

北京朗曼教学与研究中心教研成果

高三英语同步讲解与测试



中学英语



中国是并生物的

北京朗曼教学与研究中心资料

中学英语 1+1

——高三英语同步讲解与测试 (下 册)

主编 宋伯涛 金方和

რგლებ გოგოებებებებებებებებებებებებებებებები გაგისებებებებებები გაგისების გაგისებებებები გაგისების ამ ამ გაგისებ - გაგისებებები გაგისებებებებებებებებებები გაგისებებებებებებებები გაგისების გაგისებებებებებები გაგისების გაგისებ

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中学英语 1+1 **高三英语同步讲解与测试(下**)

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前 言

本书是由北京朗曼教学与研究中心根据高三英语教材最新出版的《中学 1+1》系列丛书之一。其特点在于结合教材对各单元重点、难点、疑点、易混淆点、考点逐条进行讲解,内容详尽,条理清晰,分析透彻,例题丰富。所涉及内容主要是各单元所应掌握的基础知识、知识运用、思维方法、解题思想、技巧等。同步测试部分根据各单元特点对基础知识、重点难点、知识应用进行巩固性的训练。其中采用了目前各地较为常用的题型,题目丰富,综合性强,旨在帮助学生巩固知识,提高综合运用知识的能力。

学生在使用本书过程中,应结合教科书,认真学习重点难点部分,努力掌握重点、难点、知识点的各种用法及注意事项,对某些重点难点要进行仔细的研究、分析和理解,结合例题,努力掌握其用法。做同步练习时要独立思考,结合教科书及讲解认真解题,然后对照题解,弄通弄懂为什么用这个答案而不用那个答案,为什么要这样说而不那样说,还可以怎样说,怎样才对,从一个点进行散发性联想思维。课后还应对某些重点题目进行反复的再思考、再分析、再理解。有问题主动询问,及时解决。本中心答疑信箱就是为这一目的而开设的。

出版前,作者对书中许多地方作了较为合理的修改,但仍难免存有不尽人意之处,谨请广大读者及听众批评指正。凡需要本书以及本系列其它丛书的读者可与本中心联系,联系电话:010-64962054,64985587。

宋伯涛 2000 年 11 月于北师大

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The USA 美利坚合众国

Unit 13 第十三单元

Part1 Language Points 重点难点讲解

- 1. a handful of goods worth about \$ 24
 - 少量的东西约值二十四美元
 - ▲handful 是名词,意为"一把","少数"。a handful of 既可接可数名词,也可接不可数名词,既可接人,也可接物。如:
 - a handful of peanuts 一把花生
 - a handful of rice 一把米
 - a handful of sweets 一把糖果
 - a handful of coal 一把煤
 - ①Only a handful of people came to the meeting. 只有少数人出席了这个会议。
 - ②Granny put a handful of biscuits into the boy's pocket. 奶奶把一把饼干放在那男孩的口袋里。
 - ③The little girl got a handful of corn to feed the ducks. 小女孩拿了一把玉米喂鸭子。
 - 【注】在表示容量的名词后加上后缀 ful 仍为名词,意为"满满……"。如:roomful 满房间,mouthful 满嘴
 - (I) I pushed open the door and found a roomful of people having a heated discussion.
 - 我推开门,发现满屋子的人在热烈地讨论。
 - (5) The mayor got out of the car and took a mouthful of sweet country air.
 - 市长钻出汽车,吸了口新鲜的乡村空气。
 - ⑥ The beggar rushed away with a mouthful of food unswallowed.

乞丐拔腿便逃,满嘴的食物还没来得及咽下去。

【注】在某些动词后加上后缀-ful,构成形容词形式,与上述表示容量的名词后加-ful 意思不同。如:

use—useful 有用的,care—careful 细心的 cheer—cheerful 欢乐的

- ▲ goods 意为"货物",总是以复数形式出现,谓语动词也用复数,类似的名词还有:savings 储蓄,belongings 所有物,surroundings 环境等。如:
- ⑦The savings are for your advanced education in the future. 这些积蓄是供你将来接受高等教育用的。
- ®The goods your company ordered are arriving tomorrow.
 你公司预订的货物明天到。
- We arrived at a small mountain village whose surroundings were really beautiful.

我们来到了一个小山村,周围的环境真美。

- ⑩These are his belongings, Mine are under the bed. 这些是他的东西,我的在床下。
- ▲worth 是形容词,意为"值……",只能作表语,需要注意的是,它不能单独作表语,后面必须跟名词或动词的-ing 形式,意为"值……的",或"有若干价值的",接动词-ing 形式时,该动词必须是及物动词,或及物性动词词组,但该动词后面不能带实语,因为其逻辑上的宾语就是句子的主语,另该动词只能用主动式,但表示被动的意义。如:
- ①The film is worth seeing twice. 这部影片值得看两遍。
- ②The professor's lecture is worth listening to. 这教授的讲座值得听。
- ③The dictionary is worth twenty dollars. 这本词典值 20 美元。
- ④It is worth the trouble.
 这件事麻烦一点也值得。
- 【注】句①不能说成…worth being seen twice,句②不能说成…worth being listened to。

- 【注】表示"很值得…"时,习惯上用副词 well 修饰 worth,不能用 very 或 much 修饰 worth。如:
- ⑤The work is well worth doing. 这项工作很值得做。
- 【注】worth while 意为"值得",在这个习惯用语中,worth 是形容词,while 是名词. worth while 可以单独作表语,也可以在 It is worth while…的句型中后接动名词或不定式。如:
- (6) It is worth while visiting the Summer Palace a second time.

 It is worth while to visit the Summer Palace a second time.

再次游览颐和园是值得的。

- 仍 Making the decision is worth while.
 作出这项决定是值得的。
- ▲请注意 worthy 与 worth 在用法上的区别。worthy 也是形容词,它既可作表语,也可作定语,意为"值得的",主要表示某物或某事值得做或适合做,不用于表示金钱,其结构是 be worthy of+名词(代词); be worthy of+3名词的被动式;或be worthy+不定式。如:
- ®The job is not worthy of her.
 这项工作配不上她。
- 20 The novel is worthy of being read twice. 这部小说值得读两遍。
- 21) His work is worthy of being mentioned.
 - =His work is worthy to be mentioned.
 - =His work is worthy of mention.
 - =His work is worth mentioning.
 - =It is worth while mentioning his work. 他的工作值得提一下。

- 2. Today Native Americans express their anger over this business deal.
 - 今天美国土著人对这笔买卖表示愤慨。
 - ▲over 此处作"关于""对于"解释。如:
 - ①Let's talk over the matter. 我们来讨论那件事。
 - ②Dad and I had a good laugh over it. 我和父亲对那事笑了一通。
 - ③You should take pains over your study of English. 你应该刻苦学习英语。
 - ① They had a heated discussion over the matter, but they didn't reach the agreement.
 - 他们对此事进行了热烈的讨论,然而没有取得一致意见。
 - ▲deal 在这里是名词,意为"做买卖","经营"。如:
 ⑤This silk deal made the boss angry.
 - 这笔丝绸生意使老板很恼火。
 - ⑥My boss expressed his satisfaction over this timber deal. 我们老板对这笔木材生意很满意。
 - ▲deal 可作动词用,意思是"经营","做买卖",后面常接介词 in,at 或 with。如:
 - ⑦The new store deals in everything for use in the kitchen. 这家新商店经营各种炊事用具。
 - ®I have been dealing with Mr Brown for several years in textile goods. 几年来我一直和布朗先生做纺织品生意。
 - ⑨We have stopped dealing at Smith's shop.
 我们已经不去史密斯的店里买东西了。
 - Most foreign trading companies in West Africa deal in rubber, cocoa and vegetable oils.
 - 西非外商的贸易公司大多经营橡胶,可可和植物油。
 - 【注】从上述例句可以看出,deal 作为动词用时,后接介词 in,表示"做……买卖","经营……",宾语是商品的名称如句⑦ ⑧;后接介词 at 时,表示经营的地点,如句⑨;跟介词 with 时,后面的宾语往往代表人,如句⑧。

- ▲动词词组 deal with 还有很多意思,如可表示"相处"、"对待"、 "安排"、"处理"、"涉及"等。如:
- ①Teachers should deal fairly with their students. 老师应该公正地对待学生。
- ^②He won't be able to deal with such complicated situations. 他应付不了如此复杂的情况。
- ③This book deals with life in Germany. 这本书谈的是德国的生活情况。
- ④The subject isn't very well dealt with in his latest book. 他在新书里没有很好地论述这个问题。

3. population 的用法

- ▲population 前面有时用定冠词,有时用不定冠词,具体用法标据 population 后的定语确定。如果 population of 后接地名则用定冠词,如果 population of 后接数词,则用不定冠词。即:the population of +地名;a population+数词。如:
- ①The population of Shanghai is above ten million. 上海的人口有一千多万。
- ②Shanghai has a population of above ten million. 上海有一千多万人口。
- The population of the west African country is only one million.

这个西非国家的人口只有一百万。

- ①The country has a population of 400,000.这个国家有四十万人口。
- 【注】问有多少人口时,不用 how many 或 how much,而用 what。如:
- ⑤"What's the population of your city?"
 "Our city has a population of two million."
 "你们城市有多少人口?""有二百万"。

4. 动词 make 的一些用法

- ▲在本课中 make 作"使成为"解释,后接名词或形容词类的词作宾补。如:
- (1) Her husband died in the war, making her a widow with four

children.

她的丈夫在战争中牺牲了,使她成为带着四个孩子的寡妇。

②John played football very well, so they made him captain of the team.

约翰足球踢得很棒,大家就让他当队长。

- ③Sit down and make yourselves comfortable. 请坐,大家随便一点。
- ④Don't make it too tight. This is for winter wear. 别做得太紧了,这是冬天穿的。
- ▲make 有时可作"有条件成为……"解释,这时 make 是及物动词,后接名词类的词作宾语。如:
- ⑤Why, you would make a good actor. 嗨,你可以成为一个好演员。
- ⑥Cold tea makes an excellent drink in summer. 在夏天,凉茶是一种很好的饮料。
- ⑦Then, you think Xiao Li would make a good teacher?那么你认为小张能成为一个好老师?
- ®It makes a good place for children's activities. 这可以成为开展儿童活动的好地方。

【注】有时用于过去时,意为"成了…","是…"。如:

- ⑩This made top news in the village. 这成了村子里的头号新闻。
- ▲make 有时可作"赚得"、"挣得"、"赢得"解释。如:
- ①Now some people are just interested in making money. 现在有些人只想挣钱。
- ⁽²⁾What she made wasn't enough to cover her expenses. 她挣的钱不够开支。
- (3) We made five points in the game. 在这次比赛中我们得了5分。
- 倒In the last try she made 7 points. 最后一次她得了 7 分。

- ▲注意, make 后接过去分词作宾语补足语时与不定式作宾补 时在意思上的区别:
- ⑤The boss made his workers work long hours. 老板迫使工人长时间干活。
- 16 When you speak English, be sure to make yourself understood.

说英语时一定要让人懂得你的意思。

- ①What makes you think so? 什么使你这样想呢?
- ®What made them so frightened? 什么使他们这样害怕?
- ▲make 可以和表示动作的名词连用,表示动作或活动。如:
- ⑨You've made a good beginning.
 你们开了一个很好的头。
- ②They helped to make repairs and put the rooms in order.
 他们帮助修理并整理房间。
- ②I'd like to make a call to Mr Brown. 我想给布朗先生打个电话。
- ②We must make a careful study of this problem. 我们要好的研究一下这个问题。
- 5. tear down 意为"撕下",此外作"拆毁"解释。如:
 - ①The old houses have been turned down. 旧房子拆掉了。
 - ②He tore the notice down from the wall. 他从墙上把布布扯了下来。
 - (3) They were tearing down that old building in order to build a new apartment house there.

他们在拆旧楼,好在那里盖一座新的住宅楼。

- ④They tore the dangerous wall down and built a new one. 他们把那座危墙拆了,又建了一座新的。
- ▲tear 的本意是"撕",也可作"移开","摆脱开"解释。如:
- ⑤The children could not tear themselves away from the toys. 孩子们舍不得离开玩具。

- ▲ tear 亦可引伸为"奔跑","快步走开"之意,这时,tear 是不及物动词。如:
- ⑦She tore away in great excitement. 她兴奋地快步走开。
- Breakfast had not long been on the table when he came tearing into the room.

早餐摆在桌上不多会儿,他就冲进了房间。

当警察走过拐弯处时,小偷飞快逃走了。

①The man tore off before we could say a word. 我们还来不及说话,这人就跑掉了。

- 6. 动词 reach 的另一种意思和用法
 - ▲我们都知道 reach 有"到达"之意,是及物动词,后接表示地点的名词,但在本课中,reach 作"延伸"解释时是不及物动词。如:
 - 1 There is a vegetable garden behind my house, reaching down to the brook.

我家后面有一个菜园子,一直延伸到小溪边。

- ②She likes curtains that reach to the floor. 她喜欢垂到地板的窗帘。
- ③On one wall there is a bookshelf that reaches to the ceiling. 在墙壁的一面有个高达天花板的书橱。
- ④The speaker's voice couldn't reach to the back of the hall. 演说人的声音大厅后排听不见。
- (5) We came to the foot of the mountain, looking up at the peak reaching into the clouds.

我们来到山脚下,仰望着耸人云霄的山峰。

- ⑥How far does the highway reach?
 这条公路有多长?
- ▲reach 与 for 连用时意为"伸出手去拿"。如:

- ⑦There was no time for me to reach for my gun. 我来不及伸手去拿枪了。
- (§) The boy stood on tiptoe and reached for the apple on the table.

这男孩踮起脚,伸手去拿桌上的苹果。

- ▲reach 与 out 连用时作"伸出(手)"、"设法抓住"解释。如:
- ⑨You can feel the rain if you reach out your hand. 如果你伸出手去,你就会感觉到下雨了。
- ① The monkey reached out a hand through the bars and took the banana.

那只猴子从笼子里伸出手来拿香蕉。

7. In 1892 the age of mass arrivals began, during which 15 million new people passed through Ellis Island into the USA over a period of 62 years.

1892年,国外移民大量涌入的年代开始了,在随后的 62 年中有一千五百万新来的人通过埃利斯岛进入美国。

- ▲本句中定语从句 during which…修饰先行词 the age,从句与 主句之间被 began 隔开,这称为分隔式定语从句,在阅读到 这种定语从句时,要注意找对先行词。如:
- ①The days are gone when we used foreign oil. 我们使用洋油的时代已一去不复返了。
- ②The car crashed into a tree, in which one was killed and two badly wounded.

车子猛撞在树上,里面一人死亡,两人重伤。

3 The Titanic was hit by an iceberg, in which only a small number of people were saved.

泰坦尼克号撞上了冰山,只有少数人得救。

(4) In one night, the city of Tangshan was destroyed, in which about 240,000 people died from the earthquake.

唐山在一夜之间被毁,市内有24万人死于地震。

- ▲pass through 此处作"通过","穿过","路过"解释。如:
- ⑤He passed through the doorway and entered the room. 他穿过门道走进房间。

- ⑥The book is passing through the press. 这本书正在印刷中。
- ▲pass through 可引伸为"经历"、"经受"之意。如:
- This sister passed through medical college and became a doctor.

他姐姐上完了医学院,成了一名医生。

- (8) When Jane did not come home by midnight, many terrible fears passed through Mother's mind.
 - 到了半夜 Jane 还没有回来,这使母亲的脑子里闪过了许多可怕的念头。
- ⑨Henry passed through a very hard time after his wife died.
 Henry 的妻子去世后,他经历了一段十分困难的时期。
- 【注】上述例子中的 through 均是介词,后接名词类的词作宾语, through 也可以作副词,意思与介词相同。如:
- ①Let's hear him through.让我们听他讲完吧!
- ①They are just passing through on their way to Nanjing. 他们是去南京的,只不过是路过这里。
- ⁽²⁾He wants to see the headmaster. Let him pass through. 他要见校长,让他过去吧。
- ▲over a peried of 62 years,意为"在 62 年期间"。此处介词 over 作"在…期间"解释,相当于 in the course of,表示动作或状态持续发生或存在于这段时间的始终。如:
- ③Over the years he lived in poverty. 多年来,他一直生活在贫困之中。
- (4) Instead, they had been developing over thousands of millions of years.

数百万年以来,它们一直在发展。

⑤She had flue over Christmas. 她在圣延节期间患了流感。

8. 名词 space 的用法

▲space 作"空间"、"太空"解释时是不可数名词,其前通常不加限定词,如: