



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	司
1	vt.回收利用;再利用
2.muscle <i>n</i> _	
3	n.缺乏;短缺 vt.没有;缺乏
4	vi.浮动;漂流;漂浮 vt.使浮动;使漂流
5.otherwise	adv
6.beyond <i>pr</i>	rep
7	adj.太阳的;太阳能的
8	$_adj$.当前的;现在的 $_n$.水流;电流;思潮
9.sufficient	adj

10
11.towel <i>n</i>
12
13.tissue <i>n</i>
14. facility <i>n</i>
15.keen <i>adj</i>
II.重点短语
1.in order to
2.first of all
3.be determined to do sth
4.get married
5.due to



弄懂;弄清楚;弄明白			
th	-		
期望,盼望			
o sth			
了在太空中工作,宇航员需要	保持健	康和冷静。	
, an astronaut needs to b	e healthy	y and calm in order to work in	n space.
足够聪明,能获得相关的大学	学位。		
must be intelligent enough_		_a related college degree.	
		弄懂;弄清楚;弄明白 th	弄懂;弄清楚;弄明白 th



·······到最近的行星要花两年多的时间······
it would take over two years the closest planet
.我希望你不会介意我问•••••
hope you won't mind meabout
V.必备语法
.I trained for a long time(fly) airplanes as a fighter pilot.
2.On 12 April 1961, Yuri Gagarin became the first person in the world(go)
nto space.
3.In 2003 Yuri Malenchenko became the first person(get) married in space
In space, astronauts collect all dirty water recycle it for later
ise.



҈词句▷情景破



lack n. 缺乏;短缺 vt. 没有;缺乏

情景导学			
①Astronauts'	bones and muscl	les can get very weak in space due to the	of
gravity(教材P	42)宇航员的骨帽	骼和肌肉在太空中由于缺乏重力会变得非	卡常脆弱••••
②He sold his ho	ouse	money.	
他因缺钱而把他	也的房子卖了。		
③Usually she _	not	confidence.	
她通常并不缺る	乏信心。		





❷ 归纳拓展

lacking adj.缺乏的;没有的;不足的

for lack of因缺乏……

be lacking in缺乏……

a lack of缺乏 ······

链接高考

单句填空

1-1 (2019课标全国 II ,七选五, ★★☆)This is what motivation or the lack_____ it can do.

解析 句意:这就是动机或缺乏动机所能做的。考查介词。the lack of...缺乏……。

1-2 (2018天津,阅读理解B改编, ★★☆)The reason why the author described the real McNay museum in just a few words was that the real museum_____(lack) enough artwork to interest her.

解析 句意:作者之所以仅用几句话就描述了真正的McNay博物馆,是因为真正的博物馆没有足够的艺术品让她感兴趣。考查时态。根据句中其他动词的时态可知,此处需要用一般过去时表示过去的情况。

1 figure out弄懂;弄清楚;弄明白;计算(数量或成本)
♥情景导学
①Will scientistsa way to store sufficient food and water for the long
journey?(教材P42)
科学家们会想出一种方法来储存足够的食物和水以备长途旅行之用吗?
②She often figured in my dream.
她经常在我的梦中。
③I saw a figure approaching in the darkness.
我看见黑暗中有个在靠近。



❷归纳拓展

figure v.出现;认为;计算 n.数字;图表;(绘画或故事中的)人;(人、动物的)塑像;人影;身材

figure on预料到;打算;计划 it/that figures合乎情理



链接高考

单句填空

2-1 (2018课标全国 I ,阅读理解D, ★★☆)To figure _____how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life...

解析 句意:为了弄清这些设备使用了多少能源,纽约罗切斯特理工学院的Callie Babbitt和她的同事跟踪了每种产品在其使用周期中的环境成本······。 考查动词短语。figure out弄懂;弄清楚;弄明白。

2-2 (2017江苏,任务型阅读改编, ★★☆) Indeed official______(figure) suggest the population of the country has shrunk by 5% since 1993 and people in Russia live a shorter life now than those in 1961.

解析 句意:事实上,官方数据显示,自1993年以来,这个国家的人口已经缩减了5%,相比1961年的俄罗斯人,现在的俄罗斯人的寿命更短。考查名词。所填词作主语,谓语动词是suggest,所以应该用复数名词。

知识点 3 keen <i>ad j</i> . 热衷的; 渴望的
情景导学
①I'm very to know(教材P43)
我很想知道•••••
②He is not very keen on jazz.
他对爵士乐不太。
③Father is keen my brother to study law.
父亲极力要求我的哥哥学法律。
❷归纳拓展
be/become keen on(变得)热衷于;(变得)对······有兴趣
be keen to do sth.渴望做某事
be keen for sb. to do sth.极力要求某人做某事

链接高考

单句填空

3-1 (2018天津,阅读理解D改编, ★★☆)The reason why do the hikers take no notice of the surroundings during the journey is that they are keen_____(see) rare birds at the destination.

解析 句意:徒步旅行者之所以在旅途中不理会周围环境,是因为他们渴望在目的 地看到稀有鸟类。考查非谓语动词。be keen to do sth.渴望做某事。

3-2 (2015广东,信息匹配, ★★☆) After reading some history books on how the first group of Chinese immigrants survived in America of the 19th century, she has become keen_____ her own family history and that of others.

解析 句意:在读了一些关于19世纪第一批中国移民如何在美国生存的历史书之后,她变得热衷于自己和其他人的家族史。考查介词。become keen on变得热衷于。

UNIT 4 SPACE EXPLORATION

學语法▷精讲破

一、不定式作定语

He was the first guest to arrive.

他是第一个来的客人。

I am the only one to hear the news.

我是唯一一个听到这个消息的人。

I' m looking for a room to live in.

我正在找房子住。

UNIT 4 SPACE EXPLORATION

- 2.不定式作定语时,不定式与被修饰词之间存在的关系有:主动关系、被动关系、动状关系和同位关系。
- (1)主动关系

We must find a person to do the work.

我们必须找到一个人来做这份工作。

(2)③

如果不定式与被修饰的词在逻辑上存在被动关系,不定式里的动词必须是及物动词。注意:是及物动词的,后面不要再加宾语,因为前面的被修饰词是它的宾语;是不及物动词的,要加上适当的介词或副词让它变成及物动词,只有这样,它才能带上前面的宾语。

He has a lot of books to read.

他有很多书要读。

UNIT 4 SPACE EXPLORATION

注意:不定式作定语且所修饰的名词是time、place或way时,不定式后的介词一般要省去。

(3)动状关系

被修饰的名词表示动词不定式动作的方式、时间等。

I have no time to go there.我没有时间去那儿。

(4)同位关系

不定式与所修饰的名词所指相同。

I' m not sure about his ability to complete the task alone.

我不确定他独自完成这项任务的能力。

二、不定式作状语

不定式常常作目的状语、原因状语、结果状语等。不定式作状语时,要注意不定式的逻辑主语应与句子的④______保持一致。

To be a great scientist, one must understand maths.

要成为一名伟大的科学家,一个人必须懂数学。

在"主语+系动词+形容词+to do sth."句式中,当形容词说明主语具有某种特征时,

不定式不使用⑤ 。

The naughty boy is hard to deal with.

那个顽皮的男孩很难对付。

1.作目的状语

不定式用作目的状语有两个可能的位置,一是在句首,二是在句末。用于句首时强调动词的目的。有时为了特别强调目的状语,可以在不定式之前加上in order或

⑥ _______即构成in order to do sth.或so as to do sth.结构。

To avoid any delay, please phone directly.

为避免任何延误,请直接打电话。

Firemen had to break the door down to rescue the people trapped inside.

为了救出困在里面的人,消防人员不得不破门而入。

She arrived early in order to get a good seat.

她到得很早,就是为了弄个好座位。

2.作结果状语

不定式用作结果状语通常放在句末,一般不放在①____。

He returned home to find his wife waiting for him.

他回到家发现他的妻子在等他。

注意:下列句子中的so...as to..., such...as to..., adj./adv.+enough to..., only to...以及 too...to...等结构中的不定式也表结果。

The house is so high and narrow as to resemble a tower.

这房子又高又窄,像一座塔。

UNIT 4 SPACE EXPLORATION

Is this bridge strong enough to support heavy lorries?

这座桥足够坚固而支撑重型卡车吗?

I arrived at the shop only to find I'd left all my money at home.我到商店却发现我把我的钱全落在家里了。(表一种出乎意料的结果)

As a conductor he is too experienced to mind what the critics say.

作为一位指挥家他经验非常丰富,根本不会介意评论家说什么。

3.作原因状语

不定式用作原因状语时主要用于某些"be+形容词+不定式"结构,表示产生某种情绪或状态的原因。

He was glad to be home again.

他很高兴又回了到家。

链接高考

1.(2019课标全国III,语法填空, ★★☆) When they were free from work, they invited us to local events and let us know of an interesting competition_____(观看), together with the story behind it. 2.(2019课标全国 II,语法填空,★★☆) Picking up her "Lifetime Achievement" award, proud Irene declared she had no plans_____(退休) from her 36-year-old business. 3.(2019课标全国 II,语法填空,★★☆)Irene said, "I don't see any reason (放弃) work..." 4.(2019课标全国III,语法填空, ★★☆)Our hosts shared many of their experiences and recommended wonderful places_____(吃), shop, and visit.



15.(2018课标全国 II,完形填空, ·	★★☆)Fortunately, after	a brief stay in hospital, Ben
was well enough	_(被允许) to leave and la	ter the family met up for
dinner.		
16.(2018江苏,任务型阅读,★★☆	⟨¬)But	(停留) in business, arts
groups must produce returns.		
17.(2018天津,4, ★★☆)Let's not	t pick these peaches until t	this weekend so that they
get sweet enough(被吃).	
18.(★★☆)Second, don't spen	nd your vacation time in a	place where everything is
too expensive	_ (保持) a positive mood	