

专题 01 重点词汇归纳 (Units 1-11) 【考点清单】

模块导航

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版块一

知识梳理

- 模块一 Unit1: Great cities in Asia 词汇梳理

词汇

1. Asia n. [洲名] 亚洲

Asia is the largest continent in the world. 亚洲是世界上最大的洲。

【联想】Asian adj. 亚洲的, 亚洲人的 n. 亚洲人 Asians pl. 亚洲人 (复数)

2. Japan n. [国名] 日本

Japan lies in the east of Asia. 日本位于亚洲的东部。

【联想】Japanese adj. 日本的, 日本人的 n. 日本人 Japanese pl. 日本人 (复数)

3. Tokyo [城市名] 东京 (日本首都)

Tokyo is a crowd city with more than 12 million people. 东京是一个拥有 1200 万人口的拥挤城市。

4. Thailand [国名] 泰国

【联想】Thai adj. 泰国的, 泰国人的 n. 泰国人 Thais pl. 泰国人 (复数)

5. Bangkok [城市名] 曼谷 (泰国首都)

Bangkok is the capital of Thailand. 曼谷市泰国的首都。

6. north-east adv. 东北 north-west adv. 西北 south-east 东南 south-west 西南

【注意】注意在表达方位时中英文的区别。

7. exhibition n. 展览会

They are coming to the exhibition as my guests. 他们作为我的客人来参观展览会。

8. capital n. 首都、首府

Washington is the capital of the United States. 华盛顿是美国的首都。

Nanjing is the capital of Jiangsu. 南京是江苏的首都。

9. information n. 信息

We can get a lot of information from the Internet. 我们可以从因特网上获取很多信息。

[提示] information n. a piece of information 一条信息

10. million num. 百万

millions of 数百万

11. famous = well-known adj. 著名的

短语

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. at an exhibition | 在展览会上 |
| 2. the capital of China | 中国的首都 |
| 3. north-east of Shanghai | 在上海东北面 |
| east/ west/ south / north of | 在.....的东、西、南、北面 |
| north-east /north-west of | 在.....的东北、西北 |
| south-east /south- west of | 在.....东南，西南 |
| * in/on/to the east of | |
| eg. Shanghai is in the east of China. | |
| Korea is on the east of China. | |
| Japan is to the east of China. | |
| 3. how far | 多远 |
| 4. how | 如何/怎样 |
| 5. how long | 多久 |
| 6. in the past | 在过去 |
| 7. other places | 其他城市 |
| 8. from Shanghai to Beijing | 从上海到北京 |
| 9. read some information about Beijing | 阅读关于北京的信息 |
| 10. the Great Wall | 长城 |
| * the Summer Palace | 颐和园 |
| * the Palace Museum | 故宫博物院 |
| 11. more than= over | 超过 |
| * less than = under | 少于 |
| 12. 15 million people | 一千五百万人 |
| *millions of, thousands of | |
| 13. huge department store | 大型百货公司 |
| *huge= very big | |
| 14. spicy food | 辣的食物 |
| 15. in Asia | 在亚洲 |
| 16. great cities= big cities | 大城市 |
| 17. which city | 哪个城市 |
| 18. by plane=by air; | 乘飞机 |

- | | |
|---|----------|
| by ship=by sea; | 乘船 |
| by train/ ferry | 乘火车/ 渡轮 |
| 19. That's right. | 对的。 |
| * That's all right. | 没关系，不要紧。 |
| 20. two days and a half = two and a half days | 两天半 |
| 21. like visiting those places | 喜欢参观那些地方 |
| like/ love/ enjoy/ doing Sth. | |
| would like to do Sth. | |
| 22.in Tokyo | 在东京 |

• 模块二 Unit2: At the airport 词汇梳理

词汇

1. Airport 机场

——Our father is coming to Shanghai by air.

——I'll meet him at the airport.

2.Los Angeles 洛杉矶, 美国城市名

Los Angeles is a big city.

3.before 以前 adv

-----Have you ever been to Shanghai before?

-----No.This is my first time.

before prep 在.....前面

In the alphabet,A is before all the other letters.

4.several adj 几个

There are several apples on the table.

-----You seem to know each other well.

-----Yes,we've met several times.

5.however adv 然而, 不过, 仍然

She felt ill,however,she went to work.

Later,however,he decided to go.

6.pack .v. 装箱, 打包

Don't forget to pack your toothbrush.

All these books need to be packed into boxes.

Pack .n 包, 捆

a pack of cigarettes

a pack of clothes

7.flight n 航班, 班机

All flights have been cancelled because of fog.

We travelled aboard the same flight.

8.passenger n.乘客, 旅客

Two passengers in the bus were killed in the crash.

There were twenty passengers in the bus.

9.departure n 离开, 出发

Departure time 出发时间

Mary, can you arrive at the railway station one hour before the departure time?

The departure of the train was delayed.

Depart v .离开, 起程

We departed for London at 10.am.

10.worry v 担心

-----Jane hasn't come home yet.

-----Don't worry.She'll be back soon.

Worried adj 焦虑的

——The old man looks worried.

-----Let's ask if he needs help.

11.note n 注释, 提醒, 注意事项

-----Should we take notes in class?

-----Sure.They are usefu for our study.

12.bring v 带.....到某处, 带来, 拿来

Please bring your new textbooks to school tomorrow.

Take ,bring ,fetch 的区别

(1) take 意为把物拿去; 带走; 把人带去, 表示将人或物拿开, 带离说话者所在位置的动作。

Take these plates away to the kitchen.

(2) bring 表示将人或物带到说话者所在位置的动作。

Don't forget to bring your dictionary with you tomorrow.

(3) fetch 则表示去拿某物来

Will you fetch some water?

13.address n 地址

-----What's your home address?

-----My home address is 12 Nanjing Road.

14.checklist n 清单, 核对表

You'd better make a checklist for your trip,or you 'll miss something.

短语

1.arrive at the airport 到达机场

2.arrive in Los Angeles 到达洛杉矶

3.arrive home / here / there 到家/ 这儿/ 那儿

4.a silk *scarf* 一条丝巾=> several silk *scarves* 几条丝巾

5.plenty of space 大量的空间

6.departure time 起飞时间

arrival time 抵达时间

7. one and a half hours = one/an hour and a half 一个半小时

8. before one o'clock 一点之前

9. have to do sth. 不得不做某事

10. drive somebody to some place 开车送某人去某地

11. leave A 离开 A 地 /

leave for B 出发去 B 地

leave A for B 离开 A 地去 B 地

12. over there 在那里

13. a boarding card 一张登机牌

14. a name tag 一张姓名牌

15. write down 写下

16. live in Los Angeles 住在洛杉矶

17. enough space 足够的空间

18. big enough 足够的大

19. too many sweets 太多的糖果

20. too much meat 太多的肉

21. one and a half hours = one hour and a half 一个半小时

22. buy sb. sth. = buy sth. for sb. 为某人买某物

• 模块三 Unit3: Dragon Boat Festival 词汇梳理

I. Words.

1. festival n. 节日

e. g. -The Spring Festival is a traditional Chinese festival. 春节是中国的传统节日。

-It's the most important holiday of the year. 它是一年中最重要的节日。

【记忆链接】 Dragon Boat Festival 端午节 Mid-autumn Festival 中秋节

2. race n. 比赛

e. g. -Who won the 400-metre race? 谁赢了 400 米赛跑?

-Alison won first prize. 艾莉森得了第一名。

【记忆链接】 racing car 赛车 horse race 赛马 boat race 赛船

3. something pron. 某事; 某物

e. g. -Are you looking for me? 你在找我吗?

-Yes, I have something to ask you. 是的, 我想问你点儿事。

【友情提示】在英语中, 如果需要用形容词修饰 something、somebody 和 someone 这些词时, 形容词只能放在这些词后面, 如 something interesting 或 somebody boring。

4. celebrate v. 庆祝; 举行仪式; 纪念(节日)

e. g. We celebrated the New Year with a dance party. 我们举行跳舞晚会庆祝新年。

People usually celebrate Mid-autumn Festival with a gather-together dinner.

人们总是要一起吃顿团圆饭来纪念中秋节。

【知识拓展】celebration n. 庆祝会, 典礼

e. g. birthday celebrations 生日庆祝会

a day of celebration 庆祝日

5. born v. 出生；出世

e. g. She was born in 1980. 她生于1980年。

The Trades Union movement was born in the early years of the century. 工会运动创始于本世纪初。

【知识拓展】 be born, give birth to 的区别

(1) be born 意为“出生”，但其主语通常只能是表示被生下的人或动物。

e. g. She was born in 1968. 她生于1968年。

She was born in a very musical family. 她生在音乐之家。

(2) give birth to 意为“生产，生下”。其宾语通常是表示幼畜或婴儿的词，其主语只能是表示雌性的词。

e. g. She gave birth to five children. 她生了五个小孩。

6. ago adv. 以前

e. g. -Have you been to Beijing before? 你去过北京吗？

-Yes, I went there six years ago. 去过，六年前去的。

7. country n.

(1) (复数 countries) 国家

e. g. China and Japan are Asian countries. 中国和日本是亚洲国家。

【百科小贴士】 世界七大洲中，除南极洲外，都有国家分布，各大洲的国家分布是不均衡的，非洲的国家最多。面积最大的国家是俄罗斯，面积最小的国家是梵蒂冈，总面积只有0.44平方公里。

(2) 乡下，农村

e. g. -Where did you go yesterday, Mary? 玛丽，你昨天去哪儿了？

-We went for a picnic in the country. 我们去乡下野餐了。

8. advice n. 劝告，忠告，意见

e. g. That's my advice to you. 这就是我给你的主意。

On his advice I am staying in bed. 听他的劝告，我卧床休息。

【友情提示】 advice 是不可数名词，不可说 an advice，一条建议可以说 a piece of advice。

【记忆链接】 some advice 一点意见 a piece of advice 一条意见 give advice 提出忠告 take one's advice 接受忠告

【知识拓展】 advise v. 劝告，忠告，警告，建议

9. king n. 国王

e. g. -Does France have a king? 法国有国王吗？

-No, it doesn't. It has a president. 没有，有总统。

【百科小贴士】 当今世界仍有几十个国家有国王或者女王，这些国家包括 比利时、丹麦、荷兰、挪威、瑞典、泰国、西班牙、英国等。

10. die v. (过去式、过去分词 died, 现在分词 dying) 死

e. g. -Fish will die without clean water. 没有清洁的水，鱼就会死去。

-That's right. We must keep our rivers clean. 对，我们必须保持河流清洁。

11. later adv. 以后

e. g. -Someone's knocking at the door. I'll call you back later. 有人敲门，我过会儿给你打过去。

-Talk to you later then. 那就一会儿再聊吧。

【指点迷津】late adj.

(1)迟到的

e. g. -Hurry up, or we'll be late for school! 快点, 不然上学要迟到了!

-Don't worry. There's still twenty minutes left.不用着急, 还有20分钟呢。

(2)晚的

e. g. -I have a lot of work and will go home late today.今天有很多工作, 我会晚点儿回家。

-OK, but don't be too late.好的, 但不要太晚。

12. lose v.失去; 丢失; 输

e. g. I cannot find my watch, I must have lost it. 我找不到手表, 我一定把它给丢了。

Our team lost the football match.我们队足球比赛输了。

【记忆链接】lose memory丧失记忆 lose one's eyesight失去视力 lose one's way迷路 lose a chance错过机会 lose one's train没赶上火车 lose a game输一局/场 lose a battle打败仗 lose one's job失业

【知识拓展】find v.发现; 找到 win v.赢得

13. battle n.战斗

e. g. The hero was killed in battle.这位英雄在战斗中牺牲了。

【记忆链接】gun battle枪战 battlefield战场 battle plane战机 battleship战舰

14. lunar adj.月(亮)的; 阴历的

【记忆链接】lunar module登月舱 lunar naut登月宇航员 lunar vehicles月球车
lunar month太阴月(约29.5日) lunar calendar阴历 lunar year闰年

15. remember v.想起, 记起

e. g. -Do you remember Helen? 你记得海伦吗?

-Yes, we were classmates in primary school.记得, 我们在小学是同班同学。

16. without prep.没有

e. g. -I've posted the letter without a stamp.我没贴邮票就把信投进邮箱了。

-Oh, no! 哦, 真糟糕!

17. pudding n.(餐后的)甜食, 甜点; 布丁

e. g. There isn't a pudding today.今天没有甜食。

Bread and butter pudding面包和黄油布丁

18. rather adv.宁愿, 宁可; 更确切地; 有点, 相当

e. g. I'd rather go to the movies.我宁愿去看电影。

He's my friend, or rather he was my friend.他是我的朋友, 不过更确切地说, 他曾经是我的朋友。

He was rather tired.他有些疲倦了。

19. send v.(过去式、过去分词sent)寄送

e. g. -Have you sent New Year cards to your friends? 你给你的朋友们寄新年贺卡了吗?

-Yes, I've sent quite a few.是的, 寄了不少。

II. Daily expressions. 日常表达

1. very much 很, 非常
e. g. -Do you like the book? 你喜欢这本书吗?
-Yes, I like it very much. 是的, 非常喜欢。
2. in danger 在危险中
danger n. 危险 dangerous adj. 危险的
e. g. Some wild animals are in danger. 有些野生动物处境危险。
It's dangerous to go out when there is a typhoon. 台风来临时外出很危险。
3. moon cake 月饼
e. g. People usually eat moon cakes on 15th August. 人们经常在八月十五那天吃月饼。
4. the fifth day of the fifth lunar month 农历五月初五; 端午节
阴(农)历的表达是中国特有的表达方式。在英文中, 我们要用序数词来表达农历的第几个月和第几天。
e. g. the fifteenth day of the first lunar month 农历正月十五(元宵节)
5. have dragon boat races 举行龙舟赛
e. g. Every year, we have dragon boat races on Dian Shan Hu Lake. 我们每年要在淀山湖上举行龙舟赛。
【知识拓展】have 作为实义动词, 含有多种含义。
e. g. have breakfast 吃早饭
have a swim/walk/ride 游泳/散步/骑马
have a class 上课
have a meeting 开会
We have coffee at 11. 我们11点钟喝咖啡。

• 模块四 Unit4: Staying be healthy 词汇梳理

I. Words.

1. indoor adj. 室内的, 户内的
e. g. an indoor pool 一个室内游泳池
an indoor party 户内聚会
indoor paint 室内画
indoor gardening 户内园艺
2. outdoor adj. 室外的, 户外的
e. g. outdoor games 户外运动
an outdoor theatre 露天剧场
an outdoor pool 户外游泳池
lead an outdoor life 在野外生活
3. really adv. 很, 非常
e. g. -I've lost my money! 我丢了钱!
-Oh, that's really bad! 啊, 那太糟糕了!
【知识拓展】really adv. (表示惊讶、怀疑、兴趣等) 真的吗
e. g. -Mrs Lee's having a baby soon. 李太太快要生孩子了。
-Really? 真的吗?
4. forget v. (过去式forgot, 过去分词forgotten, 现在分词forgetting) 忘记
e. g. -I'm sorry I've forgotten your name. 很抱歉, 我忘了你的名字。
-I'm John. We met on the first day of school. 我叫约翰, 我们在开学第一天见过面。

【指点迷津】 forget to do sth.与forget doing sth.

前者表示“忘记去做某事”，而后者表示“忘记做过某事”的意思。

e. g. She forgot to post the letter.她忘记寄这封信了。

I'll never forget meeting my school headmaster for the first time.我永远忘不了和我校长初次见面的情景。

5. puzzle n.难题；智力游戏；拼图

【记忆链接】 crossword puzzle填字游戏 jigsaw puzzle拼图玩具

e. g. How dinosaurs died out is still a puzzle. 恐龙是如何灭绝的仍然是一个谜。

Their reason for doing it is still a puzzle to me. 他们为什么要做此事我仍莫名其妙。

6. playground n.操场

e. g. There is a big playground in the front of our building. 在我们的教学楼前有一个大操场。

7. piano n.(复数pianos)钢琴

e. g. -Mary began to play the piano when she was four. 玛丽从4岁开始弹钢琴。

-Then she must be a good player. 那她一定弹得很好。

【百科小贴士】 钢琴是一种键盘乐器，1709年左右由克里斯托福里在佛罗伦萨制造出来，18世纪中叶广泛流行。钢琴有各种式样和各种不同尺寸；现代钢琴的音质和触键都与以前的钢琴有很大不同。

8. model n. 模型

e. g. -What are you doing? 你在做什么？

-I'm building a model plane.我在做一架模型飞机。

【记忆链接】 model ship 船模

9. health n.健康

e. g. -Which would you choose, health or wealth? 健康和财富，你选择哪一个？

-Health, if I have to choose one.如果非得选一个的话，我选健康。

【知识拓展】 healthy adj. (比较级healthier, 最高级healthiest)健康的。

e. g. -How can we keep healthy? 怎样才能保持健康？

-Eat healthy food and do exercise.吃健康食品，做运动。

10. problem v. 问题

e. g. -Do you have any problems at your new school? 你在新学校有什么问题吗？

-Yes. I don't have many friends yet. 有，我的朋友还不多。

11. headache n.头痛

e. g. -Are you all right? You look pale.你身体不舒服吗？你脸色苍白。

-I have a bad headache.我头疼得厉害。

【知识拓展】 病痛的表达

(1)英语中身体各部位疼痛的词多数由“部位+ache”来表示。

(2)表示病痛的词大多数是可数名词，如a headache, a stomach ache等，但牙痛toothache是不可数名词。

12. cold n.感冒

a bad, heavy, slight cold严重、重、轻感冒

have a cold in the head/on the chest患伤风头疼/伤风咳嗽

e. g. -You look ill.你看上去好像病了。
-Yes, I've got a bad cold.是的，我得了重感冒。

【知识拓展】cold n.冷；寒冷

e. g. the heat of summer and the cold of winter夏暑冬寒
She doesn't seem to feel the cold.她似乎不觉得冷。

13. fever n.发热，发烧

e. g. -Tom has a fever.汤姆发烧了。
-Let's take him to hospital.咱们送他去医院吧。
Aspirin can reduce fever.阿司匹林可以退烧。

14. sore adj.疼痛的

e. g. -Jim, you sound strange today. 吉姆，你的声音今天听起来有点儿奇怪。
-I've caught a cold and have a sore throat. 我感冒了，嗓子疼。
My leg is still very sore.我的腿还是很疼。
She's still a bit sore after the accident.她出事后直到现在还觉得痛呢。

15. throat n.喉咙

【常用搭配】clear one's throat清清喉咙 at the top of one's throat (尽量) 放大嗓子
e. g. A fish bone has stuck in my throat.一根鱼刺卡在我嗓子里了。

16. once adv. 一次；一回

e. g. I go to see a film once a week.我每周看一场电影。

【记忆链接】

(1) at once马上，立刻；同时

e. g. Do it at once.马上做。 Don't all speak at once! 大家别一块儿说话！

(2) once (and) for all最后一次

e. g. Once and for all, we can't agree! 最后再说一遍，我们不能同意！

(3) once or twice几次；一两次

17. practise v.实践；练习

e. g. If you want to play a musical instrument well, you must practise every day.如果你想奏乐器奏得好，必须天天练习。

【友情提示】在美语中，practise又可拼写为practice，与名词形式同形。

【知识拓展】practice n.实践，实行；练习

e. g. -The idea would never work in practice.那种设想永远也实现不了。
-Playing the piano well requires a lot of practice.要弹好钢琴就得多练习。

18. housework n.家务劳动

e. g. I usually help my mother do the housework.我常常帮助我妈妈做家务劳动。

II. Daily expressions. 日常表达

1. like/love/enjoy doing... 喜欢做...

e. g. Many children like/love/enjoy flying kites on a fine day.许多孩子喜欢在晴天放风筝。

2. have a headache 头痛

“身体部位+ache”表示病痛。此处have意为“患病，得病”。

e. g. have a stomach ache胃痛 have toothache牙痛

【知识拓展】其他对于身体不适的表达还有：

have a cold感冒 have a fever发烧 have a sore throat喉咙痛

3. practise swimming练习游泳

practise doing sth.表示“练习做……”“训练……”的意思。

e. g. She practises playing the violin every morning. 她每天早上都练习拉小提琴。

4. help do the housework帮忙做家务

help(to) do sth. 表示“帮忙做……”，有时可以改写为help with sth.

e. g. Sally often helps her mum do the housework.

=Sally often helps her mum with the housework.莎莉经常帮妈妈做家务。

• 模块五 Unit5: What will I be like 词汇梳理

I. Words.

1. possible adj.可能的

e. g. -Please come here as soon as possible.请尽快赶到这儿来。

-I'll be there in five minutes.我5分钟后就到。

It's possible for him to lift the weight.对于他来说，举起这点重量是可能的。

【知识拓展】possibly adv.大概，也许，或许

e. g. He can possibly lend you the money.他有可能借钱给你。

-Will you be free on Sunday?星期天你有空吗？

-Possibly.也许。

You may possibly get a new job.你也许能得到一份新工作。

2. future n.未来

e. g. -What do you think cars will be like in the future? 你觉得未来的汽车会是什么样子？

-Maybe they will be driven by computers. 也许会靠电脑驾驶。

【指点迷津】in the future, in future 的区别

(1)in the future 的意思是“在将来，在未来”，通常与一般将来时连用。

e. g. Who knows what will happen in the future? 谁知道将来会发生什么事情？

The little boy will grow into a thoughtful man in the future. 这个小男孩将来会长成一位有思想的人。

(2)in future 的意思是“从今往后”。

e. g. In future, make sure the door is never left unlocked.从今往后，千万别忘记锁好门。

Please be more careful in future.今后请多加小心。

3. magic adj.魔术的，魔法的；不可思议的

e. g. The way she sings is really magic.她的歌唱技巧真是妙不可言。

【记忆链接】magic words 魔咒

magic carpet (《天方夜潭》中的) 魔毯

magic beauty 令人着魔的美丽

a magic weapon 法宝

magic cube 魔方(玩具)

magic eye 电眼，魔眼(用于监督产品质量)

magic lantern 幻灯

【知识拓展】magician n.魔术师

4. button n.纽扣; 按钮

e. g. My sister bought a coat with brass buttons yesterday.我姐姐昨天买了件有铜扣的上衣。

Which button turns the volume down? 哪个旋钮可以用来把音量调小?

5. press v.按; 压

e. g. Just press this button, and you'll start the engine.只要按一下这个按钮便可启动这台发动机了。

【知识拓展】近义: push v.按, 压下; 推 反义: pull v.拔, 拉

6. back n.背后, 背部; (物体的)背面

e. g. We lay on our backs under the tree.我们在树下仰面躺着。

She put the saddle on the horse's back.她把马鞍放在马背上。

This chair has a high back.这张椅子椅背很高。

There's something written on the back of this book.这本书的背面写有字。

7. weigh v.称重量, 测出重量

e. g. He weighed himself on the bathroom scales.他在浴室的磅秤上称体重。

The clothing must be weighed before it is put in the washing-machine.要洗的衣物须称过重量再放入洗衣机中。

This piece of meat weighs four pounds. 这块肉重四磅。

8. good-looking adj.美貌的; 漂亮的

【指点迷津】beautiful, pretty, handsome与good-looking的区别

这四个单词都有“漂亮的”、“好看的”意思。但是beautiful和pretty常常用于形容女性, 但beautiful的语义比较强。handsome通常用来形容男性。而good-looking往往男性女性都可形容。

9. reporter n.记者, 新闻记者

e. g. Julia has got a job as a reporter on the local paper.朱丽叶在本地的一家报社当记者。

【知识拓展】report v.报道

10. baker n.面包师

e. g. His father is a baker.他的父亲是一个面包师。

【知识拓展】bakery n.面包房; 面包店 bake v.烘, 烤

e. g. -Mum's baking a cake.妈妈正在烤蛋糕。

-It smells good.真好闻。

【用法小贴士】以元音字母e结尾的动词, 且e之前又是辅音字母的, 其现存分词的构成是去e后加ing, 如bake的现在分词是baking。

11. singer n.歌手, 歌唱家

e. g. -Is she a good singer? 她是个好歌手吗?

-Oh, yes. She sings very well.哦, 是的, 她唱得很好。

【记忆链接】pop singer流行歌手

12. agree v.同意

agree on sth对.....意见一致

e. g. They all agree on this case. 他们对此案件意见一致。

agree to do sth 同意做.....

- e. g. Andrew has agreed to lend me his bicycle for the weekend. 安德鲁答应这个周末把自行车借给我。
agree to sth. 赞同; 允许
e. g. She agreed to my idea. 她同意我的想法。
agree with sth. 赞同
e. g. I don't agree with experiments on animals. 我不赞成用动物做试验。

13. grow v. (过去式grew, 过去分词grown)

(1) 成长, 生长

- e. g. -Plants grow fast in warm and rainy places. 植物在温暖多雨的地方生长得很快。
-They grow slowly in cold and dry places. 在寒冷干燥的地方就长得慢了。

(2) 栽种, 种植

- e. g. -Farmers grow grains and vegetables on the farm. 农民在农场种粮食和蔬菜。
-Some of them also grow flowers and fruit. 有些农民也种花卉和水果。

14. report n. 报告; 报道

e. g. The famous professor gave us a wonderful report yesterday. 这位著名的教授昨天给我们做了一次精彩的报告。

【知识拓展】report v. 报告; 汇报

- e. g. He reported on progress made in the hall. 他在大厅里报告了所取得的进展。

15. poor adj. 贫穷的, 贫困的; 拙劣的, 不擅长的

- e. g. The doctor often helps poor people. 这位医生经常帮助穷人。
William was born in a poor family. 威廉出生于一个贫穷的家庭。
His handwriting is really poor. 他的书写真的是太差了。

【知识拓展】be poor at 不擅长

16. spacecraft n. 航天器; 宇宙飞船

- e. g. spacecraft orbiting the earth 绕地球运行的航天器

II. Daily expressions. 日常表达

1. in front of 在(某人/某物)前面

- e. g. The car in front of me stopped suddenly and I had to brake. 我前面那辆小汽车突然停住, 我只好刹车。
The bus stops right in front of our house. 公共汽车正停在我们房前。

【指点迷津】in front of, in the front of 的区别

in front of 与 in the front of 都意为“在……之前”, 但有所区别:

(1) in front of 意为“在……前面”, 指在某场所外的前面, 即不同的两种事物的比较。

- e. g. There are some trees in front of the house. 房前有一些树。

(2) in the front of 意为“在……前面”, 指在某范围内的前部, 即一个整体和部分的比较。

- e. g. He sat in the front of the cinema. 他坐在电影院的前面。

A man is sitting in the front of the car. 一个人正坐在车子前面。

2. look for 寻找

【指点迷津】look for, discover, find out, search 的区别

(1) look for 表示“寻找”这一意思时, 强调“找”的动作或过程。

- e. g. I looked for the boy everywhere. 我到处找那个男孩。

(2)

discover指有意或无意地发现已经存在但尚不为人知的事物，可以是物体等有形物或真理等无形物，后面接动词不定式。

e. g. We never discovered how to open the box. 我们从未弄清楚如何打开这个盒子。

(3) find out是不可分短语，指经过询问、调查、观察、计算或研究等手段发现或找到，多用于复杂而不易直接查出的情况。

e. g. We must find out the truth of the matter. 我们必须弄清楚事情的真相。

(4) search是指对某一处所、容器或人进行搜查或指寻找想找到的人或物，比look for的语气更强，后面可接介词for。

e. g. They are searching for the missing child. 他们正在寻找失踪的孩子。

They are searching him for a gun. 他们正搜他的身，看他是否带着枪。

3. be good at擅长

be good at...意为“在.....方面做得好；擅长”，其反义词组为be weak / poor in / at...“在..... 方面很差”。

e. g. He is good at singing. 他擅长唱歌。

Sam is weak/poor in / at high jump. 萨姆不擅长跳高。

【知识拓展】

(1) be good to意为“对.....友好”，后一般接表示人的或人格化的名词。

e. g. She is good to me. 她对我很好。

(2) be good for意为“对.....有好处”。

e. g. Doing morning exercise every day is good for your health. 每天做早操对你的健康有好处。

4. come back回来；返回

e. g. You came back very late last night. 昨晚你回来得很晚。

【知识拓展】come back还可意为“又成为流行的、时髦的”。

e. g. Miniskirts are starting to come back. 超短裙又开始流行了。

5. a lot很多，非常

在句中可作主语、宾语或状语，也可以用来修饰比较级加强语气。

e. g. A lot has been done about it. 关于这个问题已采取了许多措施。

I have learned a lot from him. 我从他那学了许多东西。

• 模块六 Unit6: Seasonal changes 词汇梳理

I. Words.

1. seasonal adj. 季节的，季节性的；周期性的

e. g. There are a lot of seasonal jobs in the summer. 在夏天有许多季节性的工作。

【知识拓展】season n. 季节；季度

e. g. There are four seasons in a year. 一年里有四个季节。

2. change n. 变化

e. g. a change in the weather 天气的变化

There has been a change in the programme. 节目有变动。

The government plans to make important changes to the tax system. 政府计划对税收制度作重大改变。

【知识拓展】change vt. 改变

e. g. You've changed a lot since I last saw you. 自从我上次见到你以来，你改变了很多。

3. sleeve n. 袖子

e. g. His shirt had short sleeves.他的衬衫袖子短了。

【知识拓展】sleeved adj.有袖的 sleeveless adj.无袖的 sleevelet n.套袖

4. shorts n.短裤

e. g. -It's hot! 天真热!

-It's time to wear shorts.到穿短裤的时间了。

5. notice n.通知

e. g. There is a notice on the board.木板上有一个通知。

【知识拓展】notice v.注意到

e. g. -Have you noticed the change in the weather? 你注意到天气的变化了吗?

-Yes. It looks like rain. 注意到了, 看来像要下雨。

6. belt n.皮带

e. g. People usually wear red belt during the new year days.新年期间, 人们常常戴红色皮带。

7. skirt n.裙子

【指点迷津】skirt, dress 的区别

前者仅指裙子; 后者指连衣裙, 有时也可指女士穿着的长外套。

【记忆链接】a short skirt 短裙 a mini skirt 迷你裙; 超短裙

8. life n.

(1)生命

e. g. -Do you think there is life in space? 你觉得太空中有生命吗?

-Probably.可能有吧。

【记忆链接】lifeboat 救生船 life jacket 救生衣 life science 生命科学 lifetime 终生

(2)生活

e. g. -School life is quite busy.学校生活很忙碌。

-It's fun, too. Isn't it? 也很有乐趣, 不是吗?

9. around prep.围绕, 在.....周围

e. g. The students sit around the teacher.学生们坐在老师周围。

10. air-conditioned adj.装有空调的

e. g. All the staff rooms in our school are air-conditioned.我们学校的所有教师办公室都装有空调。

【知识拓展】air-conditioner n.空调机 air-conditioning n.空气调节系统, 空调设备

11. canteen n. (学校、工厂、办公室等的) 食堂

【记忆链接】the staff canteen 职工食堂 the school canteen 学校食堂

12. snowman n.雪人

e. g. -It's snowing! 下雪了!

-Let's make a snowman! 我们堆个雪人吧!

II. Daily expressions.

季节转变: seasonal changes

给.....写一份公告: write a notice to sb.

夏季校服:	uniforms in summer / summer uniforms
十月初:	early October
四月底:	lately April
长袖的男士衬衫:	a blouse with long sleeves
短袖的女衬衫:	a blouse with short sleeves
一条裤子:	a pair of trousers
一双袜子:	a pair of socks
红领巾:	red scarves
校园生活:	school life
拍照:	take photographs
长在花园里:	grow in the garden
吃冰激凌:	have ice-cream
在图书馆学习:	study in the library
在食堂:	in the canteen

• 模块七 Unit7: Travelling in Garden City 词汇梳理

I. Words.

1. fare n.车费; 船费

e. g. How much is the fare to Beijing? 到北京车费要多少?

fare-box n.投币箱

e. g. People put their money in the fare-box and then they can get into the bus.

人们先将钱投入投币箱, 然后才可以到车里面去。

2. public adj.公众的, 公共的

e. g. Everyone can borrow books from public libraries. 每个人都可以从公共图书馆借书。

【知识拓展】 n.公众

e. g. -Is the museum open to the public? 这家博物馆对公众开放吗?

-Not yet, but it will soon. 还没有, 但很快会的。

【记忆链接】 public opinion 公共舆论

3. transportation n. 交通; 运输

e. g. The transportation in our city is very convenient. 我们城市的交通运输非常方便。

4. nowadays adv.现在. 现今; 如今

e. g. Nowadays, advertisements can be found everywhere in any big city.

现在, 在任何一个大城市里, 到处都可以看到广告。

5. instead adv.代替

e. g. If you cannot go, let him go instead.如果你不能去, 让他替你去。

I didn't have a pen, so I used a pencil instead. 我没有钢笔, 因此我就用铅笔了。

【友情提示】要表示“用 A 代替 B”, 则要用 instead of。

e. g. We'll have tea in the garden instead of in the house. 我们将改在花园里喝茶, 而不在屋里喝。

If you cannot go, he'll go instead of you. 如果你不能去, 他愿替你去。

He played football instead of playing basketball this morning. 今天早晨, 他踢足球而不是打篮球。

6. most

(1) pron. 大多数

e. g. Most of us are going. 我们中大多数人都要去。

(2) adj. (many 和 much 的最高级)大多数的

e. g. -Most tree leaves turn yellow in autumn. 大多数树叶在秋天会变黄。

-Some turn red. 有的会变红。

(3) adj. (much 的最高级)最

e. g. -Which season do you like most? 你最喜欢哪个季节?

-Spring. It's the most beautiful season of the year. 春天, 因为这是一年中最美丽的季节。

7. none pron. 没人; 一个也没有; 毫无

e. g. None dared to do it. 谁也不敢做这件事。(此处相当于 no one)

None of us enjoy(s) getting up early. 我们中间没人喜欢早起。

None of the boys has passed the history examination. 男孩子中没有人通过历史考试。

【记忆链接】It's none of your business. 不关你的事。

e. g. "It's none of your business," the young man said rudely. “这不关你的事。”这个青年粗鲁地说。

【友情提示】none 是一个否定意义的词, 即可以指物, 又可以指人, 用在三者或三者以上的场合, 与 all 对立, 且常用 of 连用; 谓语使用单数、复数均可。

e. g. In the past, none of the buses was a double-decker bus. 过去没有一辆公共汽车是双层的。

In the past, none of the drivers were women. 过去没有女司机。

8. still adv. 还是, 仍然

e. g. -Mum, I'm still hungry! 妈妈, 我还是饿!

-Have another piece of cake then. 再吃块蛋糕吧。

9. perhaps adv. 也许; 可能; 大概

e. g. Perhaps the letter will come today. 也许那封信今天能到。

Perhaps they are in need of our help. 也许他们需要我们的帮助。

【知识拓展】近义: maybe adv. 大概, 也许 反义: certainly adv. 的确; 当然

10. few adj. 很少, 几乎没有

e. g. -Are there many fish in the pond? 池塘里鱼多吗?

-Very few. 很少。

【用法小贴士】few 和 little 是“几乎没有”的意思, a few 和 a little 是“有一些”的意思。few 和 a few 用于修饰可数名词, 如 a few books (几本书)。little 和 a little 用于修饰不可数名词, 如 a little milk (一点儿牛奶)。

11. traffic n. 交通

e. g. -Traffic jam again! 又堵车了!

-There is a lot of traffic at this time of the day. 每天这个时候车都很多。

12. motorcycle n. 摩托车

- e. g. -Can you ride a motorcycle? 你会骑摩托车吗?
-No, but I can drive a car. 不会, 但我会开汽车。

13. railway n. 铁路, 铁轨

- e. g. -Why was the train late? 火车为什么晚点了?
-There was a railway accident. 铁路出事故了。

【记忆链接】 railway station 火车站 railway worker 铁路工人

【用法小贴士】 railway 是英国英语, 美国英语用 railroad。

14. bridge n. 桥

- e. g. -How can we cross the river? 咱们怎么过河呀?
-There's a bridge over there. 那边有座桥。

【百科小贴士】世界上最古老的石拱桥是中国的赵州桥, 世界上最长的桥在美国路易斯安那州。

15. crossing n. 人行横道, 十字路口

- e. g. Turn right at the first crossing, and you will see the garden. 在一个十字路口处向右拐, 你将会看到花园。

16. poster n. 招贴画; 海报

- e. g. a poster advertising the circus 宣传马戏团的海报
Her bedroom is hung with posters. 她的卧室里挂着一些大海报。

II. Daily expressions. 日常表达

1. traffic jam 堵车; 交通阻塞

- e. g. Nowadays, there are more and more traffic jams in big cities. 如今大城市里交通阻塞越来越多。
【友情提示】 traffic 和 jam 两词都是不可数名词, 但 traffic jam 是可数的。

2. light rail 灯柱

3. traffic lights 交通灯

4. car park 停车场

park

n. 公园

- e. g. Zhongshan Park 中山公园 People's Park 人民公园

v. 停车

- e. g. Where can we park the car? 我们能把车停哪儿?

• **模块八 Unit8: Windy weather 词汇梳理**

I. Words.

1. display n. 展示; 陈列

- e. g. On New Year's Eve, the display of fireworks was really beautiful. 除夕之夜的焰火确实很漂亮。
There will be a clothing display next Sunday. 下周日将有一个服装展示。

【记忆链接】 on display 正在展览中(=on show):

- e. g. The work was on display. 这个作品正在展出。

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