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# Middle School English Step By Step

## 中学英语同步讲练



- 一步: 单词
- 二步: 短语
- 三步: 句子
- 四步: 段落
- 五步: 练习

# 步步高

浩瀚英语研究所 编著

高一卷



希望出版社

**中学英语同步 \* 训练步步高**

**ZHONGXUEYINGYUTONGBUJIANGLIANBUBUGAO**

**高一英语同步训练步步高**

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## 阅读提示

## Points to be Studied

当前很多中学生在学英语方面有畏难情绪,成绩自然将不尽如人意。究其原因,还是因为没有掌握正确的学习方法,缺少一套高效实用的英语教辅图书。根据这种现状,我们为广大中学生提供了一套《中学英语同步讲练步步高》丛书。这套丛书以最新的人教版英语教材为基础,创造性地发明了“五步学习法”,即在每一课中设置单词、短语、句子、段落、练习五个部分,最大可能地模拟教室学习环境,使学生“身临其境”,引导学生逐步完成预习、学习、练习、复习的全过程,从而达到能够掌握学习内容,巩固已有的知识,抓住教材重点,提高考试成绩的最终目的。

这套丛书与其他英语教辅图书相比较,具有以下几个不同特点:

第一,紧跟人教版最新教材,与课本同步前进,可以保证中学生学到最实用的知识。



第二,采用超序预习法,由浅入深,一步一步地提高、巩固,见效快捷,提高明显,成绩稳定。

第三,重点突出,服务考试。对课本中的重点、难点、疑点进行详细讲解,并在书中设计了若干栏目,将所有知识点都收罗无遗,可以确保中学生在英语考试中胸有成竹,拿到高分。

第四,逼真地模拟英语教学环境,方便中学生在课堂学习进行自学,达到无师自通。

第五,采用双色印刷,体例新颖,版面活泼,内容醒目,符合当代中学生的阅读口味,并可减轻视力疲劳。

本丛书由从事中学英语教学多年的特级教师和高级教师编撰,并于出版前在若干省市的重点中学进行教学试验,取得了满意的效果。大部分学生的成绩得到大幅度提高,从而有力地证明五步学习法的效果和实用性。希望广大中学生在“步步高”丛书的帮助下,英语学习成绩同样步步高!



中学英语同步讲练

# 步步高



紧跟最新教材  
模拟教学环境  
提倡循序渐进

紧扣课本内容  
同步讲练结合  
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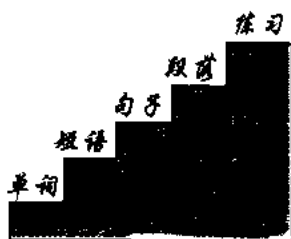


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## Unit 1 The summer holidays



## 第一步【单词】

掌握语言的基石, 是第一步台阶。

中学英语同步讲练步步高

## 1. introduce

vt. ①介绍。常用于 introduce sb. to sb. 结构中。

She introduced herself.

她作了自我介绍。

I'd like to introduce you to my teacher, Miss White.

我想：你认识我的老师，怀特小姐。

I wish to be introduced to that famous scientist.

我希望有人能介绍我认识那位著名的科学家。

## ②引进

Tomatoes were introduced into China from America.

番茄是从美洲引进中国的。

introduction n. 介绍

"a letter of introduction

一封介绍信。

Let's have a talk with each other.

我们相互认识一下吧。



## 2. opinion

n. 看法, 见解; 评价

What's your opinion of our new teacher?

你对新来的老师怎么想?

I have no opinion about it.

关于这点, 我没有意见。

in one's opinion = in one's view 根据某人看来; 依照某人的意见。



**例** In my opinion, he is unfit for his office.

在我看来,他不称职。

In our opinion, autumn is the best season in Beijing.

照我们看来,秋天是北京最好的季节。

这个短语主要用来表示个人的看法或意见,使自己的看法或意见听起来不那么武断、绝对。试比较:

① The meeting is important.

这个会议很重要。(直接陈述)

② I think the meeting is important.

我觉得这个会议很重要。(委婉)

③ In my opinion, the meeting is important.

在我看来,这个会议很重要。(正式)

### 3. general

*adj.* 总的,大概的

**例** Can you tell me the general idea of this passage?

你能告诉我这一段的段落大意吗?

*generally adv.* 一般地,总的说来

**例** Generally speaking, women cry more easily than men.

一般而言,女人比男人容易哭。

### 4. vacation

*n.* 假期;休假。vacation 作“假期”讲是美国用法,而 holiday 是英国用法。

**例** Where are you going for your vacation?

你打算到哪儿去度假?

I'll see you when I get back from holiday?

我度假回来就去看你。

[注意] for one's holiday 度假(表示目的)

on one's holiday 休假(表示状态)

during the holiday 在假期中(表示时间)

**例** They are going to fly to England for their holiday.

他们打算坐飞机去英国度假。

He is on holiday at present.

他目前正在休假。



The teacher should give you some homework to do during the holiday.

在假期中老师应该给你布置一些作业做。

## 5. well

**adj.** 健康的 (= healthy, fine); 治愈的

**例** You don't look well.

你脸色不好。

——How are you?

你好吗?

——I'm quite well, thank you.

我很好, 谢谢你。

**adv.** 做得好, 干得好, 令人满意地

**例** He does well in maths.

他数学学得好。

Everybody speaks well of the new headmaster.

人们对新来的校长交口称赞。

## n. 井

**例** In this area we have to dig very deep wells to reach water.

在这个地区我们必须打很深的井才能打到水。

**int.** 表示各种语气

**例** Well, who would have thought it?

咳, 谁会想到这样呢?

Well, here we are at last.

好了, 终于到了。

## 语法难点

主语以 as well as 连接时, 谓语动词与 as well as 之前的主语保持人称和数的一致。

♥ 中学英语同步训练步步高 ♥



## 第二步【短语】

掌握短语, 是学习英语的关键。

◎ 1. **at the beginning of** 在...的一开始

**例** At the beginning of each term, there is an opening ceremony.



每学期初都举行开学典礼。

in the beginning = at first 首先;一开始,其后一般不与 of 连用。

例 In the beginning, the old man was not told the truth.

开始时,没有告诉老人真相。

- ◎ 2. **go on doing sth.** 继续不停地做某事或一件事没有做完,停顿后继续下去。

例 Dr Bethune went on working throughout the night.

白求恩大夫不停地工作了一整夜。

We were tired but we went on doing the work.

我们很累了,但还是继续工作。

go on to do sth. 表示做完一件事,接着做另一件事,两件事可能有某种联系。

例 After they read the text, the students went on to do the exercises.

学生们读完课文后接着做练习。

He went on to help others after he finished his own job.

干完自己的活儿后他接着去帮助别人。

go on with sth. 继续干(中间可能有间断)。

例 He went on with his work as if he didn't see me.

他好像没有看见我似的继续干他的工作去了。

He had some drink and went on with his talk.

他喝了点水之后,继续讲话。

- ◎ 3. **as a result** 结果

例 Last summer it was too hot. As a result, We had to buy an air-conditioner.

去年夏天太热了,结果我们不得不买了一台空调。

He didn't work hard at his lessons. As a result, he failed in the exam.

他没有努力学习功课,结果考试不及格。

as a result of 由于……的结果

例 He can't go to work as a result of the fall from his horse.

他从马上摔了下来,结果无法去上班。

As a result of the snow, he was late for school.

由于下雪,他上学迟到了。

- ◎ 4. **too much** / **too many** 太多

分析 两者均属于名词性或形容词性短语,在句中作主语、宾语、表语或定语,



表示“太多”之意。但 too much 用于不可数名词或不可数概念,而 too many 则用于可数名词或复数概念。

例 The new car cost too much money.

这辆新汽车花费太大了。

She's afraid the trip will be too much for me.

她怕我受不了旅途的劳累。

Too many people had gone over it for too many years.

好多年来太多的人从上面走过。

I don't want too many of them, six will be enough.

我不需要太多,六个就够了。

此外,too much 也可以用来修饰动词,常位于动词之后。而 much too 用在形容词或副词之前修饰形容词或副词。

例 She doesn't talk too much.

她说话不太多。

He works too much.

他太劳累了。

The dress is much too long for me.

这衣服我穿太长了。

I got into the taxi and the driver started off at once and drove much too fast.

我上了出租汽车,司机立即就启动了车子,并且开得过快。

\* 5. **give one's regards/love/wishes/**

**thanks/congratulations to** 表示问

候、祝愿、感谢、祝贺等。

例 Give my best wishes to you and yours!

祝福你和你的全家。

Do give my thanks to your sister when you see her.

见到你姐姐代我向她致谢。

★ 6. **find out** 查清,弄明白,了解,打听

例 We must find out the truth of the matter.

我们一定要查明事情的真相。

单词辨异

① look for 是 find 之前的寻找过程,其结果是 find. ② 单独用 find 含有偶然发现的意味,而 find out 则是经过一番探听、调查等努力后的发现。试比较前引各例句。



She was quite angry when she found out the secret.

当她了解了秘密之后,十分气愤。

Please go and find out when the train will arrive.

请去查看一下火车什么时候到。

find 发现,找到。

例 I found the lost book a week ago.

我在一星期以前找到了那本丢失的书。

× 7. **All right, That's all right** 和 **That's right**.

分析 All right, That's all right 用作“好吧,行吧,可以的”意思时可以换用,表示同意对方的看法或意见。

例 ——Let's go to school.

我们上学去吧。

——All right. (That's all right.)

好吧。

That's all right. 还可用于对方向你致谢或道歉时,表示“不必谢,不客气,没关系”。

例 ——I'm sorry. I can't go with you.

对不起,我不能和你一起去了

——That's all right.

没关系。

That's right. 表示肯定对方说的对。

例 ——The moon goes round the earth.

月亮绕着地球转。

——That's right.

对。

此外,all right. 还有其它用法。

例 ——How is your father?

你父亲好吗?

——He's all right.



他身体很好。

— May I come in?

我可以进来吗?

— All right.

行,请进。

— How is your work?

你工作如何?

— My work is all right.

我工作顺利。

### \* 8. **by the way** 顺便说说,顺便问问

例 By the way, where are you off to?

顺便问一下,你到那去?

By the way, have you seen John lately?

顺便问一下,你近来见到约翰了吗?

on the (one's) way 在路上,在途中。其后常接 back, home, there 等副词或由 to 引出的介词短语。

例 On the way home father told me an interesting story.

在回家的路上父亲给我讲了一个有趣的故事。

She used to visit the scientist on her way home from school.

在她放学回家的路上,他常去拜访那位科学家。

in the (one's) way. 挡路,妨碍

例 The tree is in the way. We must cut it down.

这棵树挡道了,我们必须把它砍倒。

in... way 用……方式,用……方法

例 The experiment can be done in many ways.

这项实验可以用多种方法来做。

### \* 9. **take care of** 照料,相当于 look after.

例 Take care of yourself!

多保重!

The baby must be taken good care of.

这婴儿一定要很好地照料。





### 第三步【句子】

为什么不背句子？它比语法更完整。

♥ 中学英语同步讲练步步高 ♥

#### ◎ 1. So was my friend Bob · White.

我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也是。

**分析** “So + be (have, can, do...) + 主语”用于肯定陈述句之后表示“……也一样”、“……也那样”，是承接前一句内容而来的说明某人、某事或某种情况与刚才提到的情况相同。时态、助动词或情态动词要与上一句保持一致。

**例** She likes reading novels, so does her sister.

她喜欢读小说，她妹妹也喜欢。

I passed the exam, so did Wang Lan.

我考试及格了，王兰也及格了。

I have been to Beijing, so has my sister.

我去过北京，我妹妹也去过。

“Neither (Nor) + be (have, can, do...) + 主语”，用于否定陈述句之后，表示“……也不”。

**例** She can't swim. Neither (Nor) can her sister.

她不会游泳，她妹妹也不会。

I didn't see it. Nor did she.

我没看见，她也没看见。

He has few friends in Beijing. Neither have I.

他在北京没有朋友，我也没有。

#### ◎ 2. I must be leaving now = ( I must go now. 或 I must be off now. )

我得走了。

**分析** 这是与别人道别前婉转的说法。

**例** I'm sorry, I must be off now. See you later.

对不起，我得走了，再见。





☞ 3. **Nice meeting you.** ( = **Nice to meet you.** 或 **It was nice meeting you.** )

见到你很高兴。

☞ 4. **It is the time of the year for rice harvest.**

正是一年当中收稻的时间。

例 It is time for school. ( = It is time to go to school. )

该上学了。

☞ 5. **Although the farm is large, my Dad has only two men working for him.**

虽然农场很大,但爸爸只请了两个人为他工作。

分析 “have + sb./sth. + doing” 表示让某人或某事一直进行着某动作或保持某状态。相当于 get sb./sth. doing.

例 He had the fire burning day and night.

他让火日夜着着。

Don't have your horse running so fast.

别让马跑得这么快。

I'm sorry to have had you waiting for a long time.

我很抱歉让你久等了。

The professor had us laughing all through the class.

教授在课上让我们一直笑个不停。

“have sb. do sth.” 表示“请某人做某事”, 相当于 get sb. to do. do 前不带 to, 能用于这个句型的常见动词还有: make, see, watch, hear, notice, observe, let 等。

例 I had him repair my watch.

我请他给我修了手表。

She had Jack find her a job.

她让约翰为她找了件工作。

“have sth. done” 表示“让某事被做”, 是一种有意识的行为, 而不强调此事是由谁做的。

例 I must have my hair cut.

我得理理发了。

