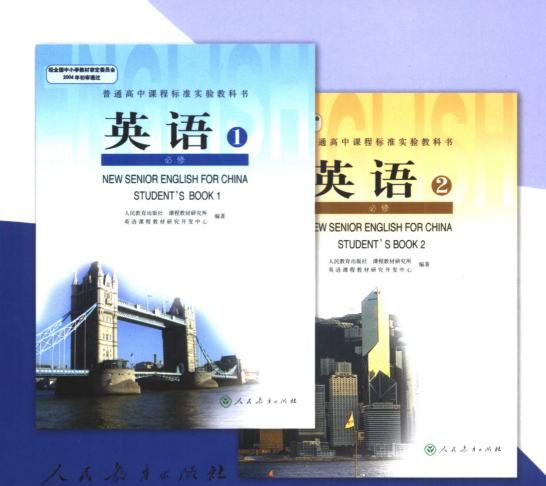


普通高中课程标准实验教科书

英语 ①2

同步词汇语法

人民教育出版社教学资源分社 策划组编



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人人名 木 * M 社 出版发行

网址: http://www.pep.com.cn

北京市白帆印务有限公司印装 全国新华书店经销

开本: 787 毫米×1 092 毫米 1/16 印张: 11 字数: 201 000

2004年6月第1版 2006年9月第3次印刷

ISBN 7 - 107 - 17781 - 8 G ⋅ 10870(课) 定价: 12.90 元

如发现印、装质量问题,影响阅读,请与出版科联系调换。 (联系地址:北京市海淀区中关村南大街17号院1号楼邮编:100081)

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编写说明

为配合人民教育出版社出版的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语》的推广使用,使学生的英语水平和听、说、读、写技能达到课程标准规定的要求,形成一定的综合语言运用能力,我们组织北京市人大附中和北大附中的教师编写了《高中英语跟我学》丛书。丛书紧密配合教材,包括:《同步听力》、《同步阅读》、《同步写作》和《同步词汇语法》。

丛书编排形式新颖,体现一定的指导和辅导作用,训练题型多样、有新意,体现能力的培养,选材语言地道、题材广泛、信息量大,体裁多样,具有知识性、欣赏性和趣味性,体现时代气息。

丛书突出综合语言运用能力的培养,坚持**素质教育**与适应应试**教育相结合的**原则,有以下特点:

- 1、 权威性。丛书作者系长期从事教学第一线试验区的著名教师。既熟悉课程标准和教材,又有多年的研究成果、教学经验和最新的资料。同时,教科书的编者也给予指导并审阅了全部书稿。
- 2、 实用性。丛书依据教育部新近颁布的英语课程标准,紧密配合最新出版的 人教版课程标准实验教科书,注重语言知识的体系、规律和创新,使学生在知识、能 力和智力等方面都得到提高和发展。
- 3、针对性。从学生认知心理和认识过程的实际出发,充分考虑学生理解能力和接受程度,培养学生听、说、读、写技能,发展他们综合运用语言的能力。
- 4、 启发性。对语言知识的难点、重点和学习中易出现的错误,提出指导性意见,指出理解、掌握知识的学习思路和运用时的注意事项。注重综合语言运用能力的培养,启发学生积极思维,拓展学生的视野,丰富学生的知识面,调动学生的学习积极性。

新课程标准教材的实验刚刚开始,这套丛书的编写也是探索,欢迎广大一线教师提出建议和批评,并把你们有价值的实践成果提供给我们,以便再版修订时参考。

编者 2005年6月















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Unit 1 Friendship

一. 词汇:

* add

◆add up 合计,加起来,但在口语中有时用于否定句,表示"莫名其妙,不说明问题"。如:

so reliadly of something of cheer sumboud

Add up all the money I owe you. 把我应付你的钱都加在一起。

His story didn't add up. 他的经历让人搞不清楚。

The facts don't add up in this case. 在这个案件中,那些事实不能说明问题。

◆ add up to 总计共达, 所有这一切都说明。如:

These numbers add up to 100. 这些数目合计为100。

Lincoln's school education added up to no more than two years.

林肯所受的学校教育加起来仅有两年。

It all adds up to this — he is a selfish man.

所有这一切都说明一点:他是一个自私自利的人。如何可以对话是一个自私自利的人。如何可以可以证明,

- ◆ add something (to something) 把……加到……里。如:

 Please add some sugar to my coffee. 请给我的咖啡加点儿糖。
- ◆ add to 增加, 扩建。如:

 The bad weather added to our difficulties. 这种坏天气增加了我们的困难。
- ◆ add 表示"继续说,补充说",相当于 continue to say something; make a further remark。如:

The house has been added to from time to time. 这所房子不时进行扩建。

I have nothing to add. 我没有什么补充的。

"And don't be late," she added. 她又加上一句:"可别迟到。"

◆ added up, added to this 是习惯用法,常用在句首。如:
Added up, the meeting was a success. 总的来说,会议是成功的。

Added to this, he is an untiring worker. 而且,他是一个不知疲倦的工人。

- ◆区别 add 与 increase:
- ▲ add 意思是"加,增加",强调添加,或表示将数字加起来求和之意。如:
 She added some more salt to the soup and it tasted much better.

她往汤里又加了些盐,汤的味道就好多了。

▲ increase "增加",表示在数量、产量、尺寸、程度方面的增加。如: His salary has been increased to \$3000 a month. 他的薪水已增长到每月 3000 美元。

★ cheat

◆cheat somebody of something 或 cheat somebody out of something "从某人处诈骗某物"; 不可说 cheat something of somebody。如:

(He cheated my money of me.(误)

He cheated me (out) of my money.(正)

◆ cheat 也作 "作弊"解。如:

Don't you consider it wrong to cheat in examinations? 难道你不认为考试作弊是错的吗?

◆ cheat 作名词用,意为"骗子;作弊者;骗人的事"。如:

One day two cheats came to see the Emperor. 一天,两个骗子来见皇帝。

That cheat would defraud his own mother. 那场骗局竟诈取了他自己母亲的钱财。

- ◆区别 cheat 与 fool:
- ▲ cheat 主要指盈利的买卖中或游戏竞赛中欺骗人,骗取人的钱等。fool "愚弄,欺骗"。 指利用人缺乏常识,心理脆弱来欺骗人。fool 作名词,意为"傻子"。如:

That shopkeeper cheats his customers. 那家店主欺骗顾客。

Don't fool him into doing that. 别诱骗他干那种事。

What a fool I was to think that it was true!

我真是个傻瓜,竟会认为这是真的。

★ list

◆ list 作为动词,意为"将(事物)列于表上;编(事物的)目录"。如:

He lists his engagements for the week. 他把一周要做的事列成表。

The books are listed alphabetically. 这些书是按字母顺序编入目录的。

◆ list 作名词,指"名单、目录、一览表",常用词组有:a shopping list 购货单,a reading list 阅读书目,list of articles 商品目录,list of charges 收费清单,make a list of 把……列成表,on/in the list of 在……名单上。如:

His name was on/in the list of war criminals. 他的名字被列入战犯名单。



* share

◆ share in 分享、分担、共用。如:

He is willing to share (in) the work. 他愿意分担这工作。
Everyone shared in making the picnic a success. 这次野炊成功,人人都有功劳。
Two families share in the use of the kitchen. 两家合用这间厨房。

- ◆ share something with somebody 和某人共用 / 共享某事物。如: He shared the expenses with me. 他与我共同分担开支。
- ◆ share out 分配,分发,还可以指得到股息,升股息。如:
 The money was shared out between the five men. 那笔钱由五个人分享。
 The woman cut up the watermelon and shared it out among the four children.
 那妇女把西瓜切开,分给四个小孩。
- ◆ share 也可指在(某方面)有共同之处。如:
 He shares my fears about a possible war. 他和我一样害怕有可能发生战争。
- ◆ share 作名词,表示"一份,部分",后多用 of,有时 of 也可用 in 替换。如:
 Here is your share of the cake. 这是你的一份蛋糕。
 If you want a share of/in the pay, you'll have to do your share of the work.
 如果你想分担一份报酬,你就得做你该分担的那份工作。

★ trust

- ◆ trust in 相信,信任,信仰。如:
 You must trust in your own judgement. 你得相信你自己的判断力。
 Some people trust in Providence. 有些人相信天命。
- ◆ trust to 依靠 (运气等), 依赖。如:
 Don't trust to luck. 不要靠碰运气。
 He trusted to his strong constitution of recovery.
 他依靠自己强壮的体格, 战胜疾病恢复健康。
- ◆ trust 作名词,后跟 in,表示"相信"。如: Don't put too much trust in John. 别太相信约翰。
- ◆区别 trust 与 believe:
- ▲ trust 意为 "信赖,信任"; believe 意为 "相信,认为",有 "信以为真"之意。如:
 We should trust each other and support each other. 我们应该互相信赖,互相支持。
 Do you believe what he said? 他说的话你相信吗?



▲ trust that ... 表示 "希望, 想"。如:

I trust that you will be able to help me. 我希望你能帮助我。

They didn't believe that we could hit the target. 他们不相信我们能完成指标。

* suffer

◆作及物动词,表示"遭受,蒙受,受到",其宾语一般是loss (损失), pain (痛苦), punishment (处罚), defeat (失败), hardship (苦难), injustice (不公正), grief (悲伤), distress (困苦), insult (侮辱), discouragement (挫折), disappointment (失望), wrong (委屈)等。如:

She suffered the loss of her students' respect, 她失去了学生对她的尊重。

During the war they suffered many hardships. 他们在战争期间吃了许多苦头。

◆作不及物动词,表示"受痛苦,受损失,受折磨,受惩罚",其后面常接 from 或 for。如

She is suffering from headache. 她正患头痛。

The piano suffers for want of use. 这架钢琴因使用太少而正在损坏。

◆ suffer from ··· 还可表示 "患某病"。如:

Children in the drought stricken area suffered from malnutrition.

遭受干旱地区的儿童患有营养不良的疾病。

★ calm

◆ calm down 平静下来,镇静下来。如:

Just calm down a bit! 你先静一静!

◆区别形容词 calm, quiet, silent, still,

▲ calm 既可以表示外在的安静现象,也可以表示内在的平静状态。用于天气、海洋时,指平静无风,用于人则表示镇静自若。如:

After the storm it was calm. 暴风雨过后,变得风平浪静了。

Although she was frightened. she answered with a calm voice.

尽管她心里害怕,她回答时还是很镇定。

▲ quite 表示人们对外界感触的安静。指人时,侧重不激动,性格温和,文静;不发表意见。如:

Everything was quiet. 万籁俱寂。

She is a quiet girl. 她是个文静的姑娘。

Why are you so quiet this evening? 你今天晚上怎么这样沉默寡言?



▲ silent 主要指人,表示不爱多说话,沉默无语。如:

Why do you keep silent? 你怎么不说话?

You'd better keep silent about what happened. 你最好对所发生的事保持沉默。

▲ still 指完全没有声音或没有动静,突出静止不动。如:

Please stand still while I take your photo. 请不要动, 我给你拍照。

The air was still as if a whirlwind had just passed.

周围空气异常宁静,好像刚刚刮过一阵旋风。

★ concern

◆ be concerned about/for/over 关心, 挂念。如:

Both sides are deeply concerned about the grave situation there. 双方都对那里的严重局势深感关切。

We are all concerned for her safety. 我们都为她的安全担忧。

◆ be concerned in/with 参与, 与……有关。如:

He is concerned in the real estate business. 他做房地产生意。

They could not prove he was concerned with the crime.

他们无法证明他与此罪行有关。

◆ so / as far as ··· be concerned 意为 "就······来说,就······而论"。如:

This arrangement is quite satisfactory, so far as I am concerned. 就我来说,这样的安排很好。

◆ concern 作名词,常用的词组有:feel concern about 忧虑,挂念,have a concern in 和···· 有厉害关系,have no concern with 和······毫无关系,with concern 关切地。如:

I have no concern with his mistakes. 我和他的错误没有关系。

- ◆ concern oneself with about in 忙于 (某事), 关心 (某事)。如:

 Don't concern yourself with other people's affairs. 少管别人的闲事。
- ◆ concerning 本身为介词,意思同 about,后不加其他介词。如:

Concerning your letter, I am pleased to inform you that your plans have been approved. 关于你的信,我很高兴地转告,你的计划已被通过。

但不可说: Concerning about your letter ...

★ separate

◆ separate ··· from 使·····和·····分离。如:



These children had been separated from their parents since the war began. 从战争一开始,这些孩子就和他们的父母分开了。

- ◆区别 separate 与 divide:
- ▲ separate 指把原来结合在一起的、靠近的或混杂在一起的东西分隔开来,divide 指把整体分成若干部分,有时还可指通过分隔使之疏远或敌对。如:

The fence separates this yard from that one. 篱笆墙把这个院子和那个院子分开了。 Our class is divided into three groups. 我们班分成三组。

◆ separate 作不及物动词, 意为"分手, 和······分开"。如: We chatted together till midnight and then separated. 我们闲谈到半夜,然后就分手了。

◆ separate 作形容词, 意为"单独的, 分开的; 不同的"。如:

The children sleep in separate beds. 孩子们都睡在各自的床上。

It happened on three separate occasions. 这件事在三个不同场合都发生过。

★ thought

- ◆ thought 作不可数名词, 意为"思想,思潮",作可数名词,意为"想法,意见"。如: Man's greatness lies in his power of thought. 人的伟大在于他思想的能力。

 I haven't many thoughts about this subject. 关于这个问题,我没有太多的想法。
- ◆常用词组: be lost in thought/be in deep thought (沉思); at the thought of (一想起……), in thought (在思想上); give a thought to (思考一下,想一想); on second thoughts (经过反复考虑后,改变的想法)。如:

On second thoughts, I decided to study medicine. 经再次考虑,我决定学医。

- ◆区别 idea 与 thought:
- ▲ idea "思想, 主意, 观念", 指由于理解、思索、幻想而产生于脑中的思想、念头、主意, 意见等, 有时也可指去做某件事的一个计划。如:

The idea of death is frightening to almost everyone. 死的想法几乎对于每个人都是可怕的。

▲ thought 指经过思考或推理而形成的思想、看法或想法,如: Language is the dress of the thought. 语言是思想的外衣。

★ reason

◆作名词,其后接 for+ 名词或 why 从句或 that 从句。如:

The reason for the flood was all that heavy rain. 洪水的原因完全在于那场暴雨。
The reason that (why) he died was lack of medical care.
他的死亡原因是由于医治不够。

◆常用词组: lose one's reason失去理智,发狂; by reason of由于; bring somebody to reason 说服某人理智些; within reason 合理; without reason 不合理; listen to reason 听从道理。如:

Why don't you listen to reason? 你为什么不听劝呢?

◆作动词, 意为"争辩, 推理"。如:

I reasoned with her for hours about the danger, but she would not change her mind. 我跟她争辩了几个小时,想让她认识到危险,但她就是不听。

I reasoned that she must be angry with me. 我推想她一定生我气了。

◆ reason somebody into / out of something 以理说服某人做 / 不做某事。如:
Try to reason him into going away quietly. 尽力劝他悄悄地走吧。
It is you who can reason her out of her fears. 只有你才能劝她消除恐惧。

- ◆区别名词 reason 与 cause:
- ▲ reason "理由,原因",是说明一种看法或行动的理由。如: We have many reasons for attending the meeting.

我们有许多理由应该去参加这个会议。

▲ cause 是造成一种事实或现象的原因。如:
Heat is the cause of expansion of matter. 热是物体膨胀的原因。

★ power

◆作不可数名词, 意为"权力, 能力, 力量"。如:

Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

Congress has power to make law. 国会有权制定法律。

I will do anything in my power to help you. 我愿意尽我的力量去帮助你。 She has lost the power of listening. 她丧失了听力。

◆作可数名词、指"有影响的人或物"。如:

Is the press a great power in your country? 贵国的新闻界有很大的影响力吗? No power on earth could force me to do it. 谁也不能强迫我做这事。

◆作"体力、智力、精力、职权"解时、常用复数。如:

His powers are failing. 他的体力在下降。



The President has exceeded his powers. 总统已逾越他的职权。

◆ beyond one's power (某人) 力所不能及; come into power 掌权; in power 当权的; take power 当权, 执政; have / hold power over sth. 对······有控制权; out of (outside) sb's power 做某事超越某人的能力; a power of 大量的。如:

No force can hold power over him. 没有人能控制他。

It is out of my power to swim across the river. 我可游不过这条河。

◆区别名词power, force, energy, strength:

▲ power 主要指做一件事所依靠的能力、功能,人或机器等事物的潜在的或所能发挥出来的力量、职权、权力或政权。如:

The masses have boundless creative power. 人民群众有无限的创造力。

▲ force 主要是自然界的力量,暴力,势力,说服力,压制力,法律,道德或感情的力量, 军事的力量,总之,它是活动中的力量。如:

The window was stuck, but Father got it open by force.

窗户关得很死,爸爸用力才把它推开。

There is force in what he said. 他的话有说服力。

▲ energy 主要指 "人的精力"、"工作或活动的能力"、"自然界的能"等。如:

Old as he is, he has such energy that he can work 14 hours a day.

尽管年事已高,他有足够的精力每天工作14小时。

We should work with energy. 我们应该尽全力工作。

▲ strength 指一人或一物所含的内在的力量,能用以从事、忍受或抵抗许多事物。如:

Union is strength. 团结就是力量。

He lost some of the strength in his muscles when he stopped exercising.

他停止锻炼时, 肌肉就失去了力量。

★ habit

◆作可数名词, 指个人的"习惯"或动植物的"习性"。如:

He has a habit of biting his lips when he is puzzled.

他感到困惑时,有咬嘴唇的习惯。

Vines are of a climbing habit. 藤有向上爬的习性。

◆有时还可用作不可数名词。如:

Habit is second nature. (谚) 习惯成自然。

◆常用词组: form/make a(the) habit of (doing) something = make it a habit to do

something 养成做某事的习惯; be in the habit of 有……的习惯; fall/get into a habit of 沾染(养成)……习惯; break (off) a habit = get out of a habit 戒除一种习惯; form good habits 养成好习惯; out of habit 出于习惯。如:

She makes a habit of going to the cinema every Thursday. 她每星期四晚上总是去看电影。

- ◆区别 habit 与 custom:
- ▲ habit 通常指个人,一种动作或行为因反复做已经习以为常。如:

He has formed the habit of jogging in the morning. 他养成了早晨慢跑的习惯。

▲ custom "习惯,风俗"。多指国家,集体或社会长时期沿用而形成的风尚,习俗或惯例。 如:

Social customs vary in different parts of the world. 世界各地的风俗习惯不同。

* according

◆ according to 为介词短语,其后接名词,代词,不接从句,表示"按照,根据;视······ 而定"。如:

According to the Bible, God created the earth in six days.

根据圣经记载,上帝用六天时间创造了世界。

We'll go or we won't according to circumstances. 我们去或不去视情况而定。

◆ according to 其后引出的信息应来自别人或别处,不能来自说话者自己,不能说 according to me ····, 如:

According to the figures, the company is doing well.

据这些数字可以看出该公司经营有方。

(According to me, the rent is too high.(误)

In my opinion, the rent is too high.(正)

据我看,租金太高了。

- ◆ according to 后不能接 opinion, view 等词。如:
- ∫ According to his opinion, the plan needed changing.(误)

(正) In his opinion, the plan needed changing.

他认为这个计划需要改变。

◆according as 相当于连词,后接从句,意为"正像,根据,按照,如果"。如:

You'll receive according as you give. 种瓜得瓜,种豆得豆。

Everyone contributes according as he is able. 每个人根据自己的能力做出贡献。



According as he gives a favorable answer, you can plan to see him. 如果他给你一个有利的回答,你可以设法去看他。

* accordingly

◆是副词,表示"按照已知的或所说的情形。因此、于是"。如:

I've told you what the situation is; you must act accordingly.

我已经把情况告诉你了, 你得采取相应的行动。

He was told to speak briefly, accordingly he cut short his remarks.

人家叫他说话简短,于是他就长话短说了。

★ join in

◆区别 join in, take part in, join, attend,

▲ join in 表示 "参加 (游戏, 活动)" 等, join somebody in something 表示 "参加 (和某人一起) 做某事"。如:

Can I join in the game? 我参加这个游戏行吗?

Our leaders joined the people in the festivities in the parks.

我们的领导人参加了群众的游园庆祝活动。

▲ take part in 表示"参与,参加(讨论、游行、比赛、战斗、斗争、运动、庆祝等)"。 如:

How many countries will be taking part in the World Cup?

有多少国家要参加世界杯赛?

Did you take part in the fighting?

你参加战斗了吗?

▲ attend 主要指"参加(会议,婚礼),听(讲座,课,报告,音乐会等),上(学,教堂)"。如:

The meeting was well attended. 很多人出席了会议。

They had a quiet wedding — only a few friends attended it.

他们的婚礼静悄悄的——只有几个朋友参加。

▲ join 表示"参加(组织,党派,团体,军队,俱乐部等)",这些名词前加定冠词。如:

He joined the army last year. 他是去年人的伍。

Have you joined the Party? 你人党了吗?



★ advice

- ◆表示"忠告,意见"时,为不可数名词,表示"(······条)意见"时,常与piece连用。如: Let me give you a piece of advice. 我要给你一个劝告。 Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language. 关于如何学会外语马克思提出了一些很好的忠告。
- ◆advice 还可表示"(远地传来的)消息或报道",常用复数形式。如:
 They receive advices from abroad every week. 他们每周都收到国外的消息。

★ dare

- ◆作情态动词:
- ▲情态动词 dare 常用在否定句,疑问句以及条件句中,无人称形式变化,第三人称单数后不加 s。如:

She dare not/daren't say what she thinks. 她不敢把她的想法说出来。
How dare you say I am a liar? 你怎敢说我爱撒谎?
If you dare speak to me like that again, you'll be sorry.
如果你再敢那样对我说话,你会后悔的。

- ▲ dare 可以有过去式 dared,但多用在正式语体,口语中少见。如:
 Nobody dared ask him about his intention. 没有一个人敢问他打算怎么办。
 She was rather timid. She dared not put up her hand. 她相当胆小,不敢举手。
- ◆作实意动词:
- ▲其变化与一般动词的变化相同,但通常不用于进行时。如:
 He dares to accuse me of dishonesty. 他竟敢指责我不诚实。
 He dared me to climb the wall. 他问我敢不敢爬墙。
 Nothing is hard in this world, if you dare to scale the heights.
 世上无难事,只要敢登攀。
- ▲ dare 后接不定式时,不定式多带 to,但也可不带 to。如: He did not dare (to) go. 他不敢去。 Don't dare (to) tell lies. 千万别那么肆无忌惮地说谎话。
- ▲ dare 的现在分词或动名词形式 daring 后总是接带 to 的不定式。如:
 She stopped at the door, not daring to enter. 她在门口停下,不敢进去。
 I couldn't say a word, and stood at my bench without daring to lift my head.
 我一句话也说不出,只是站在凳子边,连头也不敢抬。

