

集束 学习法

$E=mc^2$ 集束能量！ $\Delta E = \Delta mc^2$ 几何爆发！

高中英语必修3

外语教研版

集

方法技巧规律·分门别类

束

重点难点考点·集中梳理

总主编/薛金星

1687年

第一个

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高中英语必修3

外语教研版

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教育专家话“集束”

1、集束是一种学习模式

学习过程是在已有知识经验的基础上，通过新旧知识的相互作用，完成对所学知识的意义建构过程。在学习过程中必须要筛选和梳理认知结构中与新知识相关的知识经验，把与新知识一致的知识经验作为学习的基础，并采取相应的措施和策略，调整和约束与新知识不一致甚至相冲突的知识经验，使认知结构在对旧知识的累积集成和梳理筛选中不断丰富、发展。从学习的累积性特征来讲，集束是一种学习模式。

2、集束是一种思维方法

思维是能力的核心，掌握双基和培养能力的根本是在认知的过程中伴随积极的思维。根据已知的信息使思维沿着不同的方向和不同的角度进行思考，从多方面、多角度寻求多样性答案的一种辐射型思维方式，称之为发散思维。把广阔的思路聚集成一个焦点，是一种有方向、有范围、有条理的思维方式，有人称之为收敛思维（聚合思维）。两种思维方式在解决实际问题的过程中常常结合使用，相互补充。从信息的加工过程来讲，集束是一种思维方法。

3、集束是一种资源整合

从学习的信息量来看，需要接受的信息越来越多、越来越难、越来越杂。面对扑面而来的庞杂信息，迫切需要我们对所接受的信息进行资源整合，进行有序的存储，这个过程就是集束的过程，它既是一个归纳、整理、记忆、存储的过程，又是一个提升、分析、综合、运用的过程。集束作为一种资源整合的过程，既能完成面的学习，又能引向点的深入。

4、集束是一种备考理念

随着学习的不断深入，知识重点、难点、考点、热点逐渐清晰起来，在搜集、整理、加工信息的过程中，教法、学法、练法、考法也逐渐熟练起来。善于学习的同学最终会把一本书总结成几个公式定理、几种方法等，通过集成和梳理，浓缩知识的精华。因此，在学习过程中，对大量新信息的集成和掌握，对方法技巧的梳理和条分缕析是成功备考的关键所在。从这个角度讲，集束是一种备考理念。

本丛书成立答疑解惑工作委员会，如有疑问问题可通过以下方式与我们联系：

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Module 1 Europe

走进精彩课堂



Europe is the second smallest continent, occupying 8% of the Earth's surface. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south by the Mediterranean Sea; its eastern border runs along the Ural Mountains and Ural River, swinging south to include the trans-Caucasian(高加索) republics. Europe can be divided into six composite regions, which are not all equally homogeneous(由同类部分组成的): Scandinavia, Western Europe, Central Europe, Eastern Europe, Mediterranean Europe, and the Balkans. Of the continents, Europe ranks third in total population and first in population density. There are many famous large cities located in the continent, such as, Athens, Barcelona, Berlin, London, Moscow, Paris, Rome, Vienna and so on. Most countries on the continent are famous for its tourism. Do you want to know more about the continent—Europe? Come into the module and enjoy it.

Section I Introduction



学海导航

重点单词	_____ <i>vt.</i> 完成, 使结束	_____ <i>prep.</i> 在……附近; 离开	_____ <i>vt.</i> 使面对	_____ <i>prep.</i> 在……对面; 横过	_____ <i>n.</i> 长统靴	_____ <i>adj.</i> 大陆的; 大洲的
必记短语	_____ of 处境更佳	be _____ with 面对; 面临	come _____ 偶然遇见	look _____ 看起来像		



知识集束储备

1. Complete the table with the words in the box. 用方框中的单词完成表格。

▲ complete

(1) *vt.* 完成; 使结束

The work must be completed before this Friday.

这项工作必须在本周五前完成。

A few words of praise from her would complete his happiness.

她说上几句赞扬的话就会使他快乐至极。

(2) *adj.* 完成的; 全部的; 完美的; 十足的

The novel was at last complete. 这部小说终于完成了。

His arrival was a complete surprise to us all.

他的到来对我们所有人来说都是件意外的事。

[单词积累]

completely *adv.* 完全地; 彻底地

考 题 链 接

_____ the project as planned, we'll have to work two more hours a day.

(2008 · 湖南)

A. Completing B. Complete C. Completed D. To complete

解析: 句意: 为了按计划完成工程, 我们不得不每天多工作两个小时。此处用动词不定式作状语, 表示目的。 答案: D

2. The United Kingdom is off the northwest coast of continental Europe.

英国位于欧洲大陆西北部海岸线附近。

▲ off

(1) *prep.* 在(海, 海岸)附近; 离开; 使分开; 不再(热衷)

Module 1

Europe

The boy fell off the tree and hurt his legs badly.

这个男孩从树上掉下来,两条腿都伤得很厉害。

I'm right off her books for some reason.

由于某种原因我不再喜欢她的书了。

(2) *adv.* 离开;脱落;停止;取消;不工作

I'm afraid we must be off now.

恐怕现在我们得走了。

The gas supply will be off while they repair the mains. 当他们维修煤气总管道时,煤气供应将切断。

[常见搭配]

better off 处境更佳

badly off 贫穷

right off 立刻

well off for 富有;有许多

off and on/on and off 不时;断断续续地

学法指导

off-作为前缀,可用于构成名词、形容词、动词、副词等,意为“不在……上”“距……某距离”。如:offshore *adj.* & *adv.* 离岸(的),近海(的);off-street *adj.* 不在道路上的;off-season *n.* (商业等的)淡季

考题链接

Dickens made a call upon the rich to have mercy on the people who were _____.

(2008·绵阳诊断)

A. less badly off B. more badly off C. less well off D. more well off

解析:be badly off“穷困潦倒的”;be well off“富裕的”。句意:狄更斯号召富人同情那些不那么富裕的人们。 答案:C

3. France is Europe's third largest country and faces the United Kingdom across the English Channel. 法国是欧洲的第三大国,隔英吉利海峡与英国相望。

▲Europe's third largest country 欧洲第三大国

“the/形容词性物主代词/名词所有格+序数词+形容词最高级”意为“……的第几(大、长、高)的……”。

The Yellow River is the second longest river in China. 黄河是中国第二大长河。

▲face

(1) *vt.* 面对,朝着;面临;正视(事实等);摆在……的面前

This is the biggest problem that I have ever faced. 这是我所面临的最大的问题。

He turned to face his attackers.

他转过身来对付那些攻击者。

(2) *n.* 脸,面孔;脸色,表情;表面,外貌;面子,尊严

She looked at me with a puzzled face. 她神情困惑地看着我。

He wanted to end the affair without too much loss of face.

学法指导

face 作“使面对(问题、不愉快的局面等)”讲时,常用于被动语态;多与介词 with 连用,即构成(sb.) be faced with 结构。

集束学习法

他想不丢太多的面子而了结此事。

[单词积累]

facial *adj.* 面部的

face-saving *adj.* 保全面子的

[常见搭配]

face out 对付, 处理

face up to 正视; 勇敢地面对

face the music 承担后果

face to face 面对面, 面对着

in face of 在……面前, 不顾

look sb. in the face 直视某人

make a face/faces 做鬼脸

lose face 丢面子

to sb.'s face 当着某人的面, 公开地

考题链接

_____ with a difficult situation, Arnold decided to ask his boss for advice.

A. To face

B. Having faced

C. Faced

D. Facing

解析: face 为及物动词, 意为“使……面对”, 与主句主语 Arnold 之间为被动关系, 故用过去分词作状语。句意: 面对如此困难的情景, Arnold 决定向老板征求建议。 答案: C

▲ across

(1) *prep.* 在……对面; 横过; 与……交叉; 涉及

Lin Tao is my best friend and he lives across the street.

林涛是我最好的朋友, 他就住在街对面。

They'd shout across the room to one another. 他们会在房间两边对着叫喊。

(2) *adv.* 从一边到另一边; 在对面; 往一侧俯身

Come across to my office, please. 请到我的办公室来。

He turned his head and looked across at me. 他转过头从对面向我望过去。

[常见搭配]

across from 在……的对面

come across 偶然遇见; 碰上

run across 偶然碰到

[词语辨析] across, through 与 over

词语	用法	例句
across	描述平面上的活动, 强调从某事物的表面的一边到另一边。	They walked across the schoolyard. 他们从操场上走过。
through	描述在内部的一个动作, 强调从某事物的内部或空间中穿过。	He pushed through the crowds and entered the room. 他挤过人群进到房里。
over	用于表示从某事物的上方越过或位于某事物的上方。	He climbed over the wall. 他翻越过墙。

考 题 链 接

If you really have to leave during the meeting, you'd better leave _____ the back door. (2008 · 北京)

A. for B. by C. across D. out

解析:考查介词的辨析。本题句意为“如果你确实要在会议期间离开,那么你最好从后门离开”。“从后门”用 by the back door。for 表示原因;across 表示“穿过,横穿”;out 表示“在外面”,三者均不符合句意。 答案:B

4. It looks like a hoot. 它看上去像一只靴子。

▲ look like 看起来像;看来像要

That photograph doesn't look like her at all. 那张相片跟她一点儿也不像。

It looks like rain. 看来好像要下雨。

[句式链接]

look as if/as though... 看来好像……

seem like... 看来像……

It seems as if/as though... 看样子;好像……

He looks as if he doesn't feel well. 他看起来好像不舒服。

It seems as if he has forgotten his promise. 看来他好像已经忘记了他的承诺了。

考 题 链 接

The twins look _____ each other very much.

A. like B. alike C. the same D. similar

解析:look like“看上去像”,like 为介词,后接宾语;alike 为形容词或副词,look alike“看上去很像”,后不能接宾语;the same 后应与 as 连用;similar 与介词 to 搭配。 答案:A

课本习题解答网站

Introduction

1.

Country	Capital	Language
United Kingdom	London	English
France	Paris	French
Greece	Athens	Greek
Portugal	Lisbon	Portuguese
Italy	Rome	Italian
Spain	Madrid	Spanish

2. across; on the other side of

boot; something you wear on your foot and lower leg

continental; belonging to the main body of the continent of Europe

face; to look at something or somebody face to face

look like; to have the appearance of, to seem to be

mountain range; a long continuous line of mountains

1. f 2. a 3. c 4. e 5. d 6. b

跟踪集束训练

A 级: 轻松学习 夯实基础

一、单词拼写

- One of the windows of the room f _____ west.
- The food in this restaurant r _____ bread to fried eggs.
- There are seven c _____ in the world in all.
- Look! Mary is walking a _____ the street.
- My sister likes wearing b _____ in winter.

二、英汉短语互译

- look like _____
- mountain range _____
- 在……的西部 _____
- 被……覆盖 _____

B 级: 快乐延伸 提升能力

三、单项填空

- The Town Hall _____ in the 1880's was the most distinguished building at the time.
A. to be completed B. having been completed
C. completed D. being completed
- The boy fell _____ his bike and got his arm hurt.
A. off B. from C. down D. to
- You shouldn't have referred to it _____ his face.
A. in B. to C. at D. by
- He suddenly saw Sue _____ the room. He pushed his way _____ the crowd of people to get to her.
A. across; across B. over; through
C. over; into D. across; through
- It looked as if he _____ the truth, so don't tell a lie to him.
A. knew B. had known
C. would know D. has known

四、单句改错

1. Facing so many difficult problems, he didn't know what to do. _____
2. Be careful not to fall down the ladder. _____
3. A thief broke into the house across the window. _____
4. It appears as if he won't come. _____

C 级:思维拓展 综合创新

五、阅读理解

Christmas is one of the most important holidays in Britain, just like Spring Festival in China. But many British people will not receive presents at Christmas because of the dereliction of Royal Mail, according to a report in Britain.

Royal Mail has strongly denied claims that more than two million parcels and letters have been lost or delayed in the Christmas post.

A report in the *Sunday Times* said that customers across the UK were facing Christmas without presents as Royal Mail allegedly struggled to deal with the increase in online buying.

But Royal Mail has said it is still trying its best to deliver the nation's festive mail on time. The organization's head of media, David Simpson, said, "These claims have no credibility (可信度) at all. Royal Mail will deliver, by Christmas, all the mail that was posted before the final post deadline given. We have already delivered a great amount of the mail, and the last cards and packages will be delivered on time. We are still carrying on."

"We put on extra flights and trains for the Christmas delivery period. We plan 12 months ahead and employ 20 000 extra people."

The *Sunday Times* quoted angry customers as saying delivery workers were posting "you were out" cards when they were in fact at home.

The newspaper also claimed that undelivered parcels were piling up in depots (仓库), where people had to queue for up to two hours to collect their post. But Mr Simpson said he was not aware of any depots with significant queuing problems.

1. The underlined word "dereliction" in Paragraph 1 means "_____".
 A. not doing one's duty B. careful with one's duty
 C. patient with one's duty D. strict with one's duty
2. According to the *Sunday Times*, Royal Mail _____.
 A. will try its best to deliver the nation's festive mail on time
 B. serves the people heart and soul
 C. has lost or delayed about two million parcels and letters in the Christmas post
 D. will deliver all the mail before the final post deadline

3. David Simpson _____.
 A. disagrees with the claims
 B. stands by the *Sunday Times*
 C. is very angry with customers
 D. is looking into queuing problems
4. More and more people in Britain buy gifts _____.
 A. in the supermarket
 B. online
 C. in Royal Mail
 D. in the form of cards
5. Royal Mail has taken the following measures during the Christmas post EXCEPT _____.
 A. putting on extra flights and trains
 B. employing more extra people
 C. planning 12 months in advance
 D. turning to the *Sunday Times* for help

参考答案

一、1. faces 2. ranges 3. continents 4. across 5. boots

二、1. 看上去像 2. 山系 3. in/to/on the west of 4. be covered by/with

三、1. C completed in the 1880's 为过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 the Town Hall, 两者之间为被动关系。A 项表将来; B 项不能作限制性定语; D 项表示动作正在发生。

2. A fall off sth. = fall down from sth. “从……上摔下来”。

3. B to one's face “当着某人的面”, 为固定搭配形式。

4. D through “穿过”, 表示运动发生在物体的空间内部; over “跨过, 越过”, 表示运动发生在物体的上方; across “横穿, 穿过”, 表示运动发生在物体的表面。push one's way through “挤着往前走”。

5. B 考查 It looks/looked as if 后从句用虚拟语气。由 looked 可知此处指对过去情况的假设, 故用过去完成时。

四、1. Facing 改为 Faced 2. down 改为 off 3. across 改为 through 4. appears 改为 looks/seems

五、1. A 从下文可知, 在一篇报告中 *Sunday Times* 认为由于英国皇家邮政的失职, 会有数以百万计的英国人在圣诞节可能收不到圣诞礼物。

2. C 从第二段可知, *Sunday Times* 在报道中说: 竟有多达 200 万份圣诞包裹被英国皇家邮政寄失或延误。

3. A 从第四段第二句话可知, David Simpson 认为报道不可信 (These claims have no credibility at all.)。

4. B 从第三段可知。

5. D 由第五段中提到英国皇家邮政在圣诞邮寄期间所采取的措施可知。

Section II Reading and Vocabulary

学海导航

重点单词	<p>_____ <i>adj.</i> 位于……的; 处于……境地的 _____ <i>adj.</i> 流行的, 受欢迎的</p> <p>_____ <i>n.</i> 象征; 象征物, 标志 _____ <i>adj.</i> 位于 _____ <i>n.</i></p> <p>& <i>vt.</i> 设计; 构思 _____ <i>n.</i> 项目, 工程; 计划 _____ <i>adv.</i> 还; 然而; <i>conj.</i> 但是</p> <p>_____ <i>vi.</i> 持续; 活下去 _____ <i>n.</i> 出生地; 发源地 _____ <i>adj.</i> 强大的; 强健有力的</p> <p>_____ <i>n.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 影响 _____ <i>vt.</i> 认识; 认出; 承认</p>
必记短语	<p>more _____ 多于; 超过; 不仅仅 be famous _____ 以……而闻名 work _____ 从事; 致力于 because _____ 因为; 由于 such _____ 诸如; 像……这样的 _____ since 自……以来 make... _____ 用……造成</p> <p>would _____ to 想要做</p>
核心句型	<p>1. Paris is the capital and largest city of France, <u>situated on the River Seine</u>. (形容词短语作定语)</p> <p>2. One of Barcelona's most famous landmarks is the Church of the Sagrada Família, <u>which was designed by an architect called Antonio Gaudi</u>. (which 引导非限制性定语从句和过去分词短语作定语)</p>

知识集束储备

1. Paris is the capital and largest city of France, situated on the River Seine.

巴黎坐落在塞纳河上, 是法国的首都和最大的城市。

[句法分析] 句中 situated on the River Seine 为形容词短语作定语。形容词短语作定语时, 往往后置于所修饰的名词或代词后, 相当于定语从句。

I think he is a man easy to work with.

= I think he is a man who is easy to work with. 我认为他是一个易于共事的人。

▲ **situated** *adj.* 位于……的, 坐落在……的; 处于……境地的

The house is situated in beautiful surroundings.

这座房子坐落在优美的环境中。

He has a large family to support but has no income, so he was badly situated.

他有一个大家庭需养活, 但他却没有收入, 因此生活十分困难。

[单词积累]

situate *vt.* 使位于; 使处于

situation *n.* 处境, 情景; 形势

考题链接

My new house is _____ many miles away, and I have to go to work by bus.

- A. situates B. situated C. lain D. lies

解析:句意为“我的新房子离这儿有好几英里路,……”。situated“位于……的”,为形容词作表语;lie作“位于”讲时,为不及物动词。该句也可改写为 My new house lies many miles away, ... 答案:B

2. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world and is visited by more than eight million tourists every year.

它是世界上最美丽的城市之一,每年有超过 800 万的游客来此参观旅游。

▲more than 的主要含义及用法如下:

- (1) more than + 数词,“多于,超过……”。

More than 100 000 soldiers took part in the rescue in the earthquake happening in Sichuan province. 十万多名战士参与了在四川发生的地震的救援行动。

学法指导

more than 作此意讲时的反义词组是 less than “少于”“不到”。

- (2) more than + 名词,“不只,不仅仅,超过……”。

Peace is much more than the absence of war. 和平不仅仅意味着没有战争。

- (3) more than + 形容词或副词,“十分,非常,岂止……”。

They were more than glad to help. 他们非常乐意帮忙。

- (4) more than + 动词,“十分,极为……”。

I'm sure conditions over there will more than satisfy your requirements. 我相信,那边的条件会极大地满足你的要求。

- (5) more than + 句子,“比……多,甚于……”。

He loves his dog more than his children do. 他比他的孩子们更爱他的狗。

- (6) more... than... 与其说……不如说……

He is more diligent than clever. 与其说他聪明,还不如说他勤奋。

学法指导

more... than... 这一结构不仅可以跟形容词并用,还可以跟名词、代词、动词、介词短语等并用。

It is more a poem than a picture. 与其说它是一幅画,不如说它是一首诗。

[短语链接]

no more than 至多,不超过,仅仅;同……一样不……

not more than 不多于,不到

no more... than... 不比……更……,和……一样少

less than 少于,比……少

no less than 多达,有……之多

考 题 链 接

—Do you need any help, Lucy?

—Yes. The job is _____ I could do myself. (2007·福建)

A. less than

B. more than

C. no more than

D. not more than

解析: less than“少于, 亚于”; more than“多于, 超过”; no more than“只不过”; not more than“至多, 不多于”。more than 后接带有情态动词的从句, 指“(某事)超出了……的范围”, 符合题意。 答案: B

3. The most popular place for tourists is the Eiffel Tower, the famous symbol of Paris.

最受旅游者欢迎的是埃菲尔铁塔——巴黎著名的象征。

▲popular *adj.* 流行的, 大众化的; 普及的

Tom is popular with his classmates.

汤姆很受同学们的喜欢。

Contrary to popular belief, gorillas are basically shy, gentle creatures.

与人们普遍的看法相反, 大猩猩其实是一种羞怯而温和的动物。

[单词积累]

popularity *n.* 普及, 流行; 声望

popularize *vt.* 普及, 推广; 使大众化

popularly *adv.* 大众化地; 通俗地

[常见搭配]

be popular with/among 受……的欢迎

popular belief/view 普通看法/观点

考 题 链 接

This magazine is very _____ with young people, who like its content and style. (2007·湖北)

A. familiar

B. popular

C. similar

D. particular

解析: be popular with 受……的欢迎。句意: 这份杂志非常受年轻人的欢迎, 他们很喜欢它的内容和风格。 答案: B

▲symbol *n.* 象征; 象征物, 标志; 符号

The lion is the symbol of courage. 狮子是勇敢的象征。

What is the chemical symbol of copper? 铜的化学符号是什么?

[单词积累]

symbolic *adj.* 象征性的

symbolism *n.* 象征意义, 象征手法

symbolically *adv.* 象征性地

symbolize *vt.* 象征; 代表