us.
6. Perhaps the speeches will be good.
7. Maybe the conference will not be disappointing.
8. I doubt if she would be willing to meet us.

be willing to 意为“乐于(干……);愿意(干……)”,to 后接原形动词。又如:

Smith was willing to follow her example.

史密斯愿以她为榜样,(意为“愿意效仿她”)

She's willing to help in any way she can.

她愿意尽力提供帮助。

I'm sure she will go over the answers.

go over 意为“复习、检查”时属及物用法。因而,即使其宾语是单个人称代词,也应放在 go over 之后而不能放在 go over 中间,这一点不同于 think over, put up 等,比较:

We have learned the text. Please go over it after class.

我们已学习了课文,请你们课后复习。

I'd like to think it over.

我要好好考虑一下。

### Practice

One possible version:

1. Will it be hot in Paris?

Maybe.

2. Is it going to be a good match?

I doubt if it is.

3. Are you going to pass your exam?

I'm sure of that.

4. Is this the right answer?

I'm not sure whether it is.

## 第 2 课时

年 月 日

## Reading Comprehension

## Madame Curie (1)

## 1. ... read as many books as she could on the subject.

……尽可能多地阅读了这方面的书籍。

“as many/much + 名词 + as”结构不同于“as many/much as + 名词”，后者表示“多达，达到……程度”。例如：

As many as ten or twelve people were found living in a single room.

人们发现在一个单间里竟住了 10 到 12 人。

In the countries of Black Africa there are as many as 700 languages.

在黑人非洲国家里，语言达 700 种之多。

The rain is plentiful here, often as much as seventy inches yearly.

这儿雨水充沛，年降水量常常高达 70 英寸。

At the job she could earn as much as eighty dollars a week.

她干这项工作，每周挣的钱高达 80 美元。

## 2. ... so Marie was determined to go to Paris and study there.

因此玛丽决定到巴黎去学习。

be determined 后可接带 to 的不定式，也可接从句，意思是“下决心；有决心”。例如：

We are determined to get the work done before May Day.

我们抱定了决心，要在“五一”节前完成这项工作。

She was determined not to follow his advice.

她决意不按他的劝告办。

We were determined that this should never be allowed to happen again.

我们下决心不让这样的事情再发生。

He was determined that no one should know anything about it.

他下决心不让任何人知道这事。

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

到达巴黎两年后,她成功地取得了一级物理学位。

succeed 意为“成功”时属不及物动词,后常接“in + 名词/动名词。”

例如:

I hope you will succeed in your first lecture.

我希望你首次演讲成功。

At last they succeeded in performing their task.

最后,他们胜利完成任务。

4. **In 1898 she discovered the first of these new radioactive minerals which she named "Polonium" in honour of her motherland - Poland, and on which she wrote a research paper.**

1898年,她发现了第一批这种新的放射性矿物,为了向她的祖国——波兰表示敬意,她把这种矿物取名为钋,并写了一篇关于钋的论文。

短语 in honour of 意为“为了向……表示敬意;为了纪念……;为了招待……;为了庆祝……”。又如:

It is only a dance in honour of my birthday.

这仅是为庆贺我的生日而举行的舞会。

The city dedicated a monument in honour of the general.

这个城市建起了一座纪念碑,以纪念那位将军。

表示“为了纪念……”时, in honour of 与 in memory of 同义。例如:

The building was named Ford Hall in memory of a man named James Ford.

为了一个名叫詹姆斯·福特的人,这座建筑被命名为福特厅。

I have just finished a long poem in memory of Robert Gregory.

我刚写完一部长诗,以纪念罗伯特·格列高。

5. **They devoted all their hours to working in their laboratory.**

他们把全部时间都投入到实验室工作。

devote... to 意为“把……用于(投入)”,通常指“把时间、精力投入

到某事中去”。又如：

Now she devotes most of her time to this work.

现在她把大部分时间都用到这项工作上。

He devoted his entire energy to research.

他全力以赴从事研究工作。

They devoted themselves to the cause of revolution.

他们把毕生精力都献给了革命事业。

devote...to 中的 to 是介词,因而后面只能接名词或动名词,不能接不定式。例如:

She devoted her life to helping homeless children.

她把一生都用来帮助无家可归的孩子们。

He has devoted his whole life to benefiting mankind.

他把整个一生都献给了有益于人类的事业。

**6. As months went by, the work seemed endless.**

时间月复一月地过去了,而他们的工作似乎没完没了。

go by 的意思是“(时间)过去”。

“随着时间的过去(推移)”可以说 as time goes by, 也可以说 as time goes on.

例如:

As time went on, we saw it more and more clearly.

随着时间的推移,我们对这一点看得越来越清楚了。

**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。

比较:believe 和 believe in 的区别:

believe 意为“相信(某人的话)”;believe in 则意为“信任、信仰”。比较:

I believe him. 我相信他的话。(=I believe what he says.)

I believe in him. 我信任他。

I can hardly believe my ears. 我简直不相信自己的耳朵。

We believe in our government. 我们信任自己的政府。

**8. Marie Curie never made money out of her research. 玛丽·居里**

从不利用研究来赚钱。

make money 意为“赚钱,发财。”又如:

The company made money on that deal.

这家公司在那笔交易上大发横财。

“make+名词”构成的有关短语还有。

make the beds 铺床

make tea 泡茶

make laws 制订法律、法规

make plans 制订计划

make a noise 发出响声;喧闹

make a fire 生火

make progress 取得进步

make a speech 演讲

make war 发动战争

make friends 交朋友

make peace 讲和

make enemies 树敌

make home 回家

make a name 成名

make an answer 作答

make a journey 旅行

make a mistake 出错

make a promise 承诺

make a poem 作诗

make paper 造纸

make cloth 织布

make a price 定价格

### Comprehension

Answers:

### Discussion

Answers:

1. Because women were not allowed to study at universities in Poland.
2. Very hard. She was cold, poor and hungry.
3. Very well. She got a first-class degree in physics and a degree in mathematics.
4. Radium, polonium and radioactive.
5. It looks like salt and is extremely radioactive.
6. Lead, because the rays from radium cannot go through it.
7. None.

第3课时

年 月 日

### Reading Comprehension

Madame Curie(2)

1. **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,因为它对血液有不良影响。

句中 to work with 的逻辑宾语是前面的 matter. 英语造句中,极易丢掉 with 之类的“尾巴”介词。又如:

She said she had no house to live in.

她说她没有房子住。(live in 的逻辑宾语是 house.)

The young man had no one to take care of.

没有人需要那年轻人照顾。

(take care of 的逻辑宾语是 one.)

The lecture is well worth listening to.

这讲座很值得一听(listening to 的逻辑宾语是 lecture.)

如果丢掉这些“尾巴”介词,就不能构成正确的“动宾关系”。

2. **Three of the Curies' notebooks were considered to be too radioactive to touch seventy-five years after they were written.**

居里夫妇写过的三个笔记本,在经过 75 年后还被认为有太强的放射性而不能触摸。

three of... 与 the three of... 表达的意思有别。three of... 意为“其中的三本(个)”,总数大于三;the three of... 意为“这三本(个)”,总数等于三。比较:

Three of us want to go there.

我们中有三人想到那儿去。(“我们”的数量大于三。)

The three of us want to go there.

我们三人都想到那儿去。(“我们”的总数等于三。)

3. **She died in Paris at the age of 66.**

她在巴黎逝世,享年 66 岁。

表示“在某人多大岁数”时,可用 at the age of..., 也可用 when 从句,但使用 at the age of 时必须注意其逻辑主语。at the age of 的逻辑主语通常就是句子的主语,因而,当句子的主语与 at the age of 的逻辑主语不一致时,通常就要用 when 从句表示,否则会产生歧义。比较:他 90 岁时与世长辞。



Right: He died when he was 90 years old.

Right: He died at the age of 90.

她五岁时父亲去世了。

Right: Her father died when she was five years old.

Wrong: Her father died at the age of five.

(本句有“父、女”两个主语,若用 at the age of five,则表示“她父亲在五岁时去世了”,显然不对,哪有五岁当父亲的!若把 Her father died 改为 She lost her father,则可与 at the age of five 连用,因为此时 at the age of five 的逻辑主语是 She.)

### Writing

Answers:

In, out, enough, to, so, to, and, asked, how, in/during, in, of, than

### Practice

Answers(1)

1. whose 2. / 3. when 4. who/that 5. where 6. who/that 7. whose  
8. / 9. where 10. /

### Practice

Answers(2)

1. ✓ 1. × (which→where) 3. × (whom→who)  
4. × (which→who) 5. ✓ 6. ✓ 7. × (who→which/that) 8. × (which→that) 9. × (that→when) 10. × (which→that)

### Practice

Answers(3)

1. Madame Curie, who is admired by many people, is one of the greatest scientists in the world.
2. The minerals (which/that) we found in the rocks were unusual.
3. The lady whose suitcase you found is very pleased.
4. I enjoy peaceful days when I have time to think and work on my own.
5. The experiment (which/that) she was carrying out failed.
6. The person whose overcoat you borrowed was my niece.