



依照人教社最新教材编写
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

高二卷



希望出版社

中学英语同步 * 讲练步步高

ZHONGXUEYINGYUTONGBUJIANGLIANBUBUGAO

高二英语同步讲练步步高

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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,步步深入,层层提高,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,与课本完全同步,可以保证中学生学到最实用的知识。



第二,采用循序渐进的学习方法,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

的知识点都收罗无遗,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,方便中学生结合课堂学习进行自学,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	紧扣课本内容
模拟教学环境	同步讲练结合
提倡循序渐进	达到无师自通

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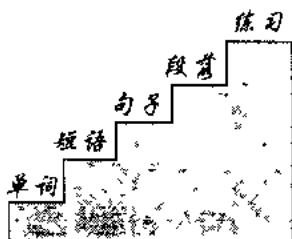


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目 录



Unit 1	—Disneyland	[1]
Unit 2	—No smoking, please!	[10]
Unit 3	—Body language	[20]
Unit 4	—Newspapers	[31]
Unit 5	—Charlie Chaplin	[41]
Unit 6	—Canada	[58]
Unit 7	—First aid	[71]
Unit 8	—Saving the earth	[84]
Unit 9	—At the shop	[102]
Unit 10	—Hurricane	[118]
Unit 11	—Albert Einstein	[134]
Unit 12	—Satellites	[143]
Unit 13	—A famous detective	[153]
Unit 14	—The sea	[167]
Unit 15	—Life in the future	[181]
Unit 16	—A freedom fighter	[192]
Unit 17	—Disability	[204]
Unit 18	—Music	[217]

能力测试题	[230]
参考答案	[319]

Unit 1 Disneyland



第一步【单词】

掌握语言的基础,是第一步台阶。

1. sign

n. 符号, 标记, 征兆, 手势

例 Words are the signs of ideas.

言语是思想的符号。

Very often dark clouds are a sign of rain.

通常乌云是下雨的征兆。

He made a sign to me to enter his office.

他示意我进入他的办公室。

vt. & vi. 签名, 做手势

例 Sign here, please.

请在这儿签名。

He signed his name on the cheque.

他在支票上签了名。

The policeman signed (to) me to stop.

警察做手势叫我停下来。



2. operate

vt. 经营, 管理, 操作, 动手术

例 The company operates two factories.

这个公司管理两个工厂。

The young man asked him to show how to operate that machine.

那位年青人要他演示如何操作那台机器。

The doctor operated on his eyes yesterday.

医生昨天为他的眼睛做了手术。



operation *n.* 操作, 手术

operator *n.* 接线员

3. imagine

vi. 想象; 设想; 自以为, 后常接名词、动名词、复合宾语以及宾语从句。

① Can you imagine life without electricity?

你能想象没电的生活是什么样子吗?

I can't imagine George cooking the dinner.

我无法想象乔治做饭的样子。

I imagine him (as) a tall and handsome man.

我想象他是一位又高又潇洒的男人。

He imagines that people don't like him.

他认为人们不喜欢他。

语法难点

① imagine 引导否定概念时, 通常不把从句中的谓语动词变为否定形式, 而将 imagine 变成否定。此类动词还有 think, believe, expect, suppose 等。例如: I can't imagine what he said.

② 不可以由动词不定式充当宾语。

♥ 中学英语同步讲练步步高 ♥



第二步【短语】

多背些短语, 是学习英语的途径。

◎ 1. take along 带领, 携带

分析 有“一道带来”、“随身携带”的意思。

① He took his little sister along (with him).

他带了妹妹一同去。

Why don't you take your mother along to the concert? I'm sure she would enjoy it.

为什么你不把你母亲带来听音乐会呢? 我相信她会喜欢这场音乐会的。

◎ 2. in the hope of 抱有……希望

① He went there in the hope of meeting some of his old friends.



他去那儿希望见见他的一些老朋友。

He called on Jenny in the hope of getting help from her.

他去拜访詹妮,希望能得到她的帮助。

❑ 3. **be well-known as...** 作为……而闻名

例 Dr Baker is well-known as an expert on ENT.

贝克先生是一位有名的耳鼻喉专家。

Mr Geld is well-known as a pop star.

盖尔先生是一位有名的流行歌星。

be well-known for 以……而出名

例 The province is well-known for coal.

这个省以盛产煤而著称。

❑ 4. **lose heart** 灰心,气馁

例 Don't lose heart. You'll be successful sooner or later.

别灰心,你迟早会成功的。

He didn't pass the examination again, and this time he lost heart.

他再一次考试未过,这次他灰心了。

❑ 5. **day after day** 天天,日复一日地

例 Day after day they did the same thing in the factory.

他们日复一日地在厂里做相同的事。

[类似的短语]

week after week 每周地 month after month 逐月地

year after year 年复一年地 generation after generation 一代一代地

★ 6. **in this way** 以这种方式,用这种方式

例 He read the texts every morning. In this way

he was able to recite them.

他每天早晨朗读课文,这样他就能背诵这些课文了。

Put foods in the fridge. In this way you can keep them fresh.

把食物放在冰箱里,这样就可以使食物保鲜。

短 语 必 背

in the way 挡路

by the way 顺便问一句

on one's way to 在某人去某处的路上

♥ 中学英语同步讲练步步高 ♥



※ 7. **be pleased with** 对……满意

例 We are pleased with what he has done.

我们对他所做的事情感到满意。

Both Mary and her mother were pleased with the girl.

玛丽和她妈妈都喜欢这个女孩子。

※ 8. **as far as** 达到, 到……为止; 据(就)……

例 He used to take a walk as far as the village where I lived.

他过去常散步一直到我住的那个村庄。

As far as I know, he is still working there.

就我所知, 他仍在那儿工作。

As far as I can see, the weather is not likely to clear up for a few days.

据我看, 几天内天气不大会放晴。

※ 9. **bring on** 带来, 引起

例 The first dish that was brought was potato crisps.

端上来的第一道菜是油炸土豆片。

Water pollution often brings on disease.

水污染常引起疾病。



第三步【句子】

为什么不背句子? 它比短语更完整。

◎ 1. **We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures.**

我们认为你的画并没有什么地方有趣。

分析 这是一个否定前置现象, 类似的动词有 think, believe, suppose 等,

当它们后面跟一个具有否定意思的宾语从句时, 通常是把主句中的动词变成否定式, 而宾语从句中的谓语动词用肯定式。

例 I don't think his idea is correct.

我认为他的想法不正确。



I don't believe it will rain tomorrow.

我认为明天不会下雨。

2. **But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and more interesting films.**

但是他所创办的制片厂至今仍然繁忙,还在制作越来越多的有趣的影片

分析 句中的 which he started 是定语从句,修饰先行词 studios。句末的 -ing 短语在句中作伴随状语,对上文所说的 are still busy 的情况作补充说明

例 He was busy last night, writing, drawing and taking pictures.

昨晚他忙于写,画和拍照。

The children went into the forest singing and laughing all the way.

孩子们一路上又唱又笑地走进大森林。

3. **The parks are the cleanest parks that you can imagine.**

这些公园都是你可以想象得出的最干净的公园。

分析 由于先行词 parks 被形容词最高级 cleanest 所修饰,所以定语从句 you can imagine 的关系代词用 that。

例 This is the best film (that) I have ever seen.

这是我所看过的最好的一部电影。

Uncle Wang is one of the richest men that live in our town.

王大叔是住在我们镇上的几个最富有的男人中的一个。

4. **Many of the streets in Disneyland are built to look like streets in the USA in the 1890s.**

迪斯尼乐园里有许多街道,修建得像 19 世纪 90 年代的美国街道一样。

例 It looks like salt, but it's sugar.

它看起来像盐,其实是糖。

She looks like enjoying the concert.

看来她很喜欢那次音乐会。

5. **People walk around wearing nineteenth-century clothes.**

人们穿着 19 世纪的服装在街里走来走去。

分析 句中的 wearing nineteenth-century clothes 是 -ing 短语作伴随状语。

例 She lay on the grass looking at the stars.



她躺在草地上,望着天上的星星。

He rushed to his seat, forgetting to show his ticket.

他急忙冲到座位上,忘记出示车票了。



第四步【段落】

篇可修阅读,又可见语感。

1. Some years later, Disney moved to the west coast of the USA. He tried to get work as an artist, but still he was unsuccessful. One day he remembered the mouse that used to come out in his father's garage. He picked up his pencil and started to draw.

几年后,迪斯尼搬到美国的西海岸。他努力寻求一份作为艺术家的工作,但仍没有成功。一天他记起了那只曾在他父亲的汽车房里出现的老鼠。他拿起笔,开始画。

① *unsuccessful* *adj.* 不成功的, 它的反义词是 *successful* (成功的)。

success *n.* 成功的人或事

succeed *v.* 获得成功

② *pick up* 拾起; 用汽车搭载某人或接某人; 获得

例 Tom picked up the book from the floor.

汤姆从地上拾起了书。

My radio can pick up BBC clearly.

我的收音机能清楚地收到 BBC。

The train stopped to pick up passengers.

火车停下来搭乘客。

Where did you pick up such ideas?

这些主意是怎么得来的?

2. All the Disney parks are operated by the same company. The workers have very strict orders. They must wear clean shoes and clean trousers. The men are not allowed to have beards. If the workers have long hair, it must be tied back. They always



smile, and are always friendly and polite to visitors. The parks are the cleanest parks that you can imagine.

所有这些迪斯尼乐园都是由同一家公司经营的。工作人员都得严格遵守规定。他们必须穿着干净的鞋子和干净的裤子,男人都不准蓄胡须。如果工作人员留长发,就必须把头发扎在脑后边。他们总是面带微笑,对参观者总是和蔼可亲,彬彬有礼。这些公园都是你可以想象得出的最干净的公园。

① *strict adj.* 严格的,后面跟介词 with 和 in, 并常与系动词连用。如:

be strict with sb. 对某人严格 / be strict in sth. 在某事方面严格。

② *allow vt.* 准许; 允许。它的常见结构是 allow sb. to do sth. 或 allow doing sth., 但不能说 allow to do sth.。

③ Please allow me to introduce myself to you.

请允许我介绍一下我自己。

Smoking is not allowed here.

这儿禁止吸烟。

④ *be friendly to* 对某人友好

be polite to 对某人礼貌

be kind to 对某人友善

第五步【练习】

想一想,看看掌握了些什么。

一 单项填空

1. Disneyland made _____ cartoons about Danald Duck.

A. a lot B. scores C. scores of D. a great deal of

2. The chair is _____, please take it away.

A. in this way B. in the way C. on the way D. by the way

3. The little girls is always _____.

A. clean dressing B. dressed clean
C. cleanly dressed D. dressing cleanly

♥ 中学英语同步训练步步高 ♥



4. The old lady _____ a wallet on the ground.
A. picked out B. picked up C. took up D. made up
5. The teacher told Tom not to lose _____ and encouraged him to study even harder.
A. his heart B. his mind C. heart D. hearts
6. In front of the building, there _____ a garden.
A. were used to being B. used to have
C. were used to have D. used to be
7. I can't imagine _____ so.
A. his saying B. to say C. he saying D. him to say
8. We can get a wonderful _____ from the top of the tower.
A. sign B. view C. seeing D. eye
9. This is the most beautiful place _____ I have even seen.
A. that B. which C. where D. what
10. —Excuse me, sir. Could you tell me the way to the East Lake?
—_____, you can take a Bus No. 101 to go there from the bus stops.
A. That's OK B. My pleasure C. Sure D. I'm pleased
11. —Where will you _____ us?
—In London, after we have found what we need.
A. join in B. join C. join with D. join to
12. I don't believe he will have any difficulty getting there on time, _____?
A. do I B. does he C. will he D. won't he
13. Liu Dehua is well-known _____ young girls _____ his appearance and performances.
A. with; to B. to; for C. for; with D. as; to
14. The president, will be _____ a friendly visit _____ China in the coming autumn.
A. on, to B. in, in C. at, in D. in, for
15. We enjoyed the wonderful view. The golden rice fields stretch(延伸) _____ the eyes can see.
A. to far as B. so long as C. as far as D. as long as
16. I hurried to the railways station _____ catching the early train.



A. in a hope of B. in the hope of

C. in the hopes of D. in my hope of

17. We waited _____, but no answer came.

A. a week after a week B. one week after one week

C. week after week D. the week after the week

18. I learned Mr Brown _____ to Canada.

A. has been B. will go C. is going D. had been

19. It's cold today, I don't wear my overcoat, _____.

A. though B. in the end C. although D. as a result

20. I had no idea how many films _____ by then.

A. produced B. were produced

C. had produced D. had been produced

二 完成句子

1. After we got off the bus, we _____ (一直走到旅馆).

2. They practise English every day and we may _____ (以同样的方式提高英语水平).

3. Although a lot of money has been spent on the film, _____ (但是我们认为它并不值得一看).

4. The magazines and newspapers in the reading room _____ (不允许被带出).

5. Whenever he went, he _____ (随身带着一只收音机).

三 单词拼写

1. If a piece of paper is _____ (加热) to a high temperature, it begins to burn.

2. He tried to get work as an artist, but still he was _____ (不成功的).

3. The doctor _____ (动手术) on the sick peasant yesterday.

4. One of the _____ (牌子) reads "No smoking" on the wall.

5. The _____ (门口) to the hotel was blocked with baggage.

