

基础词汇巩固

一. 词性转换

1. nation .n _____ adj
2. dirt vt _____ adj
3. extreme adj _____ adv
4. injure vt. _____ adj _____ n
5. use vt _____ adj _____ adj
6. electricity n. _____ adj.
7. frighten vt _____ adj
8. express vt _____ n _____ adj
9. judge vt. _____ n
10. suffer vt _____ n

二. 单词填空

- 1 It is an area where natural _____ (灾难) often happen.
- 2 The firemen _____ (营救) the boy from the burning house.
- 3 Teachers have _____ (表达) concern about the emphasis on testing.
- 4 The hurricane left the whole city in _____ (严重受损)
- 5 A great many houses were _____ (破坏) in the earthquakes and many people became homeless.
- 6 The machine is driven by e _____.
- 7 We b _____ into laughter when we heard the funny story.
- 8 Many men were b _____ underground when the accident at the mine happened.
- 9 The sun r _____ in the east every day.
- 10 When food goes bad, it becomes s _____.
- 11 Back from the cinema, the couple were s _____ on seeing their house broken in.
- 12 They o _____ the youths to form a group to protect the environment.
- 13 The soldiers t _____ their enemies and forced them to give in.
- 14 B _____ are still a main kind of building material now.
- 15 When water is heated to 100°C, s _____ comes out from it.

三. 选择词组填空

right away, as if, in ruins, dig out, be buried in, suffer from, be proud of
even if, a great number of, at an end, be trapped in, in the end

- 1 She was _____ her son. He did well at university and now is a doctor.
- 2 The house began to shake, so all the students must leave the house _____.
- 3 In fifteen terrible seconds a large city lay _____.
- 4 He acted _____ he was a doctor.
- 5 Since she left, he is _____ his work.
- 6 My father has _____ his heart illness for about 20 years.
- 7 The year is _____.
- 8 Such _____ people died because the quake happened while they were sleeping.
- 9 The soldiers organized teams to _____ those persons who were _____ the danger.

Vocabulary Building

◆I. 根据句子意思和所给首字母提示, 写出单词的正确形式。

1. Chairman Mao compared (比作) the t _____ to the rising sun in the morning.
2. Nowadays with the help of modern science and technology, farming is no longer e _____ dependent on the weather.
3. He saw a s _____ of white arrows painted on the road, each larger than the previous.
4. The t _____ was so loud that the child was frightened to cry.
5. Suzie lives in a small d _____ village on the edge of the desert.

6. Please drop the c _____ to keep the bright light from coming through the window. I can't watch the video clearly.
7. We usually s _____ down what is important in class.
8. I j _____ the Communist Party on December 3, 2005.
9. My mother bought a beautiful o _____ for me on my birthday.
10. I told my decision to my father, but he d _____ with it.

◆IV.请指出并改正下列句子中的错误。

1. I didn't tell him I liked the bike or not when he gave it to me.

2. She said to her mother, "I've got two pictures here; which did you think was more beautiful?"

3. I wondered that he was late for school every day.

4. The farmers asked when will he come to visit them again.

5. He said that he didn't hear from his wife for about three months.

6. It was the first time she listen to Beethoven's music.

7. Recently, series of accidents has happened on this road.

8. He went by many dangers in the forest.

Section3 Ability Enhancing

◆I.根据句子意思和括号内的提示翻译下列句子。

1. 因为患有心脏病,我无论走到哪里都必须随身带着药。(suffer from)

2. 请你告诉孩子们,爷爷奶奶都很关心他们的学习和健康。(be concerned about)

3. 我弟弟来信说他在大学里和新同学们相处得很融洽。(get along with)

4. 由于腿部受伤,他不能再走下去了。(not ... any longer)

5. 对不起,我不是故意弄坏你的电子词典的。(on purpose)

6. 她厌倦了每天毫无变化的生活。(get / be tired of)

be good to 对....友好

add up 合计 another time 改时间 get sth done 使...被做

calm down 镇定下来 have got to 不得不 be concerned about 关心; 挂念

walk the dog 遛狗 make a list of 列出 share sth with sb 和某人分享某物

go through 经历; 仔细检查 hide away 躲藏; 隐藏

set down 放下; 记下 a series of 一系列; 一套

be crazy about 对...着迷 on purpose 故意 in order to/ so as to 为了

face to face 面对面地 according to 按照; 根据...所说 get along with 与...相处
pack up 收拾, 打行李 have trouble with sb/sth 同某人闹意见; 做...有困难
fall in love 相爱 throw away the friendship 放弃/终止友谊 try out 试验; 试用
join in 参加(活动) communicate with sb 和...交际 far and wide 到处 look to sth 注意, 留心某事
cheat sb (out) of sth 骗取某人某物 have the/a habit of doing sth 有做...的习惯 be ignorant of 无知的

1. I wonder if... 我想知道是否....
2. It's because... 这是因为.... 此从句中 because 不能用 since 或 as 代替
3. What do you think a good friend should be like? 你认为一个好朋友应该是什么样的呢?
4. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car.
=While you were walking the dog, ...在遛狗时, 你不小心让狗挣脱了绳子, 结果狗被车撞了。
(当 while, when, before, after 等引导的时间状语从句中的主语与主句的主语一致时, 可将从句中的主语和 be 动词省去。)
5. Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feelings and thoughts? 你想有一位无话不谈、能推心置腹的朋友吗?
6. I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. 我已经很久不能去户外, 所以我变得对自然界的所有东西都很感兴趣。
7. I can well remember that there was a time when a deep blue sky, the song of birds, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. 我记得非常清楚, 曾有一段时间, 湛蓝的天空、鸟儿的歌唱、月光和鲜花, 从未使我心醉神迷过。
8. It was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face.
这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚。
9. I would be grateful if you could give me some advice. 如果您给我提些建议, 我会非常感谢的。(I would be grateful if... 委婉客气提出请求)
10. It's a good habit for you to keep a diary. 记日记对你来说是个好习惯。
11. She found it difficult to settle and...
12. This series of readers is very interesting.
13. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
14. People are told that their actions should be as gentle as the wind that blows from the sea.

Unit2 English around the world

in...ways 在...方面

be different from 与...不同

play a role/ part (in) 在...中担任角色; 在...中起作用; 扮演一个角色; 参与

play an important role/ part 在...中起重要作用 because of 因为; 由于

such as 例如

believe it or not 信不信由你

come up (vi) 走进; 上来; 发生; 被讨论

come up with 提出

come up to a place 参观某地

ever before 从前

at the end of 在...末期

even if/ though 即使

be based on 在...基础上

close to 距离...近

make (good/ full) use of (好好/充分) 利用
change...into 把...变成
in the early days 在早期
from one place to another 从一处到另一处
take...with...随身携带
the same...as 与...相同的
at present 目前
as a rule 通常; 照例
be present at 在席; 出席
carry out a rule 执行规则
be absent from 缺席
be a native of 是...人
present sth to sb / present sb with sth
be native to 是...的土产动物/植物
at sb's request 应某人的要求
have a command of 掌握
make a request 请求
give commands 命令
request that ...(should)+v 原形
in one direction 朝一个方向
an international language 一门国际语言 an international organization 一个国际组织
in the 1600's = in the 1600s
as we know 正如我们所知

1. However, they may not be able to understand everything.

(然而, 他们可能不是什么都懂。)

2. This is because Britain ruled India from 1765 to 1947.

(这是因为英国于 1765 年到 1947 年统治过印度。)

3. All languages change when cultures communicate with one another.

(当不同文化互相沟通时, 所有的语言都会发生变化。)

4. What the British call "petrol" the Americans call "gas".

(美国人把被英国人称作“petrol”的东西称作“gas”。此处 what 引导宾语从句)

5. Actually, it was based more on German than present day English.

(实际上, 当时的英语更多地是以德语为基础的, 而现代英语不是。)

6. ...those who reported the news were expected to speak excellent English.

7. The US is a large country in which many different dialects are spoken.

(in which= where, 其引导定语从句。美国是一个大国, 国内说着许许多多的方言。)

8. ...there is more than one kind of English in the world.

(more than one+单数可数名词, 作主语时, 谓语用单数)

9. It is not easy for a Chinese person to speak English as well as a native English speaker.

(对于一个中国人来说把英语说得跟以英语为母语的人一样好是不容易的。)

句型: It is + adj/n+ for sb to do sth 对于某人来说做某事是...

扩充: It is + adj+ of /for sb to do sth

当句式中形容词修饰 to do sth 时用 for; 若形容词修饰 sb, 则用 of.

eg: It's kind of you to help me carry the box.

强调在某方面的不同

be different from 强调在各方面的不同附:

1. either...or...和 neither...nor...连接两个名词作主语, 谓语动词采取就近原则。

2. be different in

3. in the end 最后, 最终 后无 of 结构

三个表示最后最终用法:

(1)finally: 按照顺序的最后, 常与 first, secondly 等连用

(2)at last: 经过长时间等待直到最后

(3)in the end: 经过长期曲折斗争努力, 终于... 如: 战争等

4. 与人交谈, 常会有听不清楚或听不懂的情形, 遇到这种情况该如何开口呢?

(1)Pardon?

(2)I beg your pardon? I don't understand./ Sorry, I can't follow you.

对不起, 我没听懂, 请再说一遍好吗?

(3)Could you say that again, please? / Could you repeat that, please? 请再说一遍好吗?

(4)Could you speak more slowly, please? 请你说得慢一点好吗?

5. include — including; included

identity — identify

actually — actual (adj); rapidly — rapid (v)

government (n) — govern(v)

wide (adj) — widen (v); broad (adj) — broaden (v)

foreign — foreigner;

solve (v) — solution (n)

6. petrol-----gas ;

lift-----elevator;

flat-----apartment

film-----movie; sweets----candy;

post-----mail

Unit3 Travel Journal

one-way fare 单程票

round-trip fare 往返票

dream of/ about doing sth 梦想做某事

graduate from 从...毕业

go for long bike rides 做长途自行车旅行

persuade sb to do sth= persuade sb into doing sth 说服某人做某事

persuade sb not to do sth= persuade sb out of doing sth 说服某人不做某事

get sb interested in 使某人对... 感兴趣

insist on (one's) sth/ doing sth 一定要; 坚持要

the best way of doing sth/ the best way to do sth 干某事的最好办法

at an altitude of 在...海拔上

attitude to/ toward(s) 对...态度

care about 忧虑, 关心 care for 喜欢, 照顾

care to do 愿意/同意做某事

change one's mind 改变主意

to my mind = in my opinion

make up one's mind to do 决心干某事

determine to do sth (动作) / be determined to do sth (心理) 决心干某事

give in (to) 投降; 屈服; 让步

give in (vt) 上交

give up 放弃

give up doing/sth

as usual 像往常一样

at midnight 午夜

make camp 野营, 宿营

put up one's tents 搭起帐篷

sth be familiar to sb 某事为某人所熟悉

sb be familiar with sth 某人熟悉某事

can't wait/ can hardly wait to do sth 迫不及待想干某事

for one thing... for another (用来引出某事的理由) 一则... 二则...

take one's breath away 使某人大吃一惊

1. It was my sister who first had the idea to cycle along the Mekong River.

强调句基本句型: it is/ was.... that....其中指人时可用 who(主), whom(宾)。

2. Although she didn't know the best way of getting to places, she insisted that we (should) find the source of the river.

insist that....(should)+ v 原形 坚持要; 坚持要求

insist that....陈述语气 坚持说; 坚持认为

3. Have you ever seen snowmen ride bicycles? (metaphor)

4. To climb the mountain road was hard work but to go down the hills was great fun.

5. Good luck on your journey.

6. The lake shone like glass in the moonlight. (simile)

Unit4 Earthquakes

have time to do 有时间做某事 happen to do 碰巧做某事 shake hands with sb 握手
burst into tears/ laughter burst out crying/laughing

突然哭/笑起来 in ruins 成为废墟 cut across 穿过、横穿

blow away 吹走、刮走 fall down 倒塌 rescue workers 救援人员 be

pleased to do 乐意做某事 make/ give a speech 发表演说

judging....from 根据.....来判断 tens of thousands of 成千上万

dig out 挖掘 a great/ large number of=a great many/good 大量的

be trapped in/ under 陷入...../ 陷在.....下面 the high school speaking competition 高中演讲比赛
have sb do sth= make sb do sth= let sb do sth 让某人做某事

come to an end (vi) = put/ bring sth to an end = put/ bring an end to sth 结束某事

be proud of / take pride in 以.....而自豪 invite sb to do sth 邀请某人做某事 think little of
对.....评价低 think highly of 对.....评价高 one-third 1/3 two-thirds 2/3

seventy-five percent 75% agree with sb give out 发出(气味等); 分发;

耗尽 agree to sth give off 发出(气味等) agree to do sth

give away 赠送; 泄露 agree on sth 达成一致意见 give back 归还

right away= right now= at once= immediately 立刻

as you know 正如你所知道的

be known as 作为.....而知名

as is known to all 众所周知

be known for 因.....而出名

as could be expected 正如可以预料到的

it is useless doing sth 干某事是无用的

happen= take place= come about= break out

偶发 有计划 偶发 战争等爆发

1. It is always calm before a storm.

2. Now, imagine there has been a big earthquake. 此句为 There be 句型

3. Mice ran out of the fields looking for places to hide. 现在分词表伴随

4. It seemed that the world was at an end.

5. Water, food and electricity were hard to get.

句型: 主语+ be + adj + to do 其中 to do 用主动形式表示被动含义

6. All hope was not lost. all 与 not 连用 表示部分否定

7. It's never too late to learn. 活到老, 学到老。

附: 分词用法 之 作定语

falling leaves 正在落的叶子 boiling water 正在沸腾的水 fallen leaves 已经落在地
上的叶子 boiled water 开水

Unit5 Nelson Mandela----a modern hero

lose heart 丧失勇气 worry about 担心 (动作 lose one's heart to sb/sth 爱上, 喜欢上

be worried about 担心 (状态) in trouble 处于不幸中 be sentenced to 被判处

be out of work = lose one's job 失业 be equal to 相等的, 平等的

as a matter of fact = in fact = actually 事实上 beg for 乞讨

blow up 充气, 爆炸 set up 建立, 创立; 设置, 竖起 send up 发射, 使上涨

set about 着手做某事 (set about doing sth) go up 上升, 增长; 被兴建 set off 出发, 动身

set up 设立, 建立; 设置, 竖起 set out 陈列, 摆出; 开始 (set out to do sth)

be active in = take an active part in 积极参与, 在.....活跃 keep sb from doing sth 阻止某人做
某事 die for 为.....而死

stop sb (from) doing sth die from 死于 (外因)

prevent sb (from) doing sth die of 死于 (内因 如: 饥饿, 寒冷, 疾病等)

put sb in prison= throw sb into prison= send sb to prison 把.....投入监狱 advise sb to do sth 建
议某人做某事 advice 不可数 a piece of advice

advise doing sth fight for 为争取.....而斗争 advise sb on sth

fight against 为反对.....而斗争 advise that (should)+ v 原

fight with 同.....并肩作战/ 同.....斗争

have problems/ difficulty/ trouble with sth

work out 算出

have problems/ difficulty/ trouble (in) doing sth have a go= have a try

be willing to do sth 乐于做某事

realize one's dream of 实现..... 的梦想

answer violence with violence 以暴制暴

break the law 违反法律

come to power 当权, 上台

social activities 社会活动

equal (adj)-----equally (adv)-----equality (n) violence (n)-----violent (adj)

cruelty (n)-----cruel (adj)-----cruelly (adv)

educated (adj)-----education (n)

willing----unwilling 不愿意的

active----inactive 不活跃的

1. Only then did we decide to answer violence with violence.

only 放在句首且后接状语时（作状语：副词；介词短语；状语从句），要使用部分倒装-----才用一般疑问句语序。

Only yesterday did his father tell him the truth.

Only when his father came back did he go to bed. （从句无需倒装，主句要倒装）

2. He strongly believed in the three principles: nationalism; people's rights; people's livelihood.

他主张三民主义：民主、民权、民生。

3. I felt bad the first time I talked to the group.

the first time 用法相当于连词用法，用来引导从句

链接：It's the first time that 现在完成时

It was the first time that 过去完成时

4. He taught us during the lunch breaks and the evenings when we should have been asleep.

should have done 本应做而未做

needn't have done 本不应做而做了

can't have done 过去不可能做过