



# WUNIAN GAOKAO SANNIAN MONI

高中英语 必修第三册 人教版



## Part 2 Discovering Useful Structures & Listening and Talking

# ឱ知识▷清单破

I.核心单词
.Atlantic adj
adj.财政的;财务的;金融的—
n
ijeans <i>n</i>
5
5.mushroom n
n
素vt.毒死;毒害
8vt.包;裹;折叠vt. & vi.(可)折小;(可)叠平

9	_adv.特别;格外adj.顶好的;超级的	
10	n.作品集;收集物;收藏品→	vt. 收集
11.accessor	y n <sub></sub>	
12.souvenir	n	
13	n.百分率;百分比	
II.重点短语	五口	
1.be covered	d盖满	
2	取出;拿出;去掉	
3	不包括;不提及	
4		
5	调查;观察;结账离开	
6	依靠,依赖	

7.no不行;没门;不可能		
III.经典结构		
1.阅读下列句子,找出为避免重复而省	`略的单词。	
Read the following sentences and find t	he words that	to
avoid repetition.		
2.去掉不必要的部分,重写句子。		
Rewrite the sentences by	_the unnecessary parts.	
3. 穿裙子可能比穿牛仔裤和靴子好。		
might be better the	an wearing jeans and boots.	
4. 贾斯廷在贵州旅游时遇到了一位新	朋友。	
Justin met a new friend	in Guizhou.	



5.你们其中一个是贾斯廷,其余的是他的朋友。
One of you is Justin and the rest of you his friends.
Ⅳ.必备语法
1.When(take) notes, just write down the key words, such as names, dates,
and numbers.
2. There are so many beautiful old buildings—many (sit) on top of big hills
offering great views of the city, the ocean, and the Golden Gate Bridge.
3.Afterwards, I ate some delicious Mexican-Chinese noodles from a food truck. (
) A real mix of cultures here!
4.I selected a Cantonese restaurant that served its food on beautiful china plates. What
great food ()!
5.Tomorrow evening, I'm going to a jazz bar in the Richmond District. ()
Can't wait!



# ҈词句▷情景破

<u>知识点</u> 1 现在完成时的被	动语态	
፟情景导学		
①Read the following sentences	and find the words that	to
avoid repetition.(教材P30)		
阅读下列句子,找出为避免重复	夏而省略的单词。	

②Our classroom \_\_\_\_\_\_. You needn't clean it now.

我们的教室已经被打扫过了,你现在没有必要打扫了。



# ҈词句▷情景破

## ❷ 归纳拓展

现在完成时的被动语态的结构:have/has+been+及物动词的过去分词, 当主语为第三人称单数的时候用has,其他情况用have。

现在完成时的被动语态表示被动的动作发生在说话之前(即现在的过去),强调对现在造成的影响或结果。

现在完成时的被动语态与一般过去时的被动语态的区别:

一般过去时的被动语态表示的是一个被动的动作发生在过去某个时候,它的结果对现在没有影响;而现在完成时的被动语态表示动作或状态尽管发生在过去,但强调这个动作或状态对现在造成的影响或结果。

## 链接高考

## 单句填空

1-1 (20	)19江苏,完形填空改编, ★★☆)Wildlife	(threaten)
greatly	in the modern age. There are species (物种) that are disappearing	ig every day.
解析	句意:在现代,野生动物(的生存)遭到了极大威胁。每天都有物	勿种在消失。
根据气	]意可知野生动物在现代已经受到了极大的威胁,导致部分物积	种的消失,所以
此处用	到现在完成时,且Wildlife和threaten是被动关系,故填has been th	reatened。



## **UNIT 3 DIVERSE CULTURES**

# 知识点 2 动名词短语作主语

情景导学	
1	might be better than wearing jeans and boots.(教材P30)
穿裙子可能比	穿牛仔裤和靴子好。
2	a job is difficult these days.
现在找工作不	容易。
3	_ may cause cancer.
吸烟会致癌。	
❷归纳拓展	

动名词作主语往往表示一种概念、习惯或经验。此外,动名词还可在句中作宾语、表语、定语等。

## 链接高考

单	句	埴	卆
$\neg$	· ·	<b>7</b>	

Traveling.

2-1 (2019天津,4,★★☆) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(learn) to think critically is an important skill today's children will need for the future.

解析 句意:学会批判性思考是当今的孩子们未来需要的一种重要技能。考查非谓语动词。此处是动名词短语作主语。故填Learning。
2-2 (2018北京,3,★★☆)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(travel) along the old Silk Road is an interesting and rewarding experience.

解析 句意:沿古老的丝绸之路旅行是一次有趣且有益的经历。考查非谓语动

词。设空处应用动名词形式,表示"沿古老的丝绸之路旅行"这一行为。故填

2-3 (2015安徽,27,  $\star\star$   $\star$   $\diamond$ ) \_\_\_\_\_ (ignore) the difference between the two research findings will be one of the worst mistakes you make.

解析 句意:忽视那两个调查结果的不同将会是你犯的最严重的错误之一。考查 非谓语动词。此处是动名词短语作主语。故填Ignoring。

## **UNIT 3 DIVERSE CULTURES**

# ፟፟፟情景导学 ①One of you is Justin and the rest of you his friends.(教材P31) 你们其中一个是贾斯廷,其余的是他的朋友。 ②I finished 60% of the work. The rest by Tom.我完成了百分之六十 的工作,其余的是汤姆做的。 (3) Mary and Beth will go to the movie and the rest of the girls\_\_\_\_\_ to go shopping. 玛丽和贝丝要去看电影,其余的女孩们要去购物。 ☑ 归纳拓展 the rest (of...)意为"剩下的,其余的",作主语时,谓语动词可用单数,也可用复数,取

类似the rest(of...)这种用法的短语还有:most of、part of、half of、all of、percent of等。

决于of后面的名词的形式或the rest所指代的意义。

## 链接高考

#### 单句填空

3-1 (2018江苏,23, ★★☆ )Self-driving is an area where China and the rest of the world \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on the same starting line.

解析 句意:无人驾驶是中国和世界上的其他国家站在同一起跑线上的领域。分析句子可知,从句的主语是China and the rest of the world,故此处用复数形式,即are。 3-2 (2017课标全国 I ,阅读理解D, ★★☆ )Then lay the tube in place so that one end rests all the way in the cup and the rest of the line\_\_\_\_\_ (run) up—and out—the side of the hole

解析 句意:然后把管子放在合适的地方,以便管子的一端一直放在杯子里,并且管子的其余部分向上延伸到所挖坑的外部。分析句子可知,此处the rest of the line作主语,且由语境可知,管子是不可分割的,故谓语动词用单数,故填runs。

3-3 (2015湖南,阅读理解A, ★★☆) The rest of us\_\_\_\_\_(have) to evade(避让) them or just stand still to wait for the unavoidable collision.

解析 句意:我们其余的人不得不避让它们,或者只是站着不动,等待不可避免的碰撞。根据us可知,此处主语The rest of us是复数意义,故填have。



# 灣语法▷精讲破

#### 省略

在英语中,为了使语言简洁、紧凑、重点突出、表达有力,常常省略句中的一个或几个成分,这种语法现象称为省略。在英语中,为了使句子简洁明快且突出重点,常用"省略句",只要不影响句意的表达,能省略的成分尽可能省略。

- 1.功能词的省略
- (1)冠词的省略
- (2)介词的省略
- (3)连词的省略
- 2.观察:
- (I)Beg your pardon.我请求你的原谅。

You (had)better have a rest.你最好休息一下。

#### **UNIT 3 DIVERSE CULTURES**

Let's do the dishes. I'll wash and you'll dry (them).

让我们洗盘子吧。我来洗,你来擦干。

Old men and (old) women are respected in China.在中国,老年人都很受尊重。

An hour in the morning is worth two (hours) in the evening. 一日之计在于晨。

He was not hurt.(How) Strange!他没受伤。真奇怪!

归纳:

句子成分的省略

在句中通常①\_\_\_\_\_主语、谓语、助动词、系动词、宾语、定语、表语或状语等。

3.观察:

(It's)An interesting story, isn't it?(这)是个很有趣的故事,是不是?

You are studying much harder(than you did before).你学习(比原来)努力多了。

—Are you going to attend the party?你打算参加聚会吗?
—No.(I'm not going to attend the party.)不。(我不打算参加聚会。)
归纳:
句子的省略主要指含有"主语+动词或系动词"部分的省略。有以下几种情况:
②的省略、③的省略、④的省略。
4.观察:
Though(he is) a young man, he has made several inventions.
虽然还是个年轻人,但他已经有好几项发明了。
归纳:
men, while, if, as if, although/though, as, until, once, whether, unless,
where等引导的状语从句中,如果其谓语含有是,而主语与主句的主语相
同时,或者主语是it时,则从句的⑥可省略

- 5.不定式中的省略
- (1)为了避免重复,有时不定式中可以省略与上文相同的主要动词,只保留不定式符号to。常用的这类动词结构有used to、be going to、ought to、mean to、try to、plan to、would like/love to、be happy to、want to等。

You can go with us if you want to.如果你想去可以和我们一起去。

- (2)如果不定式的主要动词含有be或助动词have时be和have不能省略。
- (3)当主语部分含有动词do的某种形式时,作表语的不定式可省略to。

All you need to do is (to) press the button.你需要做的就是按一下按钮。注意:

- ①so或not代替上文内容,此时可用"if+⑦\_\_\_\_\_"省略句式。
- ②I'm afraid、I think、I believe、I hope、I guess等作答句,后面跟⑧\_\_\_\_\_\_, 分别表示肯定或否定。

- ③在as引导的让步状语从句中,当作表语的可数名词单数提前时,⑨\_\_\_\_\_要省略。
- ④在if引导的虚拟条件从句中,如果从句含有⑩\_\_\_\_\_\_,可以省略if,同时将这些词置于主语前。
- (4)动词help之后的不定式中的to有时可省略。
- (5)并列的不定式可以省略后面的不定式符号to。但若两个不定式之间表示对比关系时,不省略to。

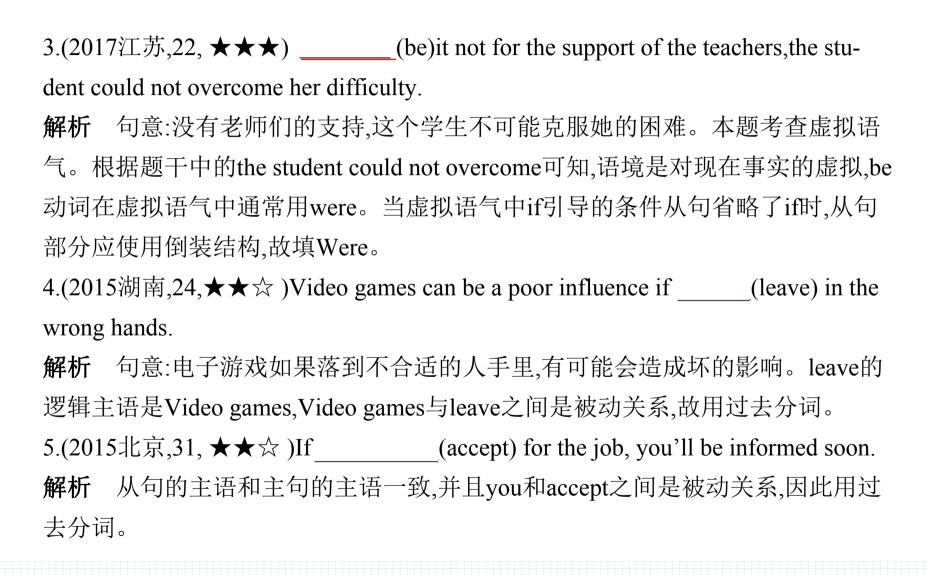
The book is intended to be read not (to)be torn.这本书是供人阅读的而不是供人撕毁的。

The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, not to make it more difficult. 新技术的目的是让生活更轻松,而不是让生活更困难。

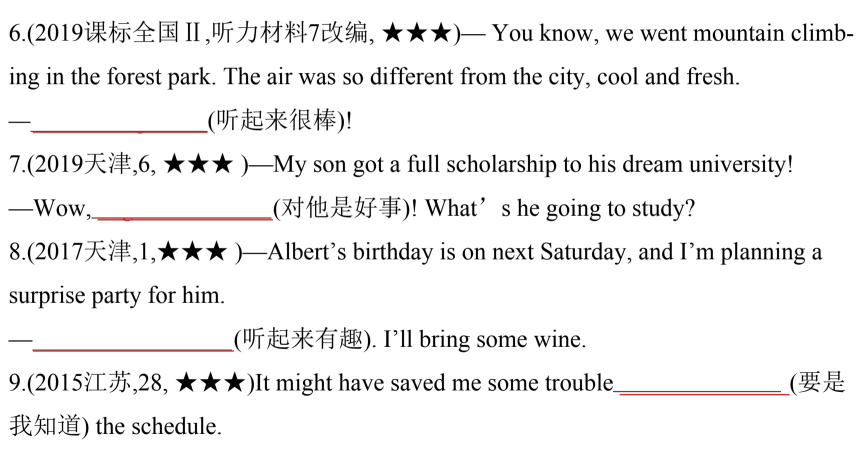
## 链接高考

单	句	填	卒
	• •	• > >	_

1.(2018北京改编,10,★★☆)Ordinary soap, if\_\_\_\_(use)correctly, can deal with bacteria effectively. 句意:如果使用正确,普通的肥皂就可以有效地抵御细菌。此处省略了it is, 而且肥皂应该是被使用,故填过去分词,即used。 2.(2018课标全国 II,语法填空,★★☆) China's approach to protecting its environment while \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) its citizens "offers useful lessons for agriculture and food policymakers worldwide," says the bank's Juergen Voegele. 解析 此处是while引导的省略了成分的状语从句,从句的主语是前面的China, China和feed之间是主动关系,故填现在分词,即feeding。



## 完成句子



12.(2018浙江,应用文写作,★☆☆)For one thing, I have developed fluency in spoken English. I have no difficulty communicating with them \_.

13.(2017天津,阅读理解B,★★☆)Sure, I could have asked her, but something <u>prevented me doing so</u>.

14.(2016浙江,20,  $\star\star$   $\dot{\star}$  )—The movie starts at 8:30, and we can have a quick bite before we go.

— Sounds great . See you at 8:10.

15.(2016浙江,18, ★★☆) I have always enjoyed all the events you organized and \_\_I hope to attend many more \_\_ in the coming years.

16.(  $\bigstar \bigstar \updownarrow$ ) The climate here is quite pleasant, the temperature rarely, <u>if ever</u>, reaching 30°C in summer.

17.(  $\bigstar \bigstar \updownarrow$ ) The driver wanted to park his car near the roadside but was asked by the police <u>not to</u>.

18.(  $\star\star$   $\star$   $\dot{\sim}$ ) If asked to look after luggage for someone else, inform the police at once.

19.(★★☆)Every day <u>read a proverb</u> aloud several times until you have it memorized.