# Unit 2 单词课件







1. mooncake/'mu:nkeik/n.月饼

cn.moon+cake

We eat mooncakes on Mid-Autumn Day. 2. lantern /'læntə(r)n/ n. 灯笼

the Lantern Festival 元宵节

People often hang lanterns on some important festivals. 人们经常在重要节日挂灯笼。

### 3. stranger /'streindʒə(r)/n. 陌生人

Â

[观察] The stranger asked me to direct him to the train station. 这位陌生人要我指给他去火车站的路。

[探究] stranger是由strange+(e)r构成的派生词。

[拓展] strange作形容词时,意为"陌生的;奇怪的"

be no/a stranger to sth. 意为"熟悉/不熟悉某事

"

#### 活学活用





1). 用括号中所给词的适当形式填空

Don't talk with the <u>strangers</u> (strange). They may be bad men.

2. 根据句意及汉语提示完成句子

The boys heard the <u>strange</u> (奇怪的) noise.

4. . relative /'relativ/ n. 亲属;亲戚同义词为relation

例句】: Have you got any relatives in Shanghai? 你在上海有亲戚吗?

relate (v.)联系→ relative (n.)亲戚→relation(n.)关系





### 5. put on增加(体重); 发胖

【观察】 I've put on five pounds!

我又胖了五磅!

He put on his coat and then went out.

他穿上大衣,然后出去了。

We *put on* a song and dance performance to welcome the guests.我们表演歌舞,欢迎来宾。

# **@**



## [探究] put

on含义丰富,除了表示"增加(体重);发胖"外,

还有"穿上; 戴上"和"表演; 演出"之意。

[拓展] 由put构成的短语还有:

put up with 容忍; put away 收起来;

put down 放下;记下; put up 搭起,建造;

put out 熄灭; put off 推迟。

# **@**





( )—How heavily it is raining!

—What a pity! We have to \_\_\_\_\_ our sports

meeting.

A. put off B. put out

C. put on D. put up

#### [解析]

本题考查put短语。结合本题场景可知"雨下得很大,我们不得不推迟运动会",故put off符合题意。



6. pound /paund/ n. 磅(重量单位);英镑(£)dollar(\$)有复数 yuan(¥)没有复数形式eg: The apples cost one dollar a pound.

【例句】Half a pound of mushrooms, please. 请给我半磅的蘑菇。

The computer cost six hundred pounds. pound 这台计算机价值六百英镑。表示货币,英镑。



- 7. folk /fauk/ adj. 民间的;民俗的 I like folk songs.
- •folk art 民间艺术
- •folk music 民俗音乐
- •folk culture 民俗文化,民间文化
  - 8. goddess/'godes/, /ga:dəs/ n. 女神
  - pl. goddesses

god 神



9. whoever /hu:'evə/ pron.无论谁,不管什么人 =no matter who=anybody that引导名词性从句

eg: Whoever visits the town will be welcome.

eg: Give it to whoever you like.

Whoever drank this could live forever...

无论谁喝了它都会长生不老……

[探究] whoever drank

this是主语从句,whoever引导该主语从句。

#### 10. steal



/sti:l/ v. (stole /stəul/, stolen /stəulən/) 偷; 窃取

[观察] However, a bad man, Feng Meng, tried to steal the medicine when Hou Yi was not

home.然而,当后羿不在家的时候,一个名叫逢蒙的坏人企图偷药。

[拓展] steal...from sb./sp. 从某人或某处偷东西

He stole some flowers from the garden.

他从花园里偷走了一些花。





#### 活学活用

根据句意及首字母提示补全单词

The thief s\_tole\_\_\_ food from the supermarket and was caught by the policemen.

**@** 

11. lay /lei/ v. 放置;安放;产(卵);下(蛋)(laid /leid/, laid)

[观察] She laid the baby down gently on the bed.

她把婴儿轻轻地放在了床上。

The hen has laid an egg.母鸡已经下了一个蛋。

[探究]

lay作动词,意为"放置;安放;产(卵);下(蛋)"。





#### 活学活用

(1)他刚才把这本书放在了书架上。

He <u>laid</u> the <u>book</u> on the bookshelf a

moment ago.

(2)这些鸟都下蛋吗?

All the birds <u>lay</u> <u>eggs</u>?





#### 12. lay out 摆开; 布置

[观察] He quickly *laid out* her favorite fruits and desserts in the garden.

他快速地把她最喜欢的水果和甜点摆放在花园里。

#### [探究]

该短语中lay意为"放置",其过去式和过去分词 均为 laid。

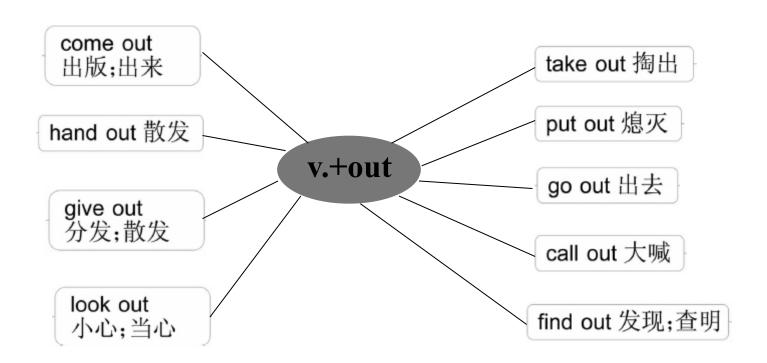








#### [拓展] 符合"动词+out"结构的短语还有:







#### 活学活用

( D ) Many social workers went to Ya'an to help

clean water and food to local people to

reduce their pain from the earthquake.

A. put out

B. come out

C. work out

D. give out



13. dessert /di'zə:(r)t/n(饭后)甜点; 甜食

【例句】: We had ice-cream for dessert.

我们那顿饭最后吃的甜食是冰激凌。

【拓展】:需注意desert(沙漠)和dessert写法近似, 只有一个字母s之差,但含义千差万别。



14. garden /'ga:(r)dn/ n. 花园; 园子

【例句】: Let's have lunch in the garden.

咱们在花园里吃饭吧。

15. tradition /trə'diʃn/ n. 传统 un. cn.

the tradition of ......的传统

traditional adj. 传统的

traditionally adv. 传统地



16. admire /əd'maiə (r)/v. 欣赏; 仰慕admiring adj.赞赏的, 钦佩的 admiration n. 欣赏①admire sb. / sth. 钦佩某人admire sb's doing sth. 钦佩某人做某事e.g. He stood back to admire the work of art.

他退后几步欣赏这件艺术品。

②admire sb. for (doing) sth. 因做某事而钦佩某人

e.g. I admire the doctor for saving the girl's life.

I admire him for his courage.



17.tie /tai/ n. 领带 v. 捆: 束

过去式、过去分词均为tied; 现在分词为tying

【例句】I will buy a red tie for my father.

我要为父亲买一条红色的领带。

Tie the tree to the top of the stick.

把树系在棍子的顶端。

【拓展】: tie up 栓紧; 系牢



18.haunted /'ho:ntid/adj. 有鬼魂出没的

e.g. The house was said to be haunted. 据说这座房子里闹鬼。

19. ghost /gəust/ n. 鬼; 鬼魂

Do you believe there are ghosts in the world?

20. trick/trik/n. 花招;把戏

trick or treat 不请吃就捣蛋

play a trick on 与...开玩笑

The kids are always playing tricks on their

teacher. 孩子们经常耍些花招戏弄老师。





21. treat /tri:t/n. 款待;招待 v.

招待; 请(客)及物动词treat sb. to sth. 请某人吃某物

【观察】 She treated each of the children to an

ice-cream. 她请每个孩子吃了一个冰激凌。

•treat sth as sth= see sb as = regard sb as =consider sb as 把某人看作

•trick or

treat 不给糖就捣蛋;不给糖就捣乱;不请吃就捣乱 My treat 我请客;我宴客;口语表达





#### [拓展] treat作动词时还有"对待,治疗"的含义。

1. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词
This meal is my t *reat* , so put your money away.

根据汉语意思完成句子
 我们应该友善地对待人和动物。

We should *treat* people and animals friendly.

- 22. spider /spaidər/ n. 蜘蛛
- 23. Christmas /'krisməs/n. 圣诞节
- on Christmas Day 在圣诞节 at Christmas 在圣诞节期间
- 圣诞快乐Merry Christmas 圣诞树Christmas tree
- 圣诞老人Father Christmas / Santa Claus
- 圣诞长袜Christmas stockings 圣诞颂歌Christmas Carol
- 圣诞前夕/夜Christmas eve 圣诞礼物Christmas gifts





24. lie /lai/ v. (lay /lei/, lain /lein/) 平躺; 处于 tell a lie/tell lies说谎

He wasn't an honest boy. He told a lie to me just now.

He lied to me. 他向我撒谎。

You should lie down and rest.你应该躺下休息一下。

The town lies on the coast.这个小镇位于海滨。

You are lying and lies can not cover up facts.

你在说谎,但谎言掩盖不了事实。

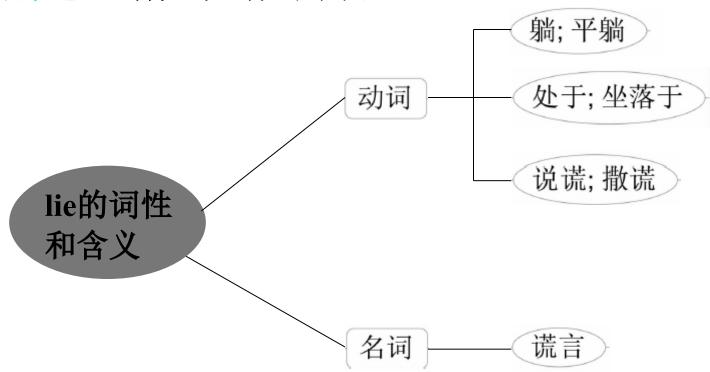








#### [探究] lie有如下词性和用法:



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