



# M Middle School English Step By Step

依照人教社最新教材编写

## 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

高三卷



希望出版社

**中学英语同步 \* 训练步步高**

**ZHONGXUEYINGYUTONGBUJIANGLIANBUBUGAO**

**高三英语同步讲练步步高**

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# 中学英语同步讲练步步同

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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,见效快提,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

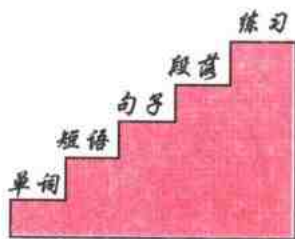
知识点都收罗无遗,可以确保中学生在英语考试中胸有成竹,拿到高分。

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!

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## Unit 1 Madame Curie




## 第一步【单词】

掌握语言的基础,是第一步台阶。

1. **disappoint**

vt. 使失望

 I am sorry to disappoint you, but I can't come after all.

对不起,让您失望了,可是我终究不能来。

I'm sorry to disappoint your hopes.

很抱歉,使你的希望落空了。

[注意] disappointing 和 disappointed 是由该词转化的两个形容词,但含义不同,试比较:

He was disappointed at the news.

听了这个消息,他很失望。

The talk was very disappointing.

这个报告令人失望。

What a disappointing result!

多么令人失望的结果。

a disappointed man

一个感到失望的人

Tom was very disappointed at the disappointing result.

对这个令人失望的结果,汤姆感到很失望。



另外,许多由及物动词转化的形容词也有类似用法,如 frightening 和 frightened, interesting 和 interested, surprising 和 surprised, moving 和 moved, puzzling 和 puzzled 等等,其 v-ing 形式均有“令人……”之意,多用来修饰、说明物。而 V-ed 形式都有“感到……”之意,多用来修饰说明人,但也有例外,如 He came out of the room with disappointed expression.






他面露失望的表情,走出那个房间

## 2. willing

*adj.* 愿意的,乐意的

 be willing to do sth. 乐意做某事

be willing to help others 乐于助人

a willing helper 志愿帮助者

He is quite willing to pay the price I ask.


他很愿意照我的要价付钱。

They are willing to provide us with food and vegetables.

他们愿意为我们提供食品和蔬菜。

## 3. devote

*vt.* 奉献(自己,时间,精力等);致力于,常用 devote to 短语。这里 to 是介词,后接名词或动名词(v-ing)。

 Dr Wang devoted his life to the cure of cancer.

王医生一生致力于癌症的治疗。

He devoted his effort/himself to scientific work.

他努力从事科学工作。

He devotes his spare time to helping the students with their English study.

他把业余时间都用于帮助学生学习英语。

Franklin devoted the last years of his life to ending slavery.

富兰克林的晚年致力于结束奴隶制。

They devoted all their hours to working in the lab.

他们把全部时间投入实验室工作。

## 4. succeed

*vi.* 成功,其名词形式为 success。succeed 常用于短语, succeed in doing sth. 结构中,意为“在……方面取得成功”。

 The experiment has succeeded.

这个实验成功了。

I don't suppose he will succeed as a teacher.

我猜他当老师不会成功。

At last they succeeded in passing the exam.

最后他们顺利通过了这场考试。



She succeeded in taking a first class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris.

到了巴黎两年以后,她成功地取得了一级物理学位。

### 5. graduation

n. 毕业 其动词为“graduate”,常用于 graduate/be graduated from 结构中,意为“从……毕业”。

例 I was graduated from Beijing University last year.

去年我从北京大学毕业。

After graduation, he worked in the factory.

毕业后,他在这个工厂工作。

### 6. cure

v. 治愈,使某人恢复健康。常用结构为 cure sb. of sth.,意为“治愈某人……病”。

例 The doctor cured the patient of his disease.

医生给那位病人治好了病。

I can give you some medicine to cure your toothache.

我可以给你点药治你的牙痛。

The patient was cured of his heart disease three years ago.

病人的心脏病三年前就给治好了。

### 7. effect

n. 效果,作用,影响。常用于 has (an) effect on sb./sth. 结构中,意为“对……有影响”。

例 Did the medicine have any effect?

这药有效吗?

Very loud noise has a bad effect on hearing.

很高的噪音对听力有很坏的影响。

The old lady fell sick from the effect of weather.

那个老太太因天气的影响而生病了。

### 注 意 事 项

succeed 还可以作为及物动词,意为“继任”。

Who succeeded Churchill as Prime Minister?

谁继任邱吉尔做首相?

Mr. Wang will succeed Mr. Li as our English teacher.

王老师接替李老师当我们英语老师。



Sometimes a word from the teacher will have a great effect on children.

有时老师的一句话将对孩子们起到很大的作用

### 8. shock

*vt.* 使震惊,震动,撞击。

例 I was shocked by his wild ideas.

他狂热的思想使我震惊。

My teeth shocked against each other.

我的牙齿直打战

*n.* 冲击,震动,引起震惊的事物

例 the shock of waves on the river bank

波浪对河堤的冲击

get a shock from a wire

碰着电线而被电击了一下

His sudden death was a great shock to his family.

他的突然去世使他的家人非常吃惊。

### 9. post

*n.* 职位,工作,邮政

hold a post 担任其职                      post office 邮政局

stick to one's post 坚守岗位              postbox 信箱

postman 邮递员                              postcard 明信片

例 He sent the books by post.

他邮寄这些书。

*vt.* 邮寄,投寄。

例 Please remember to post the letter for me.

请记住替我投递这封信。

Did you post John the book?

你给约翰寄书了吗?

### 10. admire

*vt.* 赞赏,赞美,钦佩。常用结构为 admire...

for... ,意为“因……(或在某方面)赞美,佩服某人。”



例 We all admire him for his courage and bravery.

我们都佩服他的勇气和胆识。

The foreigners admired her for what she had done.

这些外国人对她的所作所为表示钦佩。

Everyone who has been to the Tian An Men Square can't help admiring it.  
每个到过天安门广场的人都会禁不住赞美它的。

语法难点

admire 不可后接 that 引导的宾语从句。



## 第二步【短语】

多背些短语, 是学习基础的关键。

### ◎ 1. have ... to do with 与……有关系

例 I have nothing to do with that matter.

我与那件事毫不相干。

He has something to do with the church.

他与教堂有些关系。

Do you have anything to do with the club?

你与那家俱乐部有关系吗?

### ◎ 2. go over 仔细检查, 复习, 温习。

例 Let's go over the last unit again.

让我们把上一单元再复习一下吧。

All the students were going over their compositions.

所有学生都在检查作文。

Have you gone over your homework?

你的家庭作业检查完了吗?

I went over the student's exercises and found some spelling mistakes.

我把那位学生的练习仔细检查一遍, 发现了一些拼写错误。

### ◎ 3. give off 发出, 散发 (gas, smoke, or smell)

例 The burning plastic gave off a poisonous gas.



燃烧的塑料发出一种有毒的气体

The flowers give off a delicious smell.

花儿散发出芳香

This kind of coal gives off a lot of smoke.

这种煤放出许多烟

The sun gives out light and heat.

太阳发出光和热。

④ 4. **in honour of** 为向……表示敬意,为了纪念……

例 An Evening party was given in honour of our guests.

我们为客人举行了一个晚会。

This is the monument built in honour of the heroes' death.

这是一座为纪念死难的英雄而建立的纪念碑。

He was given a medal in honour of his great contribution to science.

他被授予勋章是人们对他对科学的巨大贡献所表示的敬意

Madame Curie was given two Nobel Prizes in honour of her scientific research.

为了纪念居里夫人的科学研究工作,授予她两次诺贝尔奖。

⑤ 5. **from then on** 从那时起,结构“from + 时间 + on”意为“从……时间起”。

例 From that time on, no one regard him as their friends.

从那时起,没有人把他当作朋友

From that moment on, they sat in silence.

从那时起,他们就默不作声地坐着。

From now on, you are my students.

从现在起你们就是我的学生。

From tomorrow on, you must get up early and do morning exercises.

从明天始,你得早起床做早操。

★ 6. **go by** 经过;(时间)过去,相当于 pass by.

例 I went by the post-office on the way to school.

在我上学路上经过邮电局。

Bob had to go by a chemical works when he went home.

鲍勃回家必须经过一家化工厂。

Three years has gone by since I came here.

我来这儿已三年了。



Don't let the chance go by.

不要错过这个机会。

× 7. **believe in** 相信,信任,信赖

① We can't believe in that man.

我们不能信任那个人。

Believe in God.

相信上帝。

We must believe in ourselves.

必须相信我们自己。

[注意] believe “相信某人的话”、“认为”,常接名词性从句。

② I don't believe what she said.

我不相信她的话。

I believe him but I don't believe in him.

我相信他的话,但我不信任他。

People used to believe that the world was flat.

人们从前认为地球是扁平的。

Will they be ready tomorrow? Yes, I believe so.

(No, I believe not/I don't believe so)

他们明天会准备好吗?会的,我相信会。

(不,我认为不会)。

Nobody will believe how difficult the situation was then.

没有人会相信那时情况会那么难。

Who do you believe will come to our help?

你认为谁会来帮助我们?

I believe it (to be) a mistake.

我相信那是个错误。

× 8. **pay off** 付清(欠款等)

It took him ten years to pay off his debt.

他花了十年时间才付清债务。

[注意] pay back 意为“偿还”,“报复”等。

语法难点

当 believe 在后接宾语从句引出一个否定概念时,通常把否定形式加在 believe 上,而不改变从句中的动词,和 believe 一样具有此类特殊要求的动词还有 think, imagine, suppose, expect 等。



例 They have to pay back the money they had borrowed.

他们不得不偿还他们所借的钱。

Maybe he was playing a trick, to pay him back.

或许他是在做恶作剧,给他一个报复。

※ 9. **set off** 用作不及物短语,意为“出发”,用作及物动词意为“引爆”

例 Einstein and his family set off for the USA in 1933.

爱因斯坦及家人于1933年出发到美国去。

Jim picked up his bag and set off for the factory.

吉姆拿起钱就动身去工厂了。

The bomb was set off after a slight touch.

在轻微的触动之后,炸弹爆炸了。

※ 10. **work hard at** 为…而努力工作(学习)

例 I have been working hard at English.

我一直努力学习英语。

Do you work hard at your subjects?

你的功课学得刻苦吗?



## 第三步【句子】

为句子准备句子,为句子准备句子。

◎ 1. **How did you find the talk this morning?**

你觉得今天上午的报告怎么样?

**分析** How did you find...? 意为“你觉得…怎么样?”

替换用法有:How do you like...?

What do you think of...?

What was... like?

例 ——How did you find the film last night?

——Very interesting and instructive, too.

你觉得昨天晚上的电影怎么样?



很有趣且有教育意义。

What do you think of the TV play?

你觉得这个电视剧怎么样?

——What was the talk like this morning?

——Very disappointing.

今天上午的报告怎么样?

很令人失望。

● 2. ***I'm not sure whether to go to the one about accidents.***

我还没有决定要不要听那个关于事故的报告。

**分析** If 和 whether 都能表示“是否”，引导宾语从句常可互换使用。

**例** I don't know whether/if he will come.

我不知道他是否会来。

Go and see whether/if he is busy.

去看看，他是否正在忙着。

但是，若宾语从句是否定句，多用 if。在下列几种情况下只用 whether，不能与 if 换用：

① 后接动词不定式时

**例** I haven't decided whether to tell him the news.

我还未决定是否把这个消息告诉他。

② 引导主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句时。

**例** Whether it is true remains a problem.

这件事是否真实，仍是个问题。

The question is whether he will speak at meeting.

问题是他是否在这个会上发言。

Let us go through the problem whether we can take these measures.

让我们讨论一下我们是否来取这些措施。

③ 作介动宾语时

**例** Everything depends on whether we have enough time.

一切都依赖我们是否有足够的时间来决定。

④ 紧跟 or not 时





I don't know whether or not they will come tomorrow.

我不知道明天他们会不会来。

但是: Please write to tell me whether you can come. 意为“请写信告诉我,你是否能来。”如果该句用 if, 则句意有两种可能:

a. 请写信告诉我,你是否能来。

b. 如果你能来,请写信告诉我。

### ④3. I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year.

我怀疑明年是否请他来作报告。

**分析** doubt 意为“怀疑,不相信”,后接 whether 或 if 从句时, doubt 常用肯定式,若接 that 从句, doubt 常用否定式或疑问式。

**例** I doubt whether it's true.

我不疑这是否是真的。

I doubt if that was what he wanted.

我怀疑那是否就是他想要的东西。

I don't doubt that he is honest.

我毫不怀疑他是诚实的。

Can you doubt that he will win?

你怀疑他会取胜吗?

### ④4. ...read as many as she could on the subject.

…尽可能多地阅读有关这方面的书籍。

**分析** “as many/much as”、“as many/much + 名词 + as” 后者表示“多达,达到…程度”。

**例** As many as ten or twelve people were found living in a single room.

人们发现在一个单间竟住了 10 到 12 人。

In the countries of Black Africa there are as many as 700 languages.

在黑人非洲国家里,语言达 700 种之多。

At the job she could earn as much as eight dollars a week.

她干这项工作,每周挣的钱高达 80 美元。

### ④5. ...So Marie was determined to go to Paris and study there.

