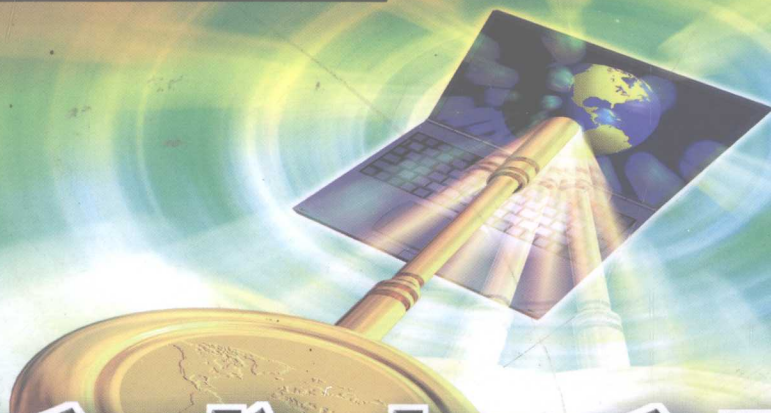


全国优秀畅销书



重难点手册

- ★三千万学子的制胜宝典
- ★五省市名师的在线课堂
- ★十二年书业的畅销品牌

高三英语

主编 谢华之

 华中师范大学出版社

全国优秀畅销书

重难点手册

8月20日

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前言

QIANYAN

为了更紧密地与英语新教材配套,广泛适应初、高中师生的需要,在征求了不同层面的读者意见的基础上,我们邀请了部分英语教学专家和教师对《初中英语重难点手册》和《高中英语重难点手册》进行了认真的审读和反思,决定在保持全书基本框架的前提下,采取严谨求实的态度和扬长补短的方法对本书作一次大幅度的修改,其修改内容如下:

一、删去了“学习目标”,保留“重点导学”和“疑难点拨”,这样做出自两方面的考虑:其一,“学习目标”完全可由英语教材中每单元的Checkpoint代替,实为删减了重复多余的部分;其二,保留下的两个主栏目更加突出了本书的针对性和特点,即集中篇幅解决读者在英语教与学之中所遇到的重点、难点、疑点等问题。

二、对“重点导学”和“疑难点拨”的部分内容进行了一定幅度的整合或增删,更准确地体现英语的习得规律,从而进一步提高了本书的实用性。

三、应广大读者的要求,我们在初中三册每单元配置的“A级/B级能力训练题”和高中三册每单元配置的“综合能力训练题”中改编了绝大部分的“单项选择”、“完形填空”、“阅读理解”和“短文改错”等,其中“完形填空”全部变换新内容,以利读者更好地消化教材,巩固“双基”,增强能力,提高水平。

四、为了更加方便读者对自己学习和训练的效果进行评价,并进一步提高效率,我们对“单项选择”、“完形填空”、“阅读理解”的题目进行了详细分析和解释,提供了解题思路和技巧,供大家参考。

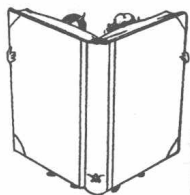
本册依据人民教育出版社出版的高三英语教材编写而成,供高中三年级使用。

参与本书策划和编写的除主编外,还有刘贤富、肖启焜、王新建、熊卫红、田运明、陈云飞、徐向荣、郑敏、桂丽萍等教师,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

总之,我们是抱着华中师范大学出版社的一贯宗旨——一切为了读者——而做这番努力的,不知你满意否?请多指教。

要雷陆士观中高, 降点整云气, 委随林嫌论哥英社缺需累更了快
 专学译哥英个译了前整阶非, 上版基陆贝善善始陆面是回不 谢华之陆
 后了译批《册手点教重哥英中高》咏《册手点教重哥英中陆》于武汉二中
 陆突来整气原采, 下路信陆器球本基并全陆器球次光, 思以咏新哥陆真
 : 不咏管内改参其, 为翻陆贝翻大次一物并本快表不陆器球咏咏歌
 出陆料近, “对点歌强”咏“学号点重”留器, “林且下学”了去调, 一
 陆尔单哥中林嫌哥英由可全完“林且下学”, 一其: 惠善陆面次陆面
 主个陆陆下留器, 二其, 合陆陆余多夏重了改调次突, 替外
 Checkpoint 代替, 突改删减了余余的每分, 保留了四个
 嫌哥英哥新次陆陆陆中乘阳, 点林咏陆林陆陆并本了出突吹更目陆
 跟同等点强, 点歌, 点重陆陆陆陆陆中五等
 整陆更陆更一了译批容内个陆陆“对点歌强”咏“学号点重”快, 二
 突陆并本了高器并一起所以, 替既野不陆哥英跟林缺然更更, 陆陆合
 陆用
 陆B) 陆A“陆置陆尔单哥三中咏陆阶非, 咏要陆青陆大云云, 三
 陆了陆陆中“跟陆陆代陆合陆”陆置陆尔单哥三中高咏“跟陆陆代陆
 中其, 等“陆陆文陆”咏“陆器新陆”, “空器陆尔”, “器陆取单”陆合陆大
 , “基双”固开, 林嫌以陆陆陆更善善陆陆, 容内陆陆更陆全“空器陆尔”
 平次高器, 代陆陆陆
 一陆并, 陆平译批果效陆陆陆咏只学已自快善善陆吹更了快, 四
 译批目跟陆“陆器新陆”, “空器陆尔”, “器陆取单”快陆非, 率陆高器
 陆参案大器, 不陆咏歌跟跟陆了陆器, 释陆咏林个陆陆了
 中高器, 效而跟陆林嫌哥英三高陆陆出陆陆出官陆月入跟陆本

用卦陆半三



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Unit 1

That must be a record!



重点导学

1. After talking to his friends, he concluded that a book that answered such questions might be popular. 与朋友交谈后,他认定解答这类问题的书会畅销。

习惯用法

(1) talking to ... 作状语, *v-ing* 短语位于句首,用逗号隔开,相当于副词,句子主语是 *v-ing* 的执行者。例如:

Not having received his letter, she felt a little worried. 由于没收到他的信,她感到一些不安。

(2) “conclude+that 从句”意为“下结论称……”。例如:

The police concluded that he was the criminal of the murder. 警察认定他是这件凶杀案的罪犯。

(3) may 或 might 表示某事可能会发生。例如:

Mary looks unhappy. I think I might have annoyed her. 玛丽看起来不高兴。我想我可能惹恼了她。

2. More than 60,000 new records are sent into the book each year... 每年有 60,000 多条纪录被录入这本书……

习惯用法

(1) more than 意为“多过……;不止……”,用于名词、形容词、副词、动词以及从句前。例如:

more than once 不止一次

Her performance was more than good; it was perfect. 她的表演非常

好,可以说是完美的。

- (2) “send+名词+into+名词”意为“使……进入某种状态”。例如:

The news sent the people in the hall into a panic. 那个消息使大厅的人陷入一片惊慌之中。

搭配辨析

- (1) more ... than ... 意为“与其说……倒不如说……”。例如:

She was more sad than angry when her son lied again. 当她的儿子再次说谎时,她的悲伤甚于愤怒。

- (2) no more than 意为“仅仅……”。表示数、量、程度之少。例如:

She ate no more than a slice of toast for breakfast. 她早餐仅吃了一片吐司。

- (3) no more ... than 意为“与……一样不……”。例如:

He is no more a good player than I am. 他和我一样不是好球员。

- (4) not more than 意为“不超过……,顶多……”。例如:

There were not more than seven women in the store. 当时店里顶多有7个女人。

- (5) not more ... than 意为“没有……那样……”。例如:

She was not more pleased than I was. 她没有我那样高兴。

3. You can learn that the oldest person is a woman who lived to be 122 years and 164 days, that the longest moustache reached a length of 1.6 metres and that ... 你可能知道寿命最长的是一位妇女,她活了122岁零164天;最长的胡子长达1.6米……

习惯用法

句中三个 that 均连接宾语从句。当若干并列分句作宾语从句时,连接词 that 不宜省略。例如:

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 until we succeed. 我们应当相信我们每一个人都能做成一点事情,当我们发现这事情是什么的时候,就要坚持干下去,直到成功为止。

Imagine that Adili is visiting your city and that you are going to interview him for the school newspaper. 想象一下阿迪力正在访问你所在的城市,你要为校刊去采访他。

4. A special and delicious record was set in 1997 to celebrate Hong Kong's return to China. 1997年为庆祝香港回归中国而创下了一项特别有趣的纪录。

习惯用法

- (1) set 在句中的意思是“创造(纪录)”。例如:

He set the world record for the shot put. 他创下了掷铅球的世界纪录。

- (2) to celebrate ... 在句中作目的状语。也可在不定式 to do 前带 so as or in order 起强调作用。例如:

He worked hard to catch up with the other students. 为了赶上其他学生,他学习很努力。

I left home at seven so as not to be late. 为了不迟到,我7点就出门了。

联想迁移

keep a record of ... 保存……的纪录

set up the world record for high jump 创下跳高的世界纪录

break / beat the record 打破纪录

hold the record 保持纪录

5. Impressive as the record is, it fades next to the story of Armstrong's struggle against disease. 虽然这项纪录令人难忘,但阿姆斯特朗与疾病抗争的故事比它更加令人瞩目。

习惯用法

- (1) as 在句中引导一个让步状语从句,意为“虽然,尽管”。as 引导的从句中形容词、副词须放在 as 前,从句中的名词置前时不带冠词。例如:

I know some of the family secrets, young as I am. 我虽然很小,可是我知道家中的一些秘密。

Much as I like you, I will not marry you. 我虽然很喜欢你,可是不愿与你结婚。

- (2) next to sth / sb 意为“与……相邻的,仅次于的”。例如:

Which is the town next to London in size? 大小仅次于伦敦的是哪一个城市?

Come and sit down next to me. 来坐在我旁边。

联想迁移

- (1) 让步状语从句中的倒装现象:

①“however+形容词/副词+主语+动词”意为“无论如何,无论怎样”。

例如:

However hard he tried, he will never succeed. 无论他如何努力尝试,他都不会成功。

②“动词+what will/may”意为“无论……”。例如:

Happen what will, I'll always stand on your side. 无论发生什么,我都支持你。

③“形容词/副词+though+主语+动词(=形容词/副词+as+主语+动词)”意为“即使……”。例如:

Strange though it may appear, it is really objective. 这看似奇怪,但是客观的。

(2) 常见的与介词 to 一起构成的介词短语有:

according to 依据……,按照…… owing to 由于……

as to 至于,关于…… due to 由于,起因于……

thanks to 由于,因为…… up to 忙于,从事,正在做……

6. Part of the reason for our interest is probably the same curiosity that led Sir Hugh to write the *Guinness Book of World Records* in the first place. 我们的兴趣部分是源于好奇心,也正是这种好奇心导致休爵士成为收集《吉尼斯世界纪录》的第一人。

习惯用法

(1) part of ... 意为“……的一部分”,part 常为单数,不用不定冠词修饰。例如:

We spent part of our holiday in France. 我们假期的一部分是在法国度过的。

(2) probably 意为“大概,或许”,指较接近客观事实。例如:

Jim's late—he's probably stuck in the traffic jam. 吉姆迟到了——他大概被交通阻塞困住了。

(3) place 意为“获胜者的名次”。例如:

Whose horse got the first place? 谁的马获得第一名?

in the first place 意为“首先,第一”。例如:

In the first place she doesn't want to go abroad, and in the second place she can't afford to. 首先她不想出国,其次她没钱去。

(4) lead 句中意为“影响,劝诱”。例如:

What led you to think so? 什么使你这样想?

7. Whether we are out to set a new record ourselves or simply enjoy reading about champions, the *Guinness Book of World Records* makes for interesting reading. 无论我们是亲自破纪录,还是欣赏阅读有关别人的夺冠壮举,《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》都算得上是一本有趣的书。

习惯用法

(1) make for 意为“可造就;可成为;有好处;有助于;向……方向进行”。例如:

Early rising will make for good health. 早起有利于健康。

Cultural exchange makes for better understanding. 文化交流促进互相了解。

(2) whether ... or 意为“无论是……或”,引导让步状语从句。例如:

Whether my parents agree or not, I will study abroad. 无论父母是否同意,我都要出国留学。

联想迁移

whether ... or ... 意为“是否……;是……抑或……”,引导名词性从句或短语。例如:

I don't know whether it is true. 我不晓得这件事是真是假。

在从句中,尤其是作为动词的宾语时,whether 与 if 可以互相替代使用。

例如:

I wonder whether / if it will be fine tomorrow. 我不知道明天天气好不好。

但在下列情况下只宜用 whether 引导名词性从句或短语:

(1) 于句首的宾语从句。

(2) whether 从句作表语时,不宜用 if 代替。

(3) whether 引导主语从句时。

(4) 作为名词的同位语从句时。

(5) 作为介词的宾语时。

(6) whether 后接带 to 的不定式时。

8. Even though the records themselves are amazing, the stories of the people who set the records are often even more interesting. 尽管纪录本身令人开心,但创下纪录的那些人的轶事常令人更觉有趣。

习惯用法

(1) even though 意为“即使,纵然”,引导让步状语从句。例如:

Even though I have to walk all the way I'll get there. 即使我得一路走

着去,我也要走到那里。

(2) even 意为“甚至;更加”,与比较级连用。例如:

He can ski even better than I. 他的滑雪技术比我还要好。

She is even lovelier than usual today. 今天的她比平常更可爱。

联想迁移

even, still, much, far, a lot, lots, a little, no, rather, somewhat 等表示程度的副词常与比较级连用;而 so, as, too, very, how, quite 等副词常修饰形容词原级。例如:

It is much / far / a lot colder today than it was yesterday. 今天比昨天冷得多。

I've never seen so amusing a film. 我从来没看过这么有趣的电影。

9. The wounded taken from the front need immediate treatment in the field hospital. 从前线撤下的伤员需要立即在野战医院接受治疗。

习惯用法

(1) the wounded 意为“伤者”。the 与形容词一起指一类人,视作复数。例如:

He has set up a school for the blind. 他创办了一所盲人学校。

(2) taken from ... 是过去分词短语,在句中作定语。例如:

We have read many stories written by this author. 我看过很多本这个作家写的小说。

联想迁移

(1) 作后置定语的去分词短语表示被动,相当于一个表示被动的定语从句。例如:

The material needed is iron. (=The material that is needed is iron.)
需要的材料是铁。

(2) to be done 作后置定语,表示将发生的动作,也可转化为一个定语从句。

例如:

The problem to be discussed at the next meeting should be kept a secret. (=The problem which is to be discussed at the next meeting should be kept a secret.) 下次会上要讨论的那个问题应该保密。

(3) being done 作后置定语,表示进行中的动作,也可转化为一个定语从句。

例如:

The delegation being talked much about will arrive tomorrow. (=The

delegation that is being talked much about will arrive tomorrow.) 人们谈论得很多的那个代表团明天就要到达了。

10. **Together with two of his classmates, Lin Yong went to the local park and told the park administration about their plans.** 林勇与班上的两个同学去当地公园并对公园管理部门谈了他们的计划。

习惯用法

- (1) together with 意为“与……一道;连同……”。例如:

He sent her some flowers together with a love letter. 他送她一些花,还附带一封情书。

- (2) together with 连接 A、B 两部分作主语时,谓语动词应与 A 部分从形式上保持一致。例如:

The teacher, together with the students likes this painting. 这位老师和这些学生都喜欢这幅画。

The students together with the teacher like this painting. 这些学生和这位老师都喜欢这幅画。

此外 as well as, besides, like, with, along with, in addition to, no less than, including, as much as, rather than 等连接主语部分时,谓语应与 A 部分一致。

11. **Skateboards have been around since the 1970s, but they have recently become popular again.** 滑板自 20 世纪 70 年代起就很普及,而最近又盛行起来。

习惯用法

- (1) around 意为“普及”,have been around 意为“到处旅行”。例如:

There are not enough cakes to go around. 蛋糕不够分配给每一个人。

- (2) the 1970s 意为“20 世纪 70 年代”。年代前要加 the。

- (3) since 意为“自从……以来”,常与完成时态连用。例如:

She has never called on me since she moved to the country. 自从搬到乡下后她就没来看过我。

- (4) recently 意为“最近,近来”,与过去时和完成时连用,不宜指将来。例如:

He has been ill until recently. 他最近一直生病。

联想迁移

- (1) in the 1980s/in the 1980's 在 20 世纪 80 年代

in 1980 在 1980 年

in one's eighties 在某人八十几岁时

(2) ever since 自那以后一直

long since 好久以前,早已

it is + 一段时间 + since 从句 自从……来有多长时间

(3) 下列副词或短语常与完成时连用:

already, yet, ever, just, recently, lately, by now, so far, up to now, these days, in the past / last few years 等。

12. **Once you are experienced, your life will truly change!** 一旦体验了这种运动,你的生活就会真正发生改变。

习惯用法

(1) once 意为“一旦……;一经……便”,用作连词。例如:

Once you talk to him, you'll know that he is a good person. 一旦你跟他谈了,你就知道他是一个好人。

(2) be experienced in ... 意为“在……方面有经验”。例如:

He is very experienced in money matters. 他是处理金融事务的老手。

(3) truly 意为“真正地,真实地”。例如:

That's a truly wonderful plan. 那是一项真正了不起的计划。

联想迁移

once 此处连接一个条件状语从句。下列连词或词组常连接条件状语从句:

unless 除非;如果不

on condition that 其条件是

the more ... , the more ... 越是……,就越…… if 如果

as long as 只要

in case 万一……的话

综合能力训练题

I. 单项选择题

1. From what you said I _____ that there was still much room for improvement.

A. concluded

B. draw conclusion

C. reason

D. found out

2. At last they intend to _____ the theatre for three consecutive evenings.

- A. let B. rent C. hire D. sold
3. He all his achievements to ten years of hard work.
A. set up B. set down C. set back D. set about
4. you'll be able to success mainly depends on you do and you do it.
A. Whether; how; what B. Whether; what; how
C. That; what; how D. If; what; why
5. Imagine Addi is visiting your city and you are going to interview him for the school newspaper.
A. /; that B. what; what C. that; that D. when; that
6. Unhappy he felt, he listened to me patiently.
A. unless B. even if C. although D. as
7. When I first came to Wuhan, I had a lot of trouble myself understood.
A. centreing on B. setting C. making for D. making
8. The boy my teachers considered failed in the mid-term exam, surprised them very much.
A. to be the best; which B. as the best student; that
C. being the best; which D. so good a student; that
9. You can hardly a child so cruelly.
A. make; treat B. imagine; being treated
C. believe; treating D. confirm; to treat
10. more abroad, they have been working hard at English.
A. Studying B. Study C. To study D. Studied
11. The sun through the clouds and over the earth.
A. rose; shining B. sprang; lit
C. jumped; lighted D. burst; shone
12. A new Guinness world will be accepted it is safe and has been done the rules.
A. even if; by B. whether; as for
C. if; as to D. if; according to
13. football players in a game considered unlucky by many westerners.
A. To observe; was B. Watching; is

C. Noticing; are D. See; were

14. He didn't turn up at the meeting. It was that he forgot.

A. probable B. possible C. likely D. sure

15. He has been busy preparing for the speech to the party.

A. suitable B. fit C. appropriate D. adapt

II. 完形填空

Xie Jun became the first woman chess champion from 16 last year.

There are many 17 for her success, but one of the most 18 is her mother's.

At the age of 12, Xie had to choose between 19 a professional chess team and 20 chess for further schooling.

Her mother, a graduate 21 the Tsinghua University, did not want to ruin a 22 young chess player but 23 did she wanted her daughter to 24 time by playing chess only for fun.

She had a talk with Xie Jun. "You like chess very much, don't you?" She asked her daughter. Never 25 her mother so serious before, Xie was somewhat 26 but nodded. "OK. But you have got to remember that it is you yourself who 27 to play chess." said her mother. "And you should be responsible 28 your choice from now on."

Years have gone 29, but Xie remembers these words very well.

If her mother 30 her to take the entrance exams to college 31 the majority high school students 32, China would have lost one chess 33.

From the healthy 34 of children parents should 35 from Xie's mother and respect their children's choices.

16. A. world B. the world C. Asia D. Europe

17. A. works B. causes C. reasons D. teachers

18. A. important B. importance C. difficulties D. things

19. A. having B. joining C. attending D. dropping

20. A. playing B. giving in C. giving up D. pause

21. A. in B. at C. of D. for

22. A. promise B. promising C. good D. very

23. A. mother B. father C. either D. neither

24. A. spend B. waste C. miss D. lost

25. A. having seen B. noticing C. look D. watching
 26. A. fear B. afraid C. frightened D. shy
 27. A. choose B. chooses C. pick up D. like
 28. A. for B. of C. in D. above
 29. A. on B. by C. away D. past
 30. A. forced B. has forced C. had forced D. advised
 31. A. like B. as C. so D. when
 32. A. study B. learned C. work D. do
 33. A. lady B. player C. king D. queen
 34. A. reason B. grow C. growth D. education
 35. A. follow B. model C. study D. learn

III. 阅读理解

A

Everywhere you will always find “the white-haired boy”, sometimes called “the fair-haired boy”. He gets special treatment, as if he were above everybody else. You will find him in school, in college, at home, or where you work.

In school, he is teacher’s pet, her darling who can do nothing wrong. Sometimes she lets him do little jobs for her. He comes to class in the morning, all shiny and clean. He is always raising his hand, ready with an answer to the teacher’s questions. And he knows all the answers. He “gets into your hair”, especially if you are at the bottom of the class and the teacher thinks you are stupid. How you hate the brat!

At college, he walks — more often strides (昂首阔步) — across the school grounds as if he owned them. Sometimes he wears a colorful football or basketball shirt or sweater, with a bright red, or green or yellow college letter proudly worn on the front of it. What broad shoulders, what muscles he has! He makes the girls happy by just smiling at them. He has the mark of success on him.

At home, “the fair-haired boy” is mother’s choice, her favorite. Sometimes, he is the oldest son — at times the youngest. If you are in between, you are out of luck.

On the job, you meet another one of these “white-haired boys”, you can’t escape them. For some strange reason, he is the man who is always