



# WUNIAN GAOKAO SANNIAN MONI

高中英语 必修第三册 人教版



## Part 2 Discovering Useful Structures & Viewing and Talking

# ឱ知识▷清单破

I	.核心单词			
1.	n.义务;职责;责任			
2	n.打算;计划;意图;目的			
3.	adv.无处;哪里都不			
4.	n.程度;限度;大小;范围			
5.	opera n			
6.	n.音乐剧 adj.音乐的			
7.dinosaur <i>n</i>				
8.	vt.& vi. 拥抱;抱紧			
9.	vt.追求;致力于			

10 <i>n</i>	n.责任;义务;职责;值班		
11	vi. 犹豫;迟疑;顾虑		
12.sequence v	vt	_n	
13	adv.最后;终于		
II.重点短语			
1.be stuck in_			
2	以防;以防万一		
3.stay calm_			
4.toextent_		-	,
5.get into trou	ıble		
6.	值班;值勤		

7最后,终于
8令某人惊讶的是
III.经典结构
他正要在桌子旁边坐下这时•••••
He was sit down at a table
Ⅳ.必备语法
一、指出下列句子中的情态动词属于以下哪种功能。
A.necessity B.possibility C.obligation D.request
E.advice F.intention
1.Oliver believes that with a million-pound bank note a man could live a month in
London

2.Well, you mustn't worry about that
3you'd better not open it
4may I ask you how much money you have?
5. Now if you'll excuse me, I ought to be on my way
二、指出下列句子中的would do或was/were going to do 表示过去将来还是过去的
意图。
1. The competition was so close that no one was sure who would win the Best Actor
award
2.Lily decided that she was going to settle in New York and pursue her dream of be-
coming an actress



他们想把这房子用作宾馆。

#### UNIT 5 THE VALUE OF MONEY

# 『词句▷情景破

<b>知识点 1</b> intention <i>n</i> . 打算; 计划; 意图; 目的				
情景导学				
①can be used to talk about future events or intentions in the past.(教材P54)				
******能被用来谈论将来的事件或者过去的。				
2 This programme was set up with an intention of providing help to homeless people.				
设立这个项目是帮助无家可归的人。				
③I have no of changing my plan.我不打算改变我的计划。				
4)He intends studying/to study abroad next year.				
他明年去国外留学。				
⑤Theythe building to be a guest house.				





#### ☑ 归纳拓展

with an intention of目的是 ······

have an intention of有 ······目的

intend doing/to do sth.打算做某事

intend sb./sth. to do/be sth.想要某人/某物做某事/成为某物

be intended for为······打算;为······设计的

# 5年高考 3年模拟

#### UNIT 5 THE VALUE OF MONEY

#### 链接高考

#### 单句填空

1-1 (2019北京,阅读理解C, ★★★)We are finally waking up to the severity of the problem by supporting and developing a group of tools, apps and approaches\_\_\_\_\_\_(intend) to prevent scammers from getting through.

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意:通过支持并开发了一组意在防止骗子通过的工具、应用程序和方法,我们最终意识到了问题的严重性。分析句子结构可知设空处与其逻辑主语a group of tools,apps and approaches是逻辑上的被动关系,故用过去分词作后置定语。

1-2 (2018课标全国III,完形填空, ★☆☆ )But when Dennis Williams received a text that clearly wasn't intended\_\_\_\_\_ him, he did something special.

解析 考查介词。句意:但当Dennis Williams收到一条显然不是有意发给他的短信时,他做了一件特别的事。be intended for为······准备的;为······设计的,是固定短语。

percent.

#### UNIT 5 THE VALUE OF MONEY

1-3 (20	016天津,完形填空	$\Xi, \bigstar \bigstar \diamondsuit$ )She had a firm	_(intend) within	n herself
to be the	he best she could	be.		
解析	考查词性转换。	句意:她心里有个坚定的想法,要把自	己做到最好。	形容词
后接名	召词。			
1-4 ( 🛪	<b>★</b> ☆ )One sports	s goods company once reported that wh	nen it first intro	duced

解析 考查词性转换。句意:一家体育用品公司曾经报告说,当它第一次将香水引 入商店时,顾客的购买意愿增加了80%。所有格后面用名词形式。

scent into its stores, customers' \_\_\_\_\_(intend)to purchase increased by 80

# 5年高考 3年模拟

<b>知识点 2</b> in case 以防;以防万一				
情景导学				
①In case it happens to you on a trip abroad, what would you do?(教材P54)				
你出国旅行遇到这种情况,你会怎么做?				
②In case fire, walk quickly to the nearest door.				
如果发生火灾,就赶快朝最近的门跑。				
③I'm ready to help in any case我都乐意帮忙。				
4 In case should you leave your post.				
在任何情况下你都不应该离开岗位。				
⑤—He didn't want to talk to Sally.——他不想和萨莉说话。				
—In that case why did he agree to meet her?——既然,为什么他还同意和				





#### ❷ 归纳拓展

that is not the case事实并非如此

in case of如果;假使 in any case在任何情况下;不管怎样 in no case在任何情况下都不;绝不(用于句首时,句子常用部分倒装) in this/that case既然如此;假使这样/那样的话

#### 链接高考

#### 单句填空

2-1 (2019江苏,23, ★★ )The doctor shares his phone number with the patients\_\_\_\_\_ case they need medical assistance.

解析 考查介词。句意:医生把他的电话号码告诉病人,以防他们需要医疗帮助。 in case 以防万一,是固定短语。

2-2 (2019江苏,任务型阅读, ★★☆ )Unfortunately, that is not\_\_\_\_\_case.

解析 考查冠词。句意:不幸的是,事实并非如此。case在句中是特指,因此用定冠词the。

2-3 (2018北京,七选五,★★☆ )With these main reasons in mind, we can evaluate ou
level of anger throughout the day and prevent(case) of outbursts by compre
hending the reasons for our feelings.
解析 考查名词复数。句意:脑海中有了这些主要的原因,我们可以评估我们一整
天的愤怒程度,并通过理解我们情绪的原因来防止情绪爆发。由语境可知,情绪爆
发的事情并非一次,因此用名词的复数形式。
完成句子
2-4 (2017天津,阅读理解A, ★★☆) You write an unkind message about someone, in-
tending to send it to a friend, but accidentally send it to the person you're discussing.
(假使那样的话), ask to speak in person as soon as possible and say
sorry.



知识点 3 hesitate vi. 犹豫;迟疑;顾虑
情景导学
①Why does the owner think Henry hesitates the bill?(教材P55)为什么店
主认为亨利付账犹豫不决?
②She hesitated the choice between the two dresses.
她对这两件衣服的选择犹豫不决。
③To my great delight, she gave it to me without any hesitation.使我十分高兴的是,她
押它给了我.





#### ❷ 归纳拓展

hesitate to do sth.犹豫做某事 hesitate about/over 对·····犹豫不决 without hesitation 毫不犹豫地

#### 链接高考

## 单句填空

3-1 (20	19北京,完形填空,★	x★☆)If a st	udent gets hungry or	n the long drives to	and
from sc	hool, Wilson never_		(hesitate)to buy then	m a meal.	
解析	考查动词。句意:如	果一个学生	在往返学校的长途	车程中饿了,Wilso	n会毫
不犹豫	地为他们买一顿饭。	根据从句词	丁知所给的动词应用	目一般现在时,因为	对主语
是第三	人称单数,谓语动词	应用第三人	<b>弥单数形式</b> 。		
3-2 (20	16课标全国 II ,阅读:	理解B, ★★		esitated	_(start).
解析	考查非谓语动词。句	可意:一些学	生犹豫着是否开始。	hesitate to do sth	ι.犹豫
做某事	,是固定搭配。				

3-3 (★★☆)I accepted the job\_\_\_\_\_\_ hesitation, as it would allow me to wear a tie and go by the name of Mr.Davis.

解析 考查介词。句意:我毫不犹豫地接受了这份工作,因为它可以让我系上领带, 并以Davis先生的名字来称呼我。without hesitation 毫不犹豫地,符合句意。

# 5年高考 3年模拟

<mark>知识点 4</mark> be about to do sth. when正要做某事这时······(when在此处作并			
列连词, 意为 "在这时;那时",相当于at this/that time。)			
情景导学			
①He was about to sit down at a table(P55)			
他正要在桌子旁边坐下这时•••••			
②Wea meeting when someone broke in.			
当时我们正在开会,这时有人闯了进来。			
③She was on the point of watching TV there was a power failure.			
她正要看电视,这时突然停电了。			
④I had just gone to bed when the telephone rang.			
我上床睡觉,这时电话铃响了。			





#### ❷ 归纳拓展

be doing sth. when...正在做某事这时 ······

be on the point of doing sth. when...正要做某事这时 ······

had just done sth. when...刚做了某事这时 ······

## 链接高考

单	句	填	空

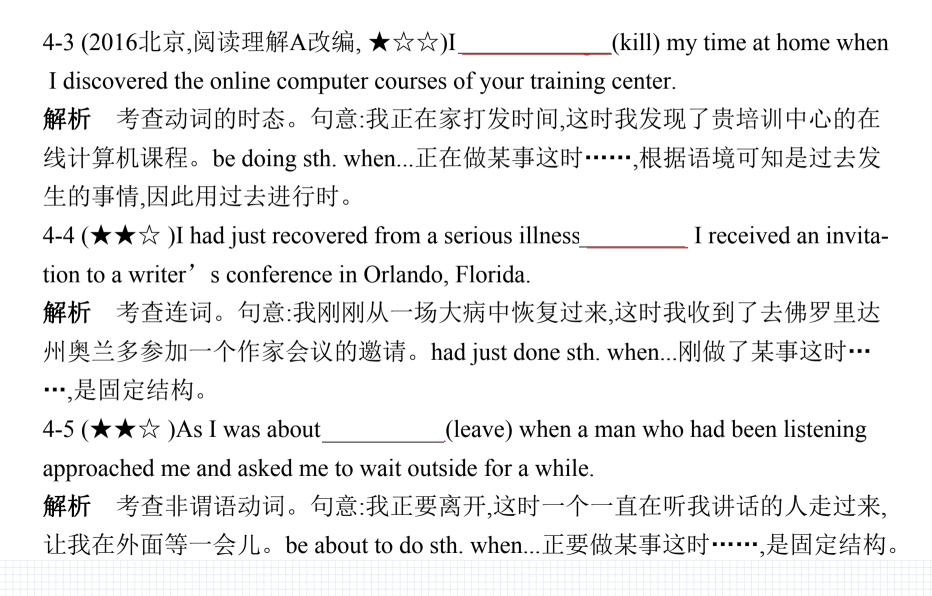
4-1 (2017天津,8, ★★☆ )I \_\_\_\_\_\_(drive)down to London when I suddenly found that I was on the wrong road.

解析 考查动词的时态。句意:我正开车往伦敦走着,突然发现走错路了。be doing sth. when...正在做某事这时······,根据语境可知是过去发生的事情,因此用过去进行时。

4-2 (2016北京,21, ★☆☆) Jack was working in the lab\_\_\_\_\_ the power cut occurred.

解析 考查连词。句意:杰克正在实验室工作,这时停电了。when意为"在这时;那时",相当于at this/that time。

# 5年高考 3年模拟



# ҈ 语法 ▷精讲破

一、情态动词 1.can/could ①Although he is only four, he play the piano. ②That be Mary, for she is in hospital. ③— I borrow your bicycle? —Yes, you/No, you 1.表示能力:can表示现在的能力,could表示过去的能力; 2.表示推测:can一般用于否定句及疑问句中; 3.could表示有礼貌地请求或建议,但回答时必须用can。4.can可用于肯定句中表示一种客观的可能性。 2.may/might ① I use your computer?		
①Although he is only four, he play the piano. ②That be Mary, for she is in hospital. ③— I borrow your bicycle? —Yes, you/No, you  1.表示能力:can表示现在的能力,could表示过去的能力; 2.表示推测:can一般用于否定句及疑问句中; 3.could表示有礼貌地请求或建议,但回答时必须用can。 4.can可用于肯定句中表示一种客观的可能性。 2.may/might	一、情态动词	
②That	1.can/could	
③—I borrow your bicycle? —Yes, you/No, you  1.表示能力:can表示现在的能力,could表示过去的能力;  2.表示推测:can一般用于否定句及疑问句中;  3.could表示有礼貌地请求或建议,但回答时必须用can。  4.can可用于肯定句中表示一种客观的可能性。  2.may/might	①Although he is only four, he play the	piano.
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3.could表示有礼貌地请求或建议,但回答时必须用can。 4.can可用于肯定句中表示一种客观的可能性。 2.may/might	1.表示能力:can表示现在的能力,could表示过去	去的能力;
4.can可用于肯定句中表示一种客观的可能性。 2.may/might	2.表示推测:can一般用于否定句及疑问句中;	
2.may/might	3.could表示有礼貌地请求或建议,但回答时必	须用can。
_	4.can可用于肯定句中表示一种客观的可能性	0
1 use your computer?	2.may/might	
	1 use your computer?	

②This pen	be Tom's.
③You	as well start at once.
1.may表示征求对	寸方意见;
2.may表示可能性	上,不用于问句中,表示的可能性比can小;might既可指过去的可能
性,也可指现在的	可能性,表示的可能性比may更小;
3.may/might as w	ell do sth. 意为"不妨做某事;还是做某事为好"。
3.shall/should/oug	ght to
① he co	ome in or wait outside?
②Youh	nand in the report tomorrow.
③You	be careful when crossing the street.
④He	be there by now.
⑤I don't know	why you think that I did it.

- 1.shall用于第一、三人称作主语的疑问句中,表示征求对方意见;
- 2.shall用于第二、三人称作主语的陈述句中,表示命令、警告、允诺等;
- 3.should/ought to表示"应该";
- 4.should/ought to可表示推测,意为"按道理说应该";
- 5.should还可表示惊讶、意外等,意为"竟然"。
- 4.must/have to
- ①You\_\_\_\_\_\_be tired now.
- ②If you\_\_\_\_know the secret, I can tell you.
- ③— I clean the room at once?
- —Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_.
- —No, you \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.must表示非常有把握的推测,仅用于肯定句中;

# 5年高考 3年模拟

#### UNIT 5 THE VALUE OF MONEY

2.must表示"必须",must侧重主观,have to表示"不得不"侧重客观; 3.must还可表示"偏要,非要",表示说话者不耐烦、不满或生气; 4.在回答must的问句时,否定回答通常用needn't或don't have to (mustn't表禁止)。 5.will/would you please lend me your pencil? 1.表示请求,will/would主要用于第二人称作主语的疑问句中,would比will更委婉客气 2.表示意愿,will表示现在的意愿,would用于过去的情况,也可表示现在的意愿,但语 气比will更委婉。 6.need/ \_\_\_\_(不必) come so early. (1)You ②She dare not (不敢)go out alone at night. need意为"需要",dare意为"敢",二者都既可作情态动词也可作实义动词。

$\boldsymbol{\neg}$	1	1.	44
Ι.	.nac	LDG	etter

You get some sleep.

had better表示"最好……",had常缩写为'd。

二、would do与was/were going to do

1.would do常表示在过去某个时间看将要发生的动作或存在的状态。

He said he would come to see me.

他说他要来看我。

2.was/were going to do有两个主要用法。一是表示过去的打算,二是表示在过去看来有迹象表示将要发生某事。

I thought it was going to rain.我想要下雨了。

#### 链接高考

#### 选用can、could填空

1.(2019天津,阅读理解B,	$\bigstar \stackrel{\wedge}{\sim} \stackrel{\wedge}{\sim}$ )I often found myself telling my mom to drive more
slowly, so that I	read all of the road signs we passed.

解析 考查情态动词。句意:我经常发现我自己告诉我妈妈开慢点,这样我就能看清我们经过的所有路标。could在此处表示过去的能力。

2.(2018 北京,12, ★★☆ )In today's information age, the loss of data\_\_\_\_cause serious problems for a company.

解析 考查情态动词。句意:在当今的信息时代,对于一个公司来说,数据的丢失会造成严重的问题。根据句意可知,此处要体现的是一种客观的可能性。故填can。

3.(2017北京,21, ★★☆ )Samuel, the tallest boy in our class,\_\_\_\_\_easily reach the books on the top shelf.

解析 考查情态动词。句意:塞缪尔是我们班里最高的男孩,他可以轻松地够到书架顶层的书。根据句意可知应用情态动词can"可以,能够"表示能力。

#### 选用may、might填空

4.(2019北京,阅读理解A, ★☆☆)You\_\_\_\_\_ have chances to meet new people who'll become your lifelong friends.

解析 考查情态动词。句意:你可能会有机会遇到新的人,他们会成为你一生的朋友。用may表示不太肯定的推测。

5.(2017课标全国 I,阅读理解B, ★★★)I gave the owner as much information as possible and headed home to see what news the night bring. 解析 考查情态动词。句意:我给了店主尽可能多的信息,然后回家看看那天晚上 可能带来什么消息。might表示推测,意为"或许,可能"。 选择下列句中shall的含义 A.允诺 B.警告 C.命令 D.征求意见 6.(2017江苏,书面表达, ★☆☆) Mum, shall we go and see a film tonight?\_\_\_\_\_ 7.(  $\star\star$   $\dot{\star}$  )One of our rules is that every student shall wear school uniform while at school.

选择下列句中should的含义

A.应该 B.应该会,想必会 C.竟然

8.(2018课标全国 II ,阅读理解A,★☆☆ )Students should read the list with their parents/carers, and select two activities they would like to do\_\_\_\_\_

9.(2018江苏,24, ★★☆)It's strange that he should have taken the books without the owner's permission\_\_\_\_\_

选择下列句中画线部分的含义

A.偏要,非要 B.必须 C.肯定 D.禁止,不允许

10.(2019天津,阅读理解A,  $\bigstar$   $\diamondsuit$   $\diamondsuit$  )All participants <u>must</u> address how communication or transportation technology has promoted the quality of life for Americans throughout history.

11.(2015重庆,12, ★★☆)You <u>must</u> be Carol. You haven't changed a bit after
all these years
12.(2015福建,阅读理解A, ★☆☆)On the way, they <u>must not</u> kick or throw their
cheese, or go into their competitors' lane(赛道)
完成句子
13.(2017天津,2,★☆☆)我的房间很乱,但是在今晚我出去之前不需要打扫,我可以
明天早晨再打扫。
My room is a mess, but Iclean it before I go out tonight. I can do it in
the morning.
14.(★★☆)许多人再也不敢接近大自然了。
Many peopleapproach Nature any more.

# 5年高考 3年模拟

15.(★☆☆)你最好	每天留出一些时间做运动,这样你才能保持精力充沛。
You	set aside some time every day for sports so that you can keep
yourself energetic.	
单项选择	
16.(2015浙江,8,★	★☆ )Albert Einstein was born in 1879. As a child, few people
guessed that he	a famous scientist whose theories would change the world.
A.has been	B.had been
C.was going to be	D.was
解析 句意:阿尔伯	日特·爱因斯坦出生于1879年。在他小时候,很少有人会猜到他会
成为一位用其理论	改变全世界的著名科学家。根据语境可知此处要用过去将来时