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高中英语 选择性必修第三册 人教版

ឱ知识▷清单破

I.核心单词
A)写作词汇—写词形
n.戏;剧;戏剧艺术
2adj.民间的;民俗的;普通百姓的
8n.钻石;金刚石;菱形
kn.黎明;开端;萌芽
5n.业余爱好者 adj.业余的;业余爱好的
6n.情绪;心情;语气
7vi. & vt.取笑(某人);揶揄;逗弄
B

哪里

9	adj.精美的;精致的;脆弱的
10	vt.等候;期待;将发生在
11	vt.出声;说;讲adj.完全的;十足的;彻底的
12	n.架子;搁板
13	adj.空白的;无图画(或韵律、装饰)的;没表情的 n.空白;空格
14.	n.平民;老百姓
15	n.版本;(从不同角度的)说法
16.	n.种子;起源;萌芽
17	n.最后期限;截止日期
18	n.比赛;竞赛;竞争 vt.争取赢得(比赛、选举等);争辩
19	vt.修改;润色;抛光 n .上光剂;抛光;擦亮
20	n.细绳;线;一串 vt.悬挂;系 adj.弦乐器的;线织的
21	conj.在任何地方;在所有·····的情况下 adv.(用于问句)究竟在(到

22.	n.悲伤;悲痛;伤心 [*]	事
22	<i>n</i> .悲伤;悲痛;伤心	

(B)阅读词汇—明词义

1.imagery *n*._____

3.mockingbird *n*.

4.brass *n*._____

5.billy goat *n*._____

6.bull *n*._____

7.bee *n*._____

8.dewdrop *n*._____

9.clover *n*._____

10.butterfly <i>n</i>		
11.lawn <i>n</i>		
12.cinquain n		
13.haiku n		
14.syllable <i>n</i>		
15.blossom <i>n</i>	-	
16.revolve <i>vi</i>		
17.core <i>n</i>		
18.cherry <i>n</i>	adj	
19.verse <i>n</i>	-	
20.prose <i>n</i>		
21.era <i>n</i>	_	
22.sow vt. & vi		

23.sonnet <i>n</i>
24.barren <i>adj</i>
(C)拓展词汇—灵活用
1
→ adv.悲伤地
2adj.文学的;爱好文学的;有文学作品特征的→n.文学;著
作
3
律
4vt.背诵;吟诵;列举→
5adj.分别的;各自的→adv.分别;各自;依次为
6v.理解力;领悟力;理解练习→v.理解;领悟→
adj.可理解的;能懂的

7	n.同情;赞同→	adj.同情的;有同情	青心的;赞同的→
	adv.同情地;赞同地		
8	n.天真;单纯;无罪→	adj.天真无邪的	;无辜的;无恶意
的→	adv.天真地		
9	vi.相一致;符合;相当于;	通信→	n.来往信件;通
信联系			
10	adj.首要的;占支配地位的	勺;显著的→	n.优势;支配
地位→	v.支配;控制;占有优	势	
11	adj.复杂的;难懂的→	vt.使复杂	
12	n.变化;变体;变奏曲	v.变化;改变→	n.种类;多
样化→	adj.各种各样的		
13	_ adj.种族的;人种的→	n.人种;种族	

II.重点短语

- 1._____与 -----相比
- 2._____有意义;讲得通
- 3.nursery rhyme _____
- 4.be made up of_____
- 5.consist of_____
- 6.______ 受 …… 欢迎
- 7._____被翻译成
- 8._____尤其;特别
- 9.of one's own_____
- 10.look back_____
- 11.______一天天;逐日
- 12.build up_____

13.quite a few	
14.in spite of	
15	
16	彻;实施
17.have an influenc	e on
18如果那	邓样的话
19	_偶然遇到
20	熟悉•••••
21	跟上;与••••-保持同步
22	列出•••••
23.hold onto	
24.(be)related tc	
25	轮流做某事
26.(be)based on	

III.经典结构 1.这些诗可能没有意义,甚至看起来自相矛盾,但它们很容易学习和朗诵。 The poems may not make sense and even seem contradictory, but they and recite. 2.有些(诗歌)押韵(如B和C),而有些则不押韵。 Some rhyme (like B and C), _____ others do not. 3.有这么多不同形式的诗歌可供选择,你最终可能会想自己写诗。 With so many different forms of poetry______, you may eventually want to write poems of your own. 4. 泰戈尔是第一个获得诺贝尔文学奖的亚洲人。 Tagore was the first Asian_____ the Nobel Prize in Literature. 5.在你阅读之前,和你的搭档讨论如何理解一首诗。 Before you read, discuss a poem with your partner.

IV.长难句分析

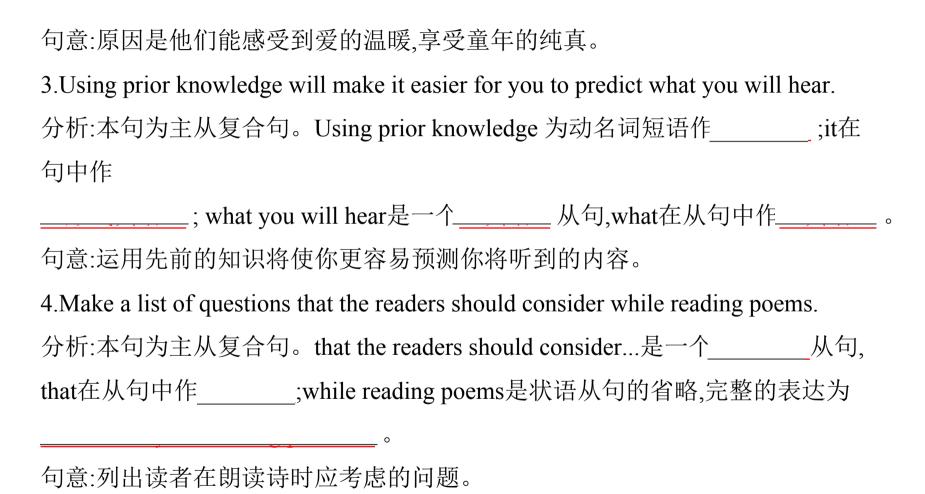
1.One of the simplest kinds of poem is the "list poem", which contains a list of
things, people, ideas, or descriptions that develop a particular theme.

分析:本句为主从复合句。which contains a list of things, people, ideas, or descriptions...是一个______从句,which在从句中作______; that develop a particular theme是一个______从句,that在从句中作_____。

句意:一种最简单的诗歌是"清单诗",它包含一系列的事物、人物、思想或针对特定主题的描述。

2. The reason is that they can feel the warmth of love and enjoy the innocence of childhood.

分析:本句为主从复合句。that they can feel the warmth of love and enjoy the innocence of childhood是一个_____ 从句。that在名词性从句中只起连接作用,不充当句子成分。



5.These were no longer the works of amateurs sitting around a fire, but works of true poets who cared about their art and who sometimes made a living from it. 分析:本句为主从复合句。sitting around a fire为现在分词短语作______; who cared about their art和who sometimes made a living from it是由并列连词and连接的两个_____从句,who在两个从句中都是作_____。句意:这些不再是业余爱好者围坐在火堆旁的作品,而是真正的诗人的作品,他们关心自己的艺术,有时以此谋生。

V.必备语法	
定语从句	
1.List poems have a flexible line length and rep	peated phrases give
both a pattern and a rhythm to the poem.	
2.Another simple form of poem	amateurs can easily write is the cin-
quain,is made up of five lines.	
3. Haiku is a Japanese form of poetry	consists of 17 syllables.
4. The sonnets were written during the time	she was in love with Robert
Browning.	

5.Bai Juyi was one of the greatest Chinese poets______ ever lived.

◎词汇▷情景破

知识点

| sorrow n.悲伤;悲痛;伤心事 vi.感到悲伤

Some poems tell a story or describe a certain image in the reader's mind. Others try to convey certain feelings such as joy and sorrow.(教材P50)有些诗讲述故事或描述 读者心中的某个形象。还有些诗试图表达某些感情,比如喜悦和悲伤。

管情景导学

Hearing the news, his father's face looked suddenly soft and sorrowful. 听到这个消息,他父亲的面容突然变得温柔而悲伤。

He shook his head sorrowfully, pitying himself for what had been done to him. 他悲伤地摇摇头,为自己的遭遇而自怜。

People from all over the country expressed their sorrow for those who died of COVID-19 on the Qingming Festival in 2020. 全国人民在2020年清明节这一天表达了对因患新冠肺炎而去世的那些人的悲伤。

UNIT 5 POEMS

❷归纳拓展

- ①more in sorrow than in anger与其说是出于气愤,不如说是出于悲伤
- ②______adj.悲伤的;悲痛的
- ③ adv.悲伤地;悲痛地

链接高考

单句语法填空

1-1 (Sorrow) Hamlet is usually described as a______(sorrow) person who can't make decisions or take action.

1-2 ()The prince asked her who she was, and where she came from, and she looked at him mildly and ______ (sorrowful) with her deep blue eyes; but she could not speak.

完成句子

1-3 (2018课标全国III,七选五, ***)舞蹈表达了爱与恨,欢乐与悲伤,生与死,以及其他介于两者之间的一切。

Dance expresses love and hate______, life and death, and everything else in between.

型误点 2 | be made up of 由……组成(构成)

Another simple form of poem that amateurs can easily write is the *cinquain*, which is made up of five lines. (教材P51)另一种业余爱好者写起来可能容易的简体诗是五行诗,它是由五个诗行组成的。

情景导学

Farmers make up only 30% of the total population of the country.农民仅占这个国家的总人口的30%。

The quarrel was only about a trivial matter, but it was years before they made up. 那次争吵只是因为一件小事,但是过了许多年他们才和好。

Have you made up your minds where to go for your honeymoon? 你们决定好去哪里度蜜月了吗?

After all the delays, we were anxious to make up for the lost time. 耽搁了这么久,我们急着想弥补失去的时间。



and physics.

❷归纳拓展	
①make up;编造;;弥补;化妆	
②	
③make up one's mind;下定决心	
单句语法填空	
2-1 (Astronomy is a scientific subject	(make) up of mathematics

完成句子

2-2 (2018北京,阅读理解A,)在这场马拉松赛跑之前的一个月,作者下定决心要参加比赛。

A month before the marathon, the author_____run.

2-3 (2017课标全国 I, 语法填空, ***)因此,人们会吃更多的食物来尽量弥补那缺失的东西。

As a result, people will eat more food to try to______ that something missing.

UNIT 5 POEMS



In these poems the poet Tagore shows a sympathetic understanding of children's feelings.(教材P53)在这些诗中,诗人泰戈尔对儿童的情感表现出同情的理解。

፟情景导学

Hearing the miserable experience, everyone present expressed sympathy for him. 听到这悲惨的经历,在场的每个人都对他表示同情。

Out of sympathy for the homeless children, he gave them a bed for the night. 出于对这些无家可归的孩子的怜悯,他让他们留宿过夜。

❷归纳拓展

- ①sympathy n.同情;赞同
- 3out of sympathy_____
- ④sympathetically adv.同情地;赞同地

单句语法填空

3-2 (2016课标全国 II ,完形填空, **)The woman sitting at the desk, seeing my madness, (sympathetic) jumped up.

3-3 ()His loving and selfless nature has inspired me to become more_ (sympathy) and considerate, putting others first.

4|correspondence n.通信;来往信件;通信联系

Browning fell in love with her poetry and then they entered into personal correspondence.(教材P53)

布朗宁喜欢上了她的诗歌,然后他们就开始了私人通信。

፟情景导学

For the next three years they corresponded regularly.

在接下来的三年里他们经常通信。

His story of what happened that night doesn't correspond with/to the witness's version.

他对那晚发生的事的叙述与证人的说法不相符。

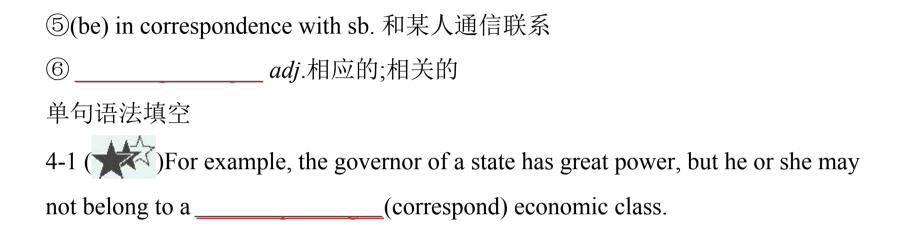
The American Congress corresponds to the British Parliament. 美国国会相当于英国议会。

The profits of this company have risen by 15 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

与去年同期相比,这家公司的利润增长了15%。

❷归纳拓展

- ①correspond vi. ______;符合,相一致;相当于
- ②_____与某事相一致/相符
- ③_____类似于;相当于
- ④correspond with sb. 和某人有通信往来

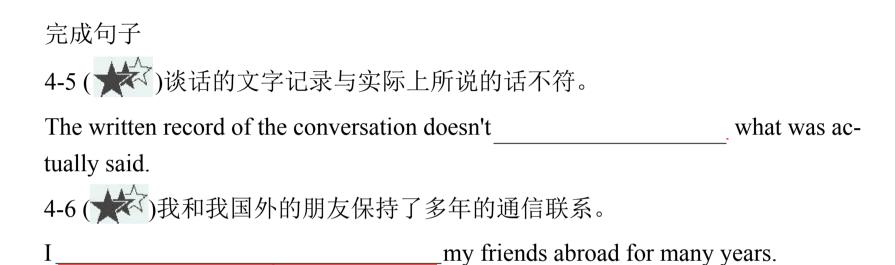


4-2 (ACCORDING to the text, we know that power and class do not always corre spond each other.

4-3 ()This corresponds _____ what psychologists refer to as offensive anger: the angry person moves closer in order to influence and control the person or situation causing his anger.

4-4 ()Because e-mailing is so easy, there's a tendency for ______ (correspond) to carry on forever.





UNIT 5 POEMS

5 |variation n.变化;变体;变奏曲

Dream Variation, for example.It was one of his most celebrated poems.(教材P58) 例如《梦境变奏曲》。这是他最著名的诗歌之一。

፟情景导学

The spending power of young people varies from person to person. 年轻人的消费能力因人而异。

There is a wide variety of patterns to choose from.有种类繁多的图案可供选择。

We may have various ways to deal with such a situation.

也许我们有各种各样的方法来应对这一情况。

Some medical experts believe the 2019-nCoV which went around worldwide in 2020 is a variation of the SARS coronavirus. 有些医学专家认为2020年在世界各地传播的新冠病毒是SARS病毒的变体。

UNIT 5 POEMS

❷归纳拓展 ①vary v.不同;相异;变化;改变 ② 从 到 不等/变化 ③variety n.种类;多样性;变化 ④_____=varieties of各种各样的 ⑤_____adj.不同的;各种各样的 单句语法填空 5-1 (2019课标全国 I ,阅读理解C改编, ***)That typing patterns vary from person ____ person makes the invention of the smart keyboard possible.

5-2 (2018课标全国III, 阅读理解A, **) Join us to taste a _____(vary) of fresh local food and drinks.

5-3 (2018北京,七选五, **)Anger seems simple when we are feeling it, but the causes of anger are _____(vary).

5-4 (2018课标全国III,阅读理解A改编, ***)Wander among_____(vary) of shops selling gifts while enjoying a live music show and nice street entertainment.

5-5 (2016课标全国 I ,阅读理解D, ***)The meaning of silence_____ (vary) among cultural groups.

5-6 ()In my opinion, his numerous complaints are all _____ (vary) on a theme.

彎结构▷情景破

知识点 1 | "主语+be+形容词+不定式"结构

The poems may not make sense and even seem contradictory,but they are easy to learn and recite.(教材P50) 这些诗可能没有意义,甚至看起来自相矛盾,但它们很容易学习和朗诵。

*****情景导学

He is always particular about everything; that is, he is hard to deal with. 他总是对一切都挑剔,也就是说他很难对付。

This machine is very easy to operate. Anybody can learn to use it in a few minutes. 这台机器很容易操作。任何人都能在几分钟内学会使用它。

The morning air in summer is so good to breathe.

夏天早上的空气呼吸起来非常好。

❷归纳拓展

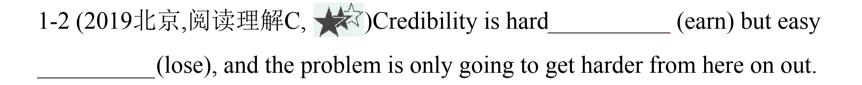
- 在"主语+be+形容词+不定式"结构中常使用不定式的主动形式表示被动意义。使用此结构需具备两个前提条件:
- ①形容词用来说明不定式的特征。常见的此类形容词有difficult、hard、easy、good、pleasant、interesting等。
- ②此结构中的主语是不定式的 _____。

注意:若不定式中的动词为不及物动词,其后应该加相应的____。

链接高考

单句语法填空

1-1 (2019课标全国 I ,语法填空,)Modern methods of/for tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and are expensive (perform) consistently over a large area.



1-3 (2016天津,阅读理解D, **)The solution is obvious though perhaps not easy ______(apply): always handle the most difficult job first.



完成句子

1-4 (2018浙江,阅读理解A改编, **)18世纪时英国的小说很难理解。

British novels in the 18th century______.

知识点 2 | while作并列连词连接并列分句

Some rhyme (like B and C), while others do not. (教材P50)

有些(诗歌)押韵(如B和C),而有些则不押韵。

灣情景导学

Tom is outgoing while Katy is shy and quiet. 汤姆性格外向,而凯蒂却羞涩、文静。

While the Internet is of great help, I don't think it's a good idea to spend too much time on it. 虽然互联网很有帮助,但我认为在网上花太多时间不是个好主意。

I learned a lot of French while I was in Paris.

我在巴黎时学会了许多法语。

❷归纳拓展

①while用作并列连词,意为 "而,然而",表示____。

she never suspects.

UNIT 5 POEMS



2-2 (2019江苏,阅读理解B改编, **)20世纪60年代,Bob Christiansen在研究黄石 国家公园的火山历史时,对一些事情感到困惑。

In the 1960s, the volcanic history of Yellowstone National Park,

Bob Christiansen became puzzled about something.

2-3 (2018课标全国Ⅱ,语法填空, ★)在过去的25年里,玉米的产量已经激增了 将近125%,而水稻(的产量)仅增长了7%。

Corn production has jumped nearly 125 percent over the past 25 years,

only 7 percent.

週误点 3 | wherever引导让步状语从句

And then when I found it, wherever it blew, I should know that the wind had been going there too. (教材P56)

然后当我发现它时,不管它被吹到了哪里,我都知道风也一直会吹到那里。

情景导学

Wherever/No matter where you are, you must remember you are a Chinese. 无论你在哪儿,你都必须记住你是一个中国人。

I'm wondering whatever you said made her so angry.

我在纳闷你究竟说了什么使她这么生气。

❷归纳拓展

- ①wherever/whenever/however/whatever/whoever/whichever引导让步状语从句,相当于no matter_____/when/how/what/who/which。②whatever/whoever/whichever除了引导让步状语从句外,还可以引导______,此时不能换成no matter what/who/which。
- ③引导名词性从句时,whoever相当于anyone who,whatever相当于anything that。

单句语法填空

3-1 (2019北京,七选五, **)Just as in a game of tug-of-war (拔河比赛),_______a person is added, everyone else pulls the rope with less- force.

3-2 (2018北京,七选五改编, **)Each person, _____(who) they are, has psychological imbalances.

3-3 (2017北京,23, 上下)Every year, _____ (who) makes the most beautiful kite will win a prize in the Kite Festival.

3-5 (hard I tried, I could not forget the terrible day when I failed in the exam.

҈语法▷精讲破

定语从句

定语从句的概念

在主从复合句中,修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫作定语从句。被定语从句修饰的词叫先行词。定语从句位于先行词之后。定语从句的引导词有关系代词和关系副词两类。

一、定语从句的分类

【观察】

She is the nurse who looks after the children.

她就是照料这些孩子的护士。

This letter is from my sister, who is working in a factory.

这封信是我的姐姐寄来的,她现在在一家工厂工作。

【归纳】

- (2)在定语从句的引导词中,只有that和why不能引导非限制性定语从句。
- 二、关系代词的用法
- 1.关系代词的具体用法

【观察】

This is the present (that) Jack gave me for my birthday.

这是杰克送给我的生日礼物。

This is the book (which) you are looking for.

这就是你正在找的那本书。

Do you know everybody who came to the party?

你认识来参加聚会的每个人吗?

The man (who/whom) you met just now is called Jim.

你刚才遇见的那个人叫吉姆。

What's the name of the young man whose sister is a doctor?

那个妹妹是医生的年轻人叫什么名字?

As is known to all, China is in the east of Asia.

众所周知,中国位于亚洲东部。

【归纳】

引导定语从句的关系代词有that、which、who、whom、whose、as。

(1)that既可指物,也可指人,在定语从句中作主语、③ _____、表语,作宾语时可省略。

(2)which指物,在定语从句中作主语、宾语或表语,作④_____时,在限制性定语 从句中可省略。 (3)who和whom指人,⑤ 在定语从句中作主语或宾语;⑥ 在定语 从句中只能作宾语。 (4)whose指人或物,在定语从句中作⑦______,后面一定紧跟⑧_____。 (5)as在定语从句中作主语、宾语或表语。as引导非限制性定语从句时,意为 "⑨",as引导的从句可放在句首、句末或句中;as引导限制性定语从 句时,先行词常被as、so、such、the same修饰。 2. 宜用that,不宜用which的情况

【观察】

Is there anything that you want to buy in the shop? 你有什么东西要在商店里买吗?

This is the only bike that I can afford.

这是我能买得起的唯一的一辆自行车。

This is the most interesting book that I have ever read.

这是我读过的最有趣的一本书。

I can remember well the persons and pictures that I saw in the room. 我能清楚地记得我在那个房间所见到的人和照片。

【归纳】

(1)先行词是all、few、little、nothin	ng, everything, ①	等不定代词		
时,宜用that不用which。				
(2)先行词被 ^① 、the v	very、no等词修饰时,宜用	lthat不用which。		
(3)先行词被序数词或 ^②	修饰,或先行词本	身是序数词、基数		
词、形容词最高级时,宜用that不用which。				
(4)先行词 ^①	时,宜用that不用which。			

3. 宜用which,不宜用that的情况

【观察】

China Today attracts a worldwide readership, which shows more and more people all over the world want to learn about China.

《今日中国》吸引了世界各地的读者,这表明世界上越来越多的人想了解中国。

This is the room in which the great scientist lived.

这是这位伟大的科学家曾经居住过的房间。

【归纳】

(1)引导 ^①	时,用which,而不用that。
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(2)关系代词前有^⑤______时,通常用which,而不用that。

三、关系副词的用法

【观察】

Opposite is St Paul's Cathedral, where/in which you can hear some lovely music. 对面是圣保罗大教堂,在那里你能听到一些优美的音乐。

Do you know the date when Lincoln was born? 你知道林肯的出生日期吗? The reason why I don't trust him is that he often tells lies.

我不信任他的原因是他经常撒谎。

This couple have reached the point where they have to separate from each other. 这 对夫妇已经到了必须分手的地步。

【归纳】

- (1)引导定语从句的关系副词有⑮_____、⑰____、⑱_____。
- (2)当先行词是表示时间、地点或原因(一般为reason)的名词,并且定语从句中缺少状语时用关系副词引导定语从句。有时可用⑩"______"结构替换关系副词。
- (3)当先行词为一些表示抽象地点的名词,如point、situation、case、stage等时,如果引导词在从句中作状语,常用关系副词②______引导定语从句;如果作主语、宾语或表语,则用关系代词that或which引导定语从句。
- 四、"介词+关系代词"引导的定语从句

【观察】

In the dark street, there wasn't a single person to whom she could turn for help. 在黑暗的街道上,没有一个她可以求助的人。

Some experts think reading is the fundamental skill upon/on which school education depends.

一些专家认为阅读是学校教育所依赖的基本技能。

Leather shoes trade is the career to which the Greens are devoted.

皮鞋生意是格林一家非常投入的事业。

I'll never forget the time during which I spent my childhood in the country.

我永远不会忘记儿时在乡村度过的时光。

The colorless gas without which we can't live is called oxygen. 这种离开它我们不能存活的无色气体被称为氧气。

【归纳】

"介词+关系代词"引导定语从	句时,若先行	词指人,关系代词常用②;
若先行词指物,关系代词常用②_		"介词+关系代词"中介词的确定:
23		
、 ②5		

链接高考

单句语法填空

1.(2019江苏,21,)We have entered into an age _____ dreams have the best chance of coming true.

2. (2019天津,11, **)Their child is at the stage ______ she can say individual words but not full sentences.

3. (2019课标全国 I ,短文改错, ***)One afternoon_____ I was in primary school, I was walking by the school playground.

4. (2019课标全国 II,语法填空, ***)Now Irene Astbury works from 9 am to 5 pm daily at the pet shop in Macclesfield, ______ she opened with her late husband Les.

1

5. (2019课标全国III,语法填空, ***)They were well trained by their masters had great experience with caring for these animals.

6. (2019课标全国III,短文改错, w)In the cafe, customers will enjoy themselves in the historical environment ______ is created for them.

7. (2019浙江,语法填空,)On the edge of the jacket, there is a piece of cloth ______gives off light in the dark.

8. (2019北京,语法填空C改编, ***)The students benefitting most from college are those are totally engaged(参与)in academic life.

9. (2018北京,5,)She and her family bicycle to work, _____ helps them keep fit.

10. (2018天津,2, **)Kate, _____ sister I shared a room with when we were at college, has gone to work in Australia.

11. (2018江苏,23, ***) Self-driving is an area ______China and the rest of the world are on the same starting line.

12.(2018课标全国 I ,语法填空, ***)Two of the authors of the review also made a study published in 2014______ showed a mere five to 10 minutes a day of running reduced the risk of heart disease and early deaths from all causes.

13.(2018课标全国 I ,短文改错, ***)They also had a small pond ______they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they earned quite a lot by selling the fish.

15.(2018浙江,语法填空,)Many westerners _____ come to China cook much less than in their own countries once they realize how cheap it can be to eat out.

16.(2018天津3月,7, **)There was a long wait at the reception desk,_____everyone was checking in.

18.(2017北京,31,)The little problems______we meet in our daily lives may be inspirations for great inventions.

19.(2017江苏,28,)In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme, one of purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.



21.(2017课标全国 I ,语法填空, **)Like anything, it is possible to have too much of both, _____ is not good for the health.

22.(2017课标全国III,语法填空, ***)But Sarah, _____ has taken part in shows along with top models, wants to prove that she has brains as well as beauty.

23.(2017课标全国 II ,短文改错, **)In their spare time,they are interested in planting vegetables in their garden, ______ is on the rooftop of their house.

24.(2017课标全国III,短文改错改编, **)Around me in the picture are the things were very important in my life at that time.

27.(2016江苏,23,)Many young people, most of ______were well-educated, headed for remote regions to chase their dreams.

28.(2016浙江,11, ***)Scientists have advanced many theories about why human beings cry tears, none of _____ has been proved.

29.(2016天津,9,)We will put off the picnic in the park until next week, ______ the weather may be better.

30. The number of smokers, _____ is reported, has dropped by 17 percent in iust one year.

31. (A) As the smallest child of his family, Alex is always longing for the time he should be able to be independent.



32.()The books on the desk, _____ covers are shiny, are prizes for us.