

—中学英语全程学习系列—

中学英语重点·难点·考点· 误区与对策

(高三年级·全一册)

李 新 任丽娟 编著

西安交通大学出版社

《中学英语全程学习系列》编写委员会

主 编 庄 力

副主编 李 新

委员（以姓氏笔划排列）

白 莉 庄 力 任丽娟 李 新 李永强

何 萍 肖 娟 肖佳羽 高天运 颜照华

戴高剑

内容提要

本书严格按照最新修订的中学英语教学大纲及高考词汇要求,与高三年级英语教科书同步编排,可供高三年级学生学习使用,也可供高三年级学生复习及英语教师参考使用。

全书随课本分为 24 个单元,每个单元分为 4 个部分:一、单元知识重点,包括单词联想记忆(即常用词和考点词汇的变形词、同义词、反义词),日常交际用语和句型以及语法要求。二、单元重点、难点讲解,旨在解决一些语言难点问题,并加以讲解、引申,以拓宽知识面。三、考点、误区与对策,结合单元知识重点,精选适当的高考题加以解析,讲思路,讲方法,以达到举一反三的效果。四、能力测试,紧扣该单元所学知识,按照最新会考、高考题型,精心设计、编排,以期达到复习、巩固、提高能力之目的。随书配有听力测试的录音磁带。

本书是中学优秀教师多年教学经验的结晶,是严格按照最新教学大纲、遵循学习规律科学编写而成的。可望一书在手,即有名师引路。

*

西安交通大学出版社出版发行

(西安市咸宁西路 28 号 邮政编码:710049 电话:(029) 2668316)

西北工业大学印刷厂印装

各地新华书店经销

*

开本:787mm×1 092mm 1/16 印张:20.25 字数:493 千字

2000 年 6 月第 1 版 2000 年 9 月第 2 次印刷

印数:5 001~8 000 定价:32.00 元

(含录音磁带一盒)

若发现本社图书有倒页、白页、少页及影响阅读的质量问题,请去当地销售
部门调换或与我社发行科联系调换。发行科电话(029) 2668357, 2667874

前言

为了有效地解决学习负担过重的突出问题,帮助广大高中学生在较短的时间里,按照新编高中英语教学大纲有效地掌握所学教材的知识重点,突破难点,联系考点,尽快地走出误区,提高英语水平,我们组织了一批数十年从事高中英语教学,尤其是多年从事高三英语教学,熟悉并教过人民教育出版社和朗文出版集团有限公司(英国)合编的高中英语教科书全程且已取得优异成绩,具有丰富教学经验的高级英语教师编写了这套《中学英语全程学习系列》丛书,希望能帮助高中学生和同等水平的英语学习者提高学习效率,扎扎实实掌握知识重点。通过典型高考题及例题的解析,使学生掌握解题对策,迅速走出误区,达到举一反三的学习效果。通过训练题,提高学生的英语运用能力,以取得优异成绩,全面提高素质教育的质量。希望这套丛书成为高中学生的良师益友。

这套丛书严格按照最新修订的中学英语教学大纲,与教科书同步编排。各册的单元划分与教科书相同,每一单元包括四个部分:一、单元知识重点,包括单词联想记忆(常用词和考点词汇的变形词、同义词、反义词),日常交际用语和句型以及语法要求。二、单元重点、难点讲解,旨在解决一些语言难点问题,并加以讲解、引申,以拓宽学生的知识面。三、考点、误区与对策,结合单元知识重点,精选适当的高考题加以解析,讲思路,讲方法,以达到举一反三的效果。四、能力测试,紧扣该单元所学知识,按照最新会考、高考题型,精心设计、编排,以期达到复习、巩固、提高能力之目的。能力测试分听力部分和笔试部分,听力部分配有录音磁带。

本套丛书由全国优秀教师、教学能手、跨世纪学术、技术带头人庄力担任主编。

参加高中部分编写工作的教师主要有:

李新,高级教师,中国教育学会外语教学研究会会员,陕西省翻译工作者协会西安市中学专业委员会副主任,西安市外语教学研究会理事。从事高中英语教学三十余年,教学经验丰富,成绩突出,其学生多次获得全国及省、市英语竞赛、奥赛的一、二等奖,1994年陕西省高考文科第一名亦是他的学生;主编或同其他同行合作编著了《新编高中英语一点通》等60余种中学英语教学参考书、辅导书、词典以及高考、中考应试用书。

任丽娟,高级教师,中国外语学习学研究会理事。从事高中英语教学二十余年,具有丰富的教学经验并且成果显著,所教的学生已有多人次获得全国英语奥赛二、三等奖及省、市英语竞赛一、二等奖,高考成绩屡获本系统第一名;主编或参加编著了《高中英语精讲精练精测与同步导学》、《高中英语典型例题解析》、《最新中学生英汉图解词典》等书籍。

由于编写时间紧,加之水平所限,本书难免有差错和疏漏之处,敬请广大读者及同行不吝赐教。

目 录

Unit 1	Madame Curie	(1)
Unit 2	Captain Cook	(13)
Unit 3	Australia	(23)
Unit 4	Feed the world	(34)
Unit 5	Advertising	(43)
Unit 6	Mainly revision	(52)
Unit 7	Angkor Wat	(62)
Unit 8	A person of great determination	(72)
Unit 9	Gymnastics	(83)
Unit 10	The trick	(95)
Unit 11	The Merchant of Venice	(106)
Unit 12	Mainly revision	(116)
Unit 13	The USA	(126)
Unit 14	Roots	(139)
Unit 15	Study skills	(153)
Unit 16	Social and personal	(167)
Unit 17	My teacher	(181)
Unit 18	Office equipment	(192)
Unit 19	New Zealand	(202)
Unit 20	Gandhi	(212)
Unit 21	Who gets the money	(223)
Unit 22	Bees	(232)
Unit 23	The find of the century	(244)
Unit 24	Finding a job	(254)
高考模拟测试题 (1).....		(265)
高考模拟测试题 (2).....		(276)
听力部分录音文稿.....		(287)
参考答案.....		(301)

Unit 1

Madame Curie

一、知识重点

1. 单词联想记忆

(1) disappoint v. 使失望

[变形] disappointing adj. 令人失望的 ; disappointed adj. 失望的

(2) willing adj. 乐意的

[变形] will n. 意愿 will v. 将 ; 愿意

[同义] voluntary adj. 自愿的

[反义] unwilling adj. 不愿意的

(3) devote v. 把.....奉献

[变形] devotion n. 奉献

(4) succeed v. 成功

[变形] success n. 成功 ; successful adj. 成功的 ; successfully adv. 成功地

[反义] fail v. 失败

(5) graduation n. 毕业

[变形] graduate v. 毕业

(6) industrial adj. 工业的

[变形] industry n. 工业 ; industrious a. 勤劳的

(7) mineral n. 矿物

[变形] mine n. 矿

(8) endless adj. 无止境的

[变形] endlessly adv. 无穷尽地 ; end n. 端头 ; 尽头 ; end v. 终止 完结

(9) lead n. 铅

[同形] lead v. 领导

(10) effect n. 效果

[变形] effective adj. 有效的 ; effectively adv. 有效地

(11) admire v. 钦佩

[变形] admiring adj. 羡慕地

[同义] respect v. 尊敬

[反义] dislike v. 不喜欢

(12) determination n. 决心

[变形] determine v. 确定 ; determined adj. 有决心的

(13) courage n. 勇气

[变形] courageous adj. 勇敢的 ; courageously adv. 勇敢地 ; encourage v. 鼓励

2. 日常交际用语

(1) Perhaps I 'll go to that one.

(2) Maybe it was useful for some people.

(3) I 'm not sure if/whether. . .

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

(5) I 'm not sure that. . .

(6) I 'm sure. . .

3. 句型和语法

have. . . to do with , go over , devote. . . to , give off , go by , above all , believe in , set off , in honour of , succeed in

定语从句

二、难点讲解

1. above all

这是个介词短语 , 用作状语 , 意思是 “ 首先 ” , “ 首要的 ” , “ 重要的 ” (= most important of all) 。 例如 :

Be sure to come to the meeting , and above all be punctual.

务必来开会 , 尤其重要的是要准时到会。

Never waste anything , but above all never waste time.

千万不要浪费任何东西 , 而最重要的是不要浪费时间。

2. believe in / believe

(1) believe in 意思是 “ 相信 ” , “ 信任 ” (= have trust in) , 后面接名词或代词。 例如 :

You can believe in him , he will never let you down.

你可以信任他 , 他永远不会使你失望。

Until now , I have always believed firmly in his honesty.

直到目前 , 我一直都坚信他是诚实的。

(2) believe 意思是 “ 相信 ” (= consider to be true or honest) , 后面接名词、代词、从句或带不定式的复合宾语。 如 :

I just could not believe my eyes.

我简直不能相信自己的眼睛。

Do you believe what he said ?

你相信他说的话吗？

I believe it to be a fact.

我相信这是事实。

试比较下面两句：

I believe him. 我相信他(说的话不错)。

I believe in him. 我信任他(为人可靠)。

3. join sb. in sth. / in doing sth.

此句型的意思是“与某人一起做某事”(= take part together with sb. in sth. such as an activity , or in doing sth.)。例如：

Will you join us in a walk ?

你愿意和我们一起去散步吗？

Let 's join them in the conversation.

我们去参加她们的谈话吧。

All the family join me in wishing you a happy New Year.

我全家人和我一起祝你们新年快乐。

4. certain

(1) certain 可以表示“某一个”，“某些”的意思。例如：

A certain Mrs Jones rang you up today.

有位琼斯夫人今天给你来电话了。

They went to a certain factory.

他们到某个工厂去了。

She will not come to the meeting for a certain reason.

由于某种原因她不能来参加会。

Water becomes ice or vapour under certain conditions.

水在一定的情况下变为冰或蒸汽。

(2) certain 还可以表示“有点”、“有些”(= some , but not much) , 仅用作定语。例如：

There was a certain coldness in his attitude towards me.

他对我的态度有点冷淡。

He has made a certain progress in his han-writing.

他的书法有些进步。

5. be remembered as

此句型的意思是“作为……被记住”，而 be remembered for 的意思是“因为……而记住”。例如：

Premier Zhou will always be remembered as a respected and beloved leader of the Chinese people.

作为中国人民敬爱的领袖，周总理将永远为人们所怀念。

His kindness will always be remembered by us.

我们将永远铭记他的好意。

Madame Curie will always be remembered for discovering radium.

居里夫人由于发现了镭将永远为人们所怀念。

6. discover

vt. — find (sth. existing but not yet known) 发现 (存在而未为人知的东西)。例如：
Columbus discovered America in 1492.

哥伦布于 1492 年发现美洲。

Electricity was not discovered by Edison, but he invented the electric light.

电不是爱迪生发现的，但他发明了电灯。

vt. — find out (a fact, etc.) 发现 (某种情况等)。例如：

(1) 接从句

We suddenly discovered that it was too late to catch the train.

我们突然发现已来不及赶上火车了。

They discovered that their food was running short.

他们发现粮食快吃完了。

(2) 接复合宾语

We discovered her to be a good cook.

我们发现她是个好厨师。

They discovered him stealing public property.

他们发现他在盗窃公共财产。

(3) 接名词或代词

We soon discovered the truth.

不久我们就发现了真相。

He discovered his mistake too late.

他对自己的错误发现得太晚了。

7. succeed

(1) vi. — to gain a purpose or reach an aim 成功 (后面接介词短语时用介词 in)。例如：

The experiment succeeded

试验成功了。

He is the type of person who succeeds anywhere.

他是那种在什么地方都获得成功的人。

He succeeded in passing the examination.

他考试及格了。(他成功地通过了考试。)

At last they succeeded in climbing to the top of the mountain.

他们终于(成功地)爬到了山顶。

(2) vt. — be the next to take a position or rank 接替、继任。例如：

Mr Smith succeeded Mr Jones as our teacher.

史密斯先生接替琼斯先生当我们的老师。

Who will succeed Lao Wang as director of the factory?

谁将继老王出任厂长？

(3) vt. — follow after 继……之后。例如：

A silence succeeded his words.

他讲完话以后是一阵沉默。

8. from then on ; since then ; from that moment on

(1) 由 from then on 作时间状语时，句子要用过去时态。

例如：

From then on , they didn 't quarrel any more.

从那时起，他们再也不吵了。

(2) 由 since 引导的时间状语，句子要用现在完成时态 表示从当时一直到现在。

试比较：

Since then , they haven 't quarreled any more.

从那时起他们再也不吵了。

(3) from that moment on = from then on 从那时起。“from + 时间 + on”这个词组表示“从……(时间)起”的意思。例如：

From that moment on they sat in silence.

从那时起，他们就默不作声地坐着。

From now on you are my students.

从现在起你就是我的学生了。

From that time on she showed great interest in maths.

从那时起她对数学就很感兴趣了。

From tomorrow on you must do your homework first.

从明天起你得先做你的家庭作业。

9. devote...to...

表示“专心致志于(某事)”。短语中的 to 是介词，后接名词或动词-ing 形式。例如：

Mr Wu devotes most of his time to learning English.

吴先生的大部分时间用于学习英语。

She is determined to devote herself to helping the disabled people.

她决心献身于帮助残疾人的工作。

He wanted to be a physicist and devote himself to abstract research.

他想做一名物理学家，献身于抽象理论的研究。

devote oneself to 意为“献身于”；“致力于”；“专心于”。又如：

She determined to devote herself to the revolutionary cause.

她决心把自己的一生献给革命事业。

After he graduated , he continued to devote himself to research.

毕业以后他继续致力于研究工作。

10. heart and soul

意为“全心全意”，在句中可作状语，修饰谓语动词，也可作名词，用作其它成分。例如：

He served the people heart and soul.

他全心全意地为人民服务。

Although he had to give up teaching , his heart and soul was still in the classroom.

虽然他不得不放弃教学，但他的整个身心仍然在教室里。

11. give off

短语动词 give off , give out 和 send out 都有“散发，释放出(光、热、烟、味等)”的意思。例如：

The moon doesn't give off/give out/send out light of its own.

This cheap coal gives off/gives out/sends out a lot of smoke.

If they are burned , they give off poisonous gases.

Light and heat are sent out , together with heavy smoke.

而 give out 还有“用尽；疲劳”；“分配；分发”；“公布；宣布”等意思。例如：

Three days later , their food and water gave out.

Our strength gave out when we got the top of the hill.

As soon as the bell rang , the teacher gave out test papers to the students.

三、考点、误区与对策

题 1 (NMET 91)

Alice received an invitation from her boss , _____ came as a surprise.

A. it B. that C. which D. he

[解析] 答案为 C。此题考查定语从句中的关系代词的用法。在非限定性定语从句中的关系代词不能使用 that，只能使用 which。which 指代的是前面的句子，整个句子的意思是：爱莉丝收到了老板的请柬，这一消息来得很突然，令她吃惊。”

题 2

— Why didn't he attend the meeting ?

— He had a cold , _____ he didn't attend the meeting.

A. because B. because which
C. because of D. because of which

[解析] 答案为 D。关系词在从句中作 of 的宾语 , 其先行词是逗号前面的句子。

题 3

It is the second school _____ I used to work at , many teachers of _____ still have a good relationship with me.

- A. which ; which B. where ; that
C. that ; that D. that ; which

[解析] 答案为 D。先行词有序数词修饰 , 不应该用 which , 应该用 that。

题 4

He has made another wonderful discovery _____ very _____ important to science.

- A. which I think is B. which I think it is
C. of which I think it is D. I think which is

[解析] 答案为 A。选项中 I think 是插入语 , 所以选项 A 为答案。全句意思是 : “ 他获得了另一项了不起的发现 , 我认为这对于科学是十分重要的。 ”

题 5

He _____ passing the examination , which made us very happy.

- A. managed B. succeeded in
C. managed to D. succeeded

[解析] 答案为 B。succeeded in doing sth. 是 “ 成功地做了某事 ” 之意 , 相当于 managed to do sth. , 故选 B。

题 6

You must work hard at your lessons , _____ , you must try to improve your study method.

- A. after all B. at all
C. in all D. above all

[解析] 答案为 D。above all 是 “ 最重要的 , 首要的 ” 之意 , at all 是 “ 根本 , 全然 ” 之意 , 而 in all 为 “ 总计 , 总共 ”。此句意为 : “ 最重要的是改进学习方法 ” , 故选 D。

题 7

The camera which is very expensive _____. It 's his.

- A. isn 't belong to me B. doesn 't belong to mine
C. doesn 't belong to me D. isn 't belong to mine

[解析] 答案为 C。belong 为不及物动词 , 无被动语态 , 故不选 A。to 为介词 , 后接代词的宾格形式 , 故选 C。

笔试部分

I. 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- The bench is comfortable to _____.
A. sit B. sit on C. be sat D. be sat on
- Columbus will always be remembered for _____ America.
A. discoverinB. discover C. inventing D. inventor
- Don 't interrupt him. He is _____ a physics problem.
A. working out B. working hard at
C. working D. worked at
- Radioactive matter has _____. the blood , so it is dangerous to work with.
A. bad effect in B. bad effects in
C. a bad effect on D. a bad effects on
- The boy 's parents were very thankful to the doctor because he had succeeded _____ on the boy 's heart and saved his life.
A. to operate B. in operating
C. for operating D. to operating
- He paid the boy \$ 10 for washing ten windows , most of _____ hadn 't been cleaned for at least a year.
A. these B. those
C. that D. which
- His parents wouldn 't let him marry anyone _____ family was poor.
A. of whom B. whom
C. of whose D. whose
- She heard a terrible noise , _____ brought her heart into hermouth.
A. it B. which
C. this D. that
- _____ he said at the meeting astonished everybody present.
A. What B. That
C. The fact D. The matter
- _____ leaves the room last ought to turn off the light.
A. Anyone B. The person
C. Whoever D. Who
- _____ writer is better known in China , Charls Dickens or Mark Twin ?

- ## II. 完形填空

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 4. A. when | B. since | C. as | D. before |
| 5. A. made up her mind | | B. make a research | |
| C. go on research | | D. go to college | |
| 6. A. elements | B. industry | C. elephants | D. laboratory |
| 7. A. all | B. neither | C. none | D. both |
| 8. A. twenty years | B. one year | C. two years | D. three years |
| 9. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. for |
| 10. A. studied | B. sayt | C. declared | D. believed in |
| 11. A. find out | | B. had discovered | |
| C. had known | | D. had been discovered | |
| 12. A. another | B. other | C. the other | D. an other |
| 13. A. a | B. much | C. a little | D. more |
| 14. A. radium | B. radiation | C. uranium | D. elemen |
| 15. A. discovery | B. discover | C. discoverer | D. discovering |
| 16. A. since | B. as | C. because | D. because of |
| 17. A. teaching | B. science | C. French | D. English |
| 18. A. took | B. brought | C. received | D. caught |
| 19. A. killed | B. killing | C. kill | D. being killed |
| 20. A. sad | B. dark | C. sorrow | D. disappointed |
| 21. A. yet | B. still | C. also | D. too |
| 22. A. physicist | B. uranium | C. chemistry | D. English |
| 23. A. not the | B. the first | C. first one | D. one of |
| 24. A. to be received | B. receive | C. had received | D. to receive |
| 25. A. known | B. to know | C. know | D. to be knowing |

III. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

If I ask you whether dust is of any use, what answer would you give? You may say that dust in the home makes it very unhealthy.

These answers would be partly right. It is true that many germs live in dust, and everyone knows that germs carry disease. Therefore dust in houses and cities is harmful. Yet without dust in the air, we should not have the gentle rain, the soft daylight, the beauty of the blue sky and the glorious colours of the sunset.

Have you ever let a sun-beam pass between the curtains into a dark room? How it lights up the room at once. In the path of the sun-beam you see hundreds of fine grains of dust shining like gold. Without this dust we should be unable to see the sun-beam until it fell on the floor or the wall. The dust reflects the light and spreads it around. It is the same out of the doors. The dust gives us our soft pleasant delight. If there were no dust, there would be either strong sunshine that would be harmful to the eyes, or else a black shadow in which we

could see nothing.

The higher up we go ,the smaller and lighter are the grains of dust in the air. These fine grains reflect only the blue light ,and it is for this reason that the clear sky appears blue. The coarse dust near the earth reflects a good deal of white or yellow light. The sky over cities would be much bluer if the factory chimneys did not pour so much smoke into the air.

It is known to all that the vapour would remain invisible if there were no dust in the air. It cannot condensed into the form of clouds and rain-drops. So if there were no dust at all in theair ,we should not be able to live on this earth of ours ,for with out dust ,there could be no clouds and no rain.

So we see that though we must keepsas much dust as we can out of our houses and citie , yet dust has a very important part to play in the work of nature.

1. Dust in houses and cities is harmful because _____.
 - A. it does harm to eyes
 - B. it carries germs and spreads disease
 - C. it carries rain
 - D. it is too dirty
2. When a sun-beam passes between the curtains into a dark room , the room becomes bright because _____.
 - A. the sunshine is very strong
 - B. we have eyes
 - C. the dust reflects the light
 - D. we stand in the black shadow
3. If the air over a city is seriously polluted by dust , the sky looks _____ when the sun is shining.
 - A. dark
 - B. blue
 - C. yellow
 - D. bright
4. If we go up a high mountain , we find that the sky is deeper _____ than it is when seen at the foot of the mountain.
 - A. dark
 - B. blue
 - C. yellow
 - D. grey
5. If there were no dust at all in the air , _____.
 - A. the land would be dry
 - B. our life would be happier
 - C. the sky would be covered by clouds
 - D. we don 't have to keep as much dust as we can out of homes and cities

IV. 根据对话内容 ,从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项
(选项中有两项为多余选项)

(B = a barber L = a lady)

L : You 're very busy at the moment. 1

B : Oh , no. You won 't have to wait long. Take a seat over there , please. 2

L : All right.

B : Now it 's your turn. How do you want your hair set , Madam ? 3

L : Yes , but you might set the waves a little looser than usual.

B : Shall I introduce some new styles (发型) , madam ? 4

L : 5

- A. The same as usual ?
- B. Have you got any particular style in mind ?
- C. No , thanks , not for a woman of my age.
- D. I 'd better look in later.
- E. I 'd love to change the way I do my hair.
- F. This one would be fine on you.
- G. Help yourself to the magazines on the table.

V. 书面表达

马克·吐温是美国著名作家。请根据下列提供的内容写一篇人物简介。词数 : 100 - 120。

马克·吐温(1835 — 1910)生于美国 Missouri。他是美国 19 世纪著名的作家之一。他的家乡位于密西西比河畔。成年后 , 他曾在密西西比河的船上当水手。马克·吐温是他的笔名。

他写过很多小说 , 其中最著名的是《汤姆索耶历险记》。他的作品被译成多国文字 , 深受全世界读者喜爱。