

高中英语第三册 学习参考

上海译文出版社

高中英语第三册

学 习 参 考

周 令 仪 编 写

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供使用《高级中学三年级  
英语暂用课本全一册》参考  
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编写说明

高中三年级英语教学要求是侧重培养学生的阅读理解能力。因此，教学的重点应放在帮助学生理解课文的内容和掌握课文的词句上。这本学习参考正是为了达到这个教学要求配合《高级中学三年级英语暂用课本全一册》编写的。

为了使读者提高阅读速度，培养迅速查找资料信息的能力，本书为绝大多数课文配了一道“快速浏览课文，查找下列事实”的练习题。此类习题要求读者记住需要查找的内容，快速阅读课文，争取在最短时间内完成。

为了帮助读者透彻理解课文的内容，掌握课文的词句，本书提供了这方面的大量练习：1. 词语句型学习，包括正确理解意义，注意词的搭配，要求灵活运用，在归类整理的基础上稍加扩充（基本上按从初中到高中各册课本中出现过的词语和句型整理，便于复习）。2. 按照课文内容完成句子（最好在学完课文后不看书完成）。3. 回答问题。此类练习要求在理解掌握课文内容的基础上，独立思考，用学过的语言知识组织答案。4. 口头操练题目。此项练习要求就课文内容进行口头复述，当然也可以作为笔头小作文的题目。

为了培养综合运用语言知识的能力，本书还编配了翻译练习和根据上下文填词的练习。此两大类习题的内容都力求接近于课文。翻译练习包括中译英（单句翻译，着重练习本课主要词语和句型的运用）和英译中（小短文翻译）两个部分。另外，还配备了一些写作练习。

考虑到高中三年级是中学阶段的最后一个学年，为了帮助读者对学过的英语语言知识作一个比较全面的整理，本学习参考还编配了总复习。总复习分两大部分：一是复习练习，二是参考试题。复习练习并非按语法条目逐条编排的单项练习，而是以短文的形式按语法单元进行比较综合的复习。编者希望读者通过此种形式的复习，既复习语法，又复习词句，还增强阅读能力，达到一举几得的目的。参考试题共五份。编配试题的意图在于让读者鉴定一下自己的知识与能力。这五份试卷的量都比较大，以利于读者测定自己运用语言知识的熟练程度和解题速度。对于语言知识的检查，力求做到从各个角度来进行。例如，为检查语音知识，五份试卷的试题形式都各不相同。

本学习参考另配答案一本。答案仅供读者参考，其中有的并非唯一的答案。

由于编者水平有限，书中肯定有不少错误之处，望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

一九八三年十月

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高中英语学习参考用书

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以上各书, 分别配合新编全日制十年制学校高中英语课本(试用本)第一、二册和高级中学三年级英语暂用课本全一册, 以练习形式逐课编写。这套书为读者提供了大量灵活多样、具有启发性的练习, 并有语言难点的注释, 与课文相应的阅读材料, 以及从单元到全面综合的复习练习, 以帮助读者巩固基础知识, 掌握基本技能, 提高运用英语的能力。

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EXERCISES TO THE TEXTS

Lesson 1

内容提要

1. 课文阅读理解辅导
2. 词汇学习: sure, get, used to/be used to
3. 写作练习: 写课文提要
4. 翻译练习
5. 其他: 高尔基简介

I. Skim through the text and try to find the information within the shortest possible time.

1. What was the name of Mother's son? Where was he?
2. Who came to see Mother?
3. Whom did Yegor want to ask to get the leaflets into the factory? Was she fit for the job?
4. When did Mother sell her food?
5. What was the password?

II. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. The knocks were _____ to Mother. Mother knew the comer must be _____.
2. Yegor Ivanovich brought Mother news _____.

3. Pavel's words showed that he had been prepared for _____ since he chose the path. We can see the _____ of a revolutionary.
4. Yegor Ivanovich wanted to continue _____ and he explained to Mother the reasons _____.
5. Sudden stop of distributing leaflets would indicate that _____.
6. Mother didn't think the pedlar was _____.
7. Her sympathy for the revolutionaries, her concern for the revolutionary work and her hatred for the Czar's officers made her decide _____.
8. The workmen were _____ when they got the leaflets.
9. The bosses and police looked _____ and _____.
10. Mother carried the leaflets regularly to the factory, regarding this as _____.

III. Look for the words or sentences that

- A. show Mother's joy;
- B. show the optimism of the revolutionaries;
- C. express Mother's feelings during her conversation with Yegor Ivanovich;
- D. show Mother's and the workmen's hatred for the enemy;
- E. show the excitement of the workmen;

F. show Mother's load was very heavy.

IV. Suggest a word or a phrase you've just learned in the text for each blank.

1. Dr. Manette was _____. He was thrown into the Bastille.
2. Those who hold office positions are called white-_____ workers while those who do manual labour are called blue-_____ workers.
3. At the sight of their beloved teacher, the children _____ in great excitement.
4. Teachers and students have _____ holidays each year.
5. Here are the tickets for your class. Would you please _____ them to your classmates?
6. I use an _____ clock to wake myself up.
7. He promised to _____ the work after I left.
8. We _____ our hands when we see somebody off.
9. Don't _____ your head too low when writing.
10. When the murderer was brought in, loud _____ came from the audience.
11. We youth must be ready to bear ([bæə] 承担) heavy _____. .
12. It is so hot that we can see beads of _____ on everybody's face.
13. You can't get through the checkpoint ([ˈtʃek-

- pəʊst] 检查哨所) unless you know the
14. The pupils _____ down to pick up rice ears (稻穗).
 15. It's not right to _____ at your deskmate's paper when you are having an exam.
 16. The informant ([in'fɔ:mənt] 情报员) _____ a piece of paper into my hand when passing me.
 17. Don't _____ me to hit you. Behave yourself!
 18. Our hearts beat _____.
 19. The brave woman hid the wounded soldier in a cave and nursed him carefully, _____ this as her duty.
 20. You'd better _____ business right away, otherwise he might get impatient.

V. Compare the following sentences.

1. { Mother was used to such knocks.
 { Pavel's comrades used to knock at the window before entering the house.
2. { I have got used to my new life in the country.
 { I used to live in the country when I was in poor health.
3. { The little girl was used to running beside her father in the morning.
 { The little girl used to run beside her father in the morning.

4. { He was used to swimming in winter, but now he is out of practice.
He used to play truant, but he doesn't now.
5. { Did you use (d)/Used you to play table-tennis at school?
No, I didn't (use (d) to). I didn't use (d) / I used not to play table-tennis at school.
6. I'm not used to being praised in public.
7. I had been used to peace and quiet before that event happened. *

VI. Read the following sentences, paying attention to the italicized parts. Notice the zero article before the noun.

- A. 1. Who chose this path was sure to have periodic holidays *in jail/prison*.
2. Most children *go to school by bus*.
3. Are you going *by train or by ship/sea*?
4. I used to *go to bed* around ten.

*Note: *used to* 后跟动词原形, *to* 是不定式符号。它只表示过去的习惯和状态,此习惯和状态现在已不复存在。*used to* 可看作是情态助动词或普通实义动词,因此它的疑问式和否定式有两种形式(见第5题)。但加助动词 *do* 的形式在非正式体英语中更常用。*use, used* 的读音是 [ju:s], [ju:st]。*used to* 句型中不能使用表示次数 (e.g. seven times) 和一段时间 (e.g. for two years) 的状语。

be used to 后跟名词或动名词, *to* 是介词。它的意思是“习惯于...”。

get used to 的意思是 “become used to”。

5. The patient *was admitted to hospital* this morning.
6. Get your lessons prepared before you *come to class*.
7. He was a Christian (['kristʃən] 基督徒) and *went to church* on Sundays.
8. He has just *come back from work*.
9. Are you *going to town* this Sunday?
10. Come in, please. Mum *is at home*.
11. What would you like to *have for breakfast*?
12. The Blacksmiths *were just at lunch* when I visited them.
13. I am going to *invite them to dinner*. *

- B. 1. "What do you mean?" cried Mother *in alarm*.
2. Granny Liang cried *in surprise*, "Who has *cleaned my room*?"
3. When I touched the wound, he cried *with pain*.
4. When they heard of the incident, they were wild *with anger*.

*Note: 某些单数名词前不用定冠词, 这时, 这些名词不是用来指它们本身的实物或地点, 而是指它们的作用, 指它们存在的目的。用在这种意义上的名词已经丧失原来类名词的性质, 多少变成了抽象名词而表达了抽象意义。

cf. He is in hospital. (他住院了。)

He is in the hospital. (他在医院里——可能有别的事情。)

5. Sometimes, I read just *for pleasure*.
6. When she learned the news, she couldn't help dancing *for joy*.
7. He gave up *in despair*.

VII. Read the following sentences. Tell whether "to" is a preposition or a particle (小品词).

1. He is sure *to* be put into prison.
2. Now I'll get down *to* business.
3. Mother used *to* carry leaflets to the factory.
4. After his sister's death, he couldn't get used *to* the terrible loneliness.
5. There is no end *to* learning.
6. As soon as we arrived in England, we got down *to* improving our spoken English.
7. We are looking forward *to* meeting you.
8. Einstein stuck *to* his theory and went on with his research work.
9. After we finished oral practice, we went on *to* written work.
10. Sometimes carelessness will lead *to* failure.

VIII. Put the following sentences into Chinese.

1. A: May I use your bike?
B: Sure. Here's the key.
2. In his letter to Engels, Marx said he was not sure about two things — the grammar and some

of the idioms.

3. We are sure of his success.
4. Are you sure of his coming?
5. He is a very good swimmer, he is sure to win the championship.
6. We are to gather at six. Be sure to come on time.
7. William Tell held firmly to the hand of the boy to be sure that he didn't bow either.
8. There is a storm tonight. You'd better make sure that all the windows are shut.
9. I'm not quite sure whether he speaks English or not.

IX. Put the following into English, using the word "get".

1. A: 有票子吗? B: 有。我给你也搞了一张。
2. 我要设法把这张地图送到华盛顿将军手里。
3. 我得去看医生, 我患了重感冒。
4. 游园会的一切, 你们都准备好了吗?
5. 别靠近那根电线!
6. 我还得学习怎么上自行车呢。
7. 他走下公共汽车, 一眼便瞧见了那个穿雨衣的人。
8. A: 你最好把表去修理一下。
B: 是啊, 我打算叫小马修理。
9. 不一会儿, 消息就传遍了。
10. 我与我的新朋友们相处得很好。