



曲一线®科学备考



# 5年高考 3年模拟

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高中英语 必修第三册 人教版

## Part 2 Discovering Useful Structures &amp; Listening and Talking



## 知识 ▶ 清单破

## I. 核心单词

1. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 气氛; 氛围; (地球的) 大气(层)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 阴历的; 月球的; 月亮的
3. eve *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 信封; 塑料封套
5. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 愉快的; 高兴的
6. pudding *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 烤的; 焙的 *vi. & vt.* 烘烤; 焙
8. turkey *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
9. firework *n.* \_\_\_\_\_; [*pl.*] \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 坦率的; 直率的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 坦率地; 老实说

## II.重点短语

1.the Lunar New Year' s Eve\_\_\_\_\_

2.get together\_\_\_\_\_

3.red envelope\_\_\_\_\_

4.\_\_\_\_\_圣诞颂歌

5.\_\_\_\_\_圣诞快乐!

6.take place\_\_\_\_\_

7.reach up to\_\_\_\_\_

8.wash away\_\_\_\_\_

9.\_\_\_\_\_土豆泥

10.\_\_\_\_\_烤火鸡肉

11.\_\_\_\_\_坦白说;坦率地说

12. \_\_\_\_\_ 爆炸;走火;离开

13. \_\_\_\_\_ 吓走;吓跑

14. \_\_\_\_\_ 除……之外

### III. 经典结构

1. 走在街上,享受着轻松的气氛,真是太有趣了!

It was \_\_\_\_\_ walking along the streets, \_\_\_\_\_ !

2. 这是因为西红柿里的汁液对使表面清洁确实有好处!

\_\_\_\_\_ the juice from tomatoes is really good for \_\_\_\_\_ !

3. 是的,嗯,我住的地方似乎有很多!

Yes, well, \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of them in my area!

## IV. 必备语法

1. The performances were just \_\_\_\_\_ (amaze).
2. And I get lucky money in red envelopes from my parents and relatives, so it' s always an \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) time for me.
3. I just can' t take my eyes off the \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) lights on the Christmas trees everywhere.
4. Another example is Halloween, which slowly became an \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) festival for children, in spite of its religious origins.

 词句 ▸ 情景破

## 知识点 1

go off爆炸;走火;离开

 情景导学

①But, to be frank, the fireworks\_\_\_\_\_throughout the night were really annoying.(教材P7)

但是坦白说,放一整晚的烟花真的很烦人。

②The teacher didn't tell the students to write on the paper yet, but John\_\_\_\_\_and wrote his name.

老师还没告诉学生们在纸上写,但是约翰就开始写了他的名字。

③It's well-known that the price of oil has gone up again. I can't afford to drive.  
众所周知,油价已经再次\_\_\_\_\_。我没有足够的钱开车了。

④If you \_\_\_\_\_ the laws of nature, nature will punish you.

如果你违背了自然规律,大自然就会惩罚你。

⑤He was going through a very difficult time.

他正\_\_\_\_\_一段非常艰难的时期。



归纳拓展

go ahead先走;进行;开始做

go up上涨;上升;增加

go by流逝;遵循

go over仔细检查;反复研究

go against违反;违背;对……不利

go beyond超出,超过

go through经历;经受

go after追求;谋求;追赶

## 链接高考

## 用含有go的短语的适当形式填空

1-1 (2019天津,阅读理解D, ★☆☆ )Those who tend to think back can hardly\_\_\_\_\_.

**解析** 句意:那些常常回忆过去的人几乎不能走在前面。go ahead意为“走在前面”,符合句意。

1-2 (2019北京,完形填空, ★★☆☆ )Although the programme asks the members only to drive students to and from their classes, Wilson often\_\_\_\_\_ to ensure the welfare and safety of the students.

**解析** 句意:虽然该项目只要求成员开车接送学生上下课,但为了确保学生的幸福和安全,Wilson常超越这一要求。go beyond意为“超出;超过”,符合句意,且主语是第三人称单数,时态与从句一致,故填goes beyond。

## UNIT 1 FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

1-3 (2019江苏,阅读理解C改编, ★★★)Whatever change is happening today is the result of great technological progress, \_\_\_\_\_ which will be like trying to turn the clock back.

**解析** 句意:无论今天发生什么变化都是巨大技术进步的结果,与之背道而驰就像试图让时钟转回来一样。go against意为“违背;违反”,符合句意,going against which在定语从句中作主语,故用动名词形式。

1-4 (2019课标全国 I ,完形填空, ★★★☆ )This view is especially evident on Kilimanjaro as climbers \_\_\_\_\_ five ecosystems(生态系统) in the space of a few kilometers.

**解析** 句意:当登山者在几公里的空间内就能穿越五个生态系统时,这种景象在乞力马扎罗山上特别明显。go through意为“经历;经过”,符合句意,且在从句中作谓语,主语是复数形式,时态与主句时态一致,故填go through。

## UNIT 1 FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

1-5 (2017课标全国 I ,语法填空, ★★☆☆ )Even worse, the amount of fast food that people eat\_\_\_\_\_.

**解析** 句意:更糟糕的是,人们吃的快餐的数量上升了。go up意为“上升;上涨”,符合句意。主语为the amount of fast food,故谓语动词用单数形式。

1-6 (2016天津,阅读理解B, ★★☆☆)But footsteps can be muddied and they can\_\_\_\_\_ in different directions.

**解析** 句意:但足迹会被弄乱,它们会朝不同的方向离开。go off意为“离开”,符合句意。

## 知识点 2

except for除……之外

 情景导学

①Anyway, \_\_\_\_\_ that, everything was fine. I'm really looking forward to the next festival.(教材P7)

不管怎样,除此之外,一切都好,我非常期待着下一个节日。

②I couldn't have accepted anything except a job in New York.

我本不可能接受任何东西\_\_\_\_\_一份在纽约的工作。

③Besides working as a teacher, he also writes novels in his spare time.

\_\_\_\_\_,他在业余时间还写小说。

④\_\_\_\_\_ their house in London, they also have a villa in Spain.

他们在伦敦有一座房子,此外在西班牙还有一座别墅。

 归纳拓展

except除……之外

besides除……之外(还);此外

apart from除……之外(都);除……之外(还);此外

易混辨析

except	除……之外,除去和非除去的属于同类事物,常与all,every,no,none,nothing等含有整体、肯定或否定意义的词连用,也可以连接从句。
besides	除……之外(还),介词,表示包含关系;此外,副词。
beside	在旁边,介词。

## 链接高考

## 单句填空

2-1 (2019课标全国 I ,阅读理解B, ★★☆☆ ) “...Vote for...me...” Except \_\_\_\_\_ some stumbles, Chris is doing amazingly well.

解析 句意:“……投票给……我……”,除了有一些结巴,Chris做得惊人得好。except for意为“除……之外”。

## 用except, besides, beside填空

2-2 (2019课标全国 I ,书面表达,★☆☆☆ ) \_\_\_\_\_, having a good knowledge of Chinese paintings because of my familiarity with Chinese painting culture, I can get foreigners and the locals to know more about it.

解析 句意:此外,由于我熟悉国画文化,我对国画有很好的了解,我可以让外国人和当地人更多地了解国画。besides意为“此外”,为副词。

## UNIT 1 FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

2-3 (2018江苏,任务型阅读, ★☆☆ ) \_\_\_\_\_ tickets, some jazz lovers will pay their fares to and from the events.

**解析** 句意:除了门票,一些爵士乐爱好者还将支付往返活动的车费。besides意为“除……之外(还)”,表示包含关系。

2-4 (2018浙江,读后续写改编, ★☆☆ ) For a few minutes my horse slowed down to a trot and then stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a river.

**解析** 句意:有几分钟,我的马放慢脚步小跑起来,然后在河边停了下来。beside表示“在旁边”,为介词。

2-5 (2015课标全国 I ,阅读理解A, ★★☆☆ ) Our monthly talks start at 19:30 on the first Thursday of each month \_\_\_\_\_ August.

**解析** 句意:除了8月份,我们每月的会谈在每个月第一个星期四19:30开始。except意为“除……之外(都)”,表示除去和非除去的属于同类事物。



## 语法 ▸ 精讲破

动词-ing作表语和定语

1. 动词-ing作表语, 包括现在分词和动名词

(1) 现在分词作表语

【观察】

① I don't think the lecture is very interesting.

我觉得这个讲座不太有趣。

② This movie was so exciting that I didn't sleep all night.

这部电影真令人激动以至于我整晚都没有睡觉。

③ The report was so inspiring. We all talked about it warmly.

这份报告那么鼓舞人心。我们都热烈地谈论它。

④ The dialogue is amusing but the plot is weak.

对白有趣但情节不能令人信服。

## 【归纳】

现在分词作表语,往往具有形容词的性质,说明主语的①\_\_\_\_\_、②\_\_\_\_\_等。这类词有“令人……”的含义,常修饰③\_\_\_\_\_。

## (2)动名词作表语

## 【观察】

①One of his weaknesses is telling lies.

他的缺点之一就是说谎。

②His full-time job is teaching.

他的全职工作是教学。

## 【归纳】

动名词作表语多表示抽象性的或④\_\_\_\_\_的动作,一般说明主语的⑤\_\_\_\_\_。

## 2. 动词-ing作定语

① His letter poses a number of puzzling questions.

他的信中提出了许多令人困惑的问题。

② He was moving at surprising speed for a man of his years.

他以对于他那个年纪的人来说令人吃惊的速度移动。

③ A young man writing novels came to speak to us yesterday. = A young man who writes novels came to speak to us yesterday.

一位写小说的年轻人昨天来和我们交谈。

④ He stood beside the swimming pool, preparing to dive in. = He stood beside the pool for swimming, preparing to dive in.

他站在游泳池旁,准备跳进去。

## 【归纳】

(1)现在分词作定语时,它表示和被修饰词之间有逻辑上的⑥\_\_\_\_\_关系。单个的现在分词作定语往往放在被修饰词的前面,现在分词短语作定语往往放在被修饰词的后面,相当于一个⑦\_\_\_\_\_。

(2)动名词作定语表示被修饰词的⑧\_\_\_\_\_,在意义上相当于“名词+for+⑨\_\_\_\_\_”。

## 链接高考

## 单句填空

1.(2019课标全国 II,阅读理解B改编,★★☆)Handing out sliced oranges to kids who are thirsty can be \_\_\_\_\_(excite).

**解析** 句意:向口渴的孩子分发切好的橙子是令人兴奋的。主语是动名词短语,设空处作表语,说明主语的特征。故用现在分词形式。

2.(2019课标全国 I,阅读理解A改编,★★☆)If you are a teenager \_\_\_\_\_(live) in certain parts of the province, you could be eligible(符合条件) for this program.

**解析** 句意:如果你是一个生活在该省某些地区的青少年,你就可能符合这个项目的条件。live与a teenager之间是主动关系。故用现在分词短语living in certain parts of the province作定语修饰a teenager。

## UNIT 1 FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

3.(2019课标全国 I ,七选五,★☆☆ )According to recent studies,the answer is a big YES,if the air quality in your \_\_\_\_\_(camp) area is good.

**解析** 句意:根据最近的研究,如果你露营区的空气质量好,答案是非常肯定的。设空处作定语修饰名词area,表示此区域的用途是“露营”。故用动名词形式。

4.(2019课标全国 II ,阅读理解D改编,★☆☆)Bacteria are an \_\_\_\_\_(annoy) problem for astronauts. The microorganisms(微生物) from our bodies grow uncontrollably on surfaces of the International Space Station.

**解析** 句意:细菌对宇航员来说是个令人烦恼的问题。我们体内的微生物在国际空间站的表面不受控制地生长。设空处作定语修饰名词problem,意为“令人烦恼的”。故用现在分词作定语。

5.(2019课标全国 II,七选五,★☆☆)Like the child on the\_\_\_\_\_ (dive) board, you will stay undecided.

**解析** 句意:就像跳水板上的孩子一样,你会犹豫不决。设空处作定语修饰board,表示板子的用途是“跳水”。故用动名词作定语。

6.(2019课标全国 II,语法填空,★★☆)When we got a call\_\_\_\_\_ (say) she was short-listed, we thought it was a joke.

**解析** 句意:当我们接到一个说她入围了的电话时,我们认为这是个玩笑。设空处作a call的后置定语。名词call与动词say之间为逻辑上的主动关系,故填现在分词saying,相当于which said。

## UNIT 1 FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

7.(2019天津,阅读理解D改编, ★☆☆ )And the story poses an \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) question: why do some people discover new vitality and creativity to the end of their days?

**解析** 句意:这个故事提出了一个有趣的问题:为什么有些人会在生命晚年发现新的生命力和创造力呢?设空处作定语修饰名词question,意为“令人感兴趣的”。故用现在分词作定语。

8.(2019北京,完形填空改编, ★☆☆ )Since he first started volunteering his car to the young people, Wilson has covered an \_\_\_\_\_ (astonish) 64,000 miles.

**解析** 句意:自从Wilson开始自愿为年轻人提供他的汽车以来,他已经行驶了令人吃惊的64,000英里。设空处作定语修饰64,000 miles,意为“令人吃惊的”。故用现在分词形式。

## UNIT 1 FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

9.(2019天津,阅读理解C改编, ★★★)Predators at the top of a food web had a \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) amount of control over the size of populations of other species—including species they did not directly attack.

**解析** 句意:食物网顶端的捕食者对其他物种的数量规模有着惊人的控制力——包括它们没有直接攻击的物种。设空处作定语修饰amount,表示“令人吃惊的”。故用现在分词形式。

10.(2018浙江,完形填空, ★☆☆)Since his regular job was \_\_\_\_\_ (bore), I asked him why he just didn' t do his sideline full-time.

**解析** 句意:由于他的日常工作很无聊,我就问他为什么不全职做他的副业。设空处作表语,说明物的特征。故用现在分词形式。