

图说英语：新概念英语第一册 Lesson 101-102

Word Study

card

【用法】n. 明信片，卡片

【词组】postcard n. 明信片

play cards 打扑克，打牌

birthday card 生日卡

greeting card 祝福卡

Christmas card 圣诞卡

name card 名片

credit card 信用卡

an invitation card 邀请卡

youth

【用法】n. 青年；青年时代（男）青年，小伙子

【词组】in one's youth 在青年时代

Youth Hostel 青年招待所

youth 用于指具体人时，是指初、高中年龄的
男青年，小伙子，可用复数。

youth 用于集合名词是，指青年，年轻人，
表示总称，无复数形式。

hostel

【用法】n. 招待所，旅馆

（校外）学生宿舍，青年招待所

hotel n. 旅馆，客栈

inn n. （尤指乡村或公路边的）旅馆，客栈

motel n. 汽车旅馆

association

【用法】n. 协会，团体；联合，联系，交往

【词组】in association with 与……联合，与……
有关

soon

【用法】v. 不久（将来时态的标志词）

【词组】as soon as 一……就……

sooner or later 迟早，早晚

【例句】I will give you a call as soon as I arrive
there. 我一到那儿就给你打。

write

【用法】写（wrote-written）

【扩展】write a letter 写一封信

write to sb. 给某人写信

write back to sb. 给某人回信

write down 写下，记下

【例句】This kind of pens writes well. 这种笔
很好写。

Names

Penny / 'peni / 彭妮（女子名）

Text Explanation

Read Jimmy's card to me please, Penny.

【译文】请把吉米的明信片读给我听听，彭妮。

【用法】read sth. to sb. 把……读给某人听

Mother is reading a story to her baby. 妈妈正在给她的小宝宝读故事听。

read sth. for sb. 替某人读……

Would you please read the text for me? 你可以替我读一下课文吗？

What else does he say?

【译文】他还说了些什么？

【用法】复习 else 的用法：

else 通常放在疑问词或不定代词的后面：

what else 别的什么

who else 别的什么人

where else 别的地方

something else 别的事情

anybody else 任何别的人

or else 否那么 , 要不然

Run or else you will be late. 跑吧 , 要不就迟到了。

Speak up.

【译文】大点声。(畅所欲言)

【用法】speak out 毫无保存地说出

Grammar Analysis

反义疑问句

【介绍】反义疑问句又叫附加疑问句。

它表示提问人对所提的看法没有把握，需要对方证实。

反义疑问句由两局部组成：陈述句 + 简短的疑问句

两局部的人称时态应保持一致。

两局部要遵循“前肯后否，前否后肯”的原那么

比方：They work hard, don't they? (前肯后否)

陈述句 附加问句

~~He can't ride a bike, can he?~~ (前否后肯)

陈述句 附加问句

Lily was ill yesterday, wasn't she? (前肯后否)

陈述句 附加问句

【用法】反义疑问句的特殊用法

1. 当陈述局部的主语是 I 时，后面的疑问句为：

I am a student. aren't I?

2. 当陈述局部的主语是指人的不定代词时，如：everyone, nobody，后面的疑问句为：

Everyone is in the classroom, are't they?

3. 当陈述局部有 never, seldom, hardly, few, little, nobody 等否认词时，后面的疑问句用肯定：

There are few apples in the basket, are there?

He can hardly swim, can he?

They seldom come late, do they?

Nobody will go, will they?

4. 当陈述局部是 I think 加从句时，疑问句应和从句的人称时态保持一致：

I think chickens can swim, can't they?

I think Lucy is a good girl, isn't she?

5. 陈述局部有 had better 时，疑问句应为：

You'd better get up early, hadn't you?

6. 当陈述局部是祈使句时，疑问句为：

Turn up the radio, will you?

Let's go out for a walk, shall we?

Let us go out for a walk, will you?

7. 反义疑问句的答容许根据事实来答复。

They don't work hard, do they?

Yes, they do. 不，他们工作努力。

No, they don' t. 是的 ,他们工作不努力。

直接引语和间接引语

【介绍】直接引语: 直接引用说话人的原话 ,并放在引号里;

间接引语: 对原话的转述 ,把原话变成宾语从句。

【用法】直接引语 变 间接引语

1. 如果直接引语是陈述句 ,变间接引语时用 that 引导;

She says, "I hope you are all well." → She says he hopes we are all well.

The girl says, "I have finished my homework." → The girl says that she has finished

her homework.

2. 如果直接引语是一般疑问句，变间接引语时用 whether/if 引导；

Jack asks, "Do you know Mike?" → Jack asks whether/if I know Mike.

3. 如果直接引语是特殊疑问句，变间接引语时沿用原来的疑问词；

Amy asks, "How much does the dress cost?" → Amy asks how much the dress costs.

4. 祈使句的转述；

○₁ 如果直接引语中含有 please，间接引语中的谓语动词一般用 ask；

He says to Daming, "Please bring some food." → He asks Daming to bring some food.

They says to Betty, "Please come soon." → They asks Betty to go soon.

○₂ 如没有 please，间接引语中的谓语动词可用 tell；

"Put your school bag on the desk," Mother says to Jack.

→ Mother tells Jack to put his school bag on the desk.

"Go and wash your hands," Mother says to Tom.

→ Mother tells Tom to go and wash his hands.

○₃ 如果转述的是否认的祈使句，要用 tell/ask sb. not to do sth. 的结构；

She says to Tony, "Don't go close to the bears."

→ She tells Tony not to go close to the bears.

We say to them, "Don't make any noise, please."

→ We ask them not to make any noise.

直接引语变间接引语时的一些变化：

指示代词 this → that these → those

时间状语 now → then today → that day tonight → that night

地点状语 here → there

动词 come → go

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Word Study

exam

【用法】n. 考试, 测验 (口)

【词组】take an exam 参加考试

pass an exam 通过考试

fail an exam 考试不及格

【扩展】examination n. 考试, 检查

pass

【用法】v. 及格, 通过, 传递

【词组】pass a test 通过考试, 过关

pass in English 通过英语考试

pass away 去世

pass by 经过通过

pass sth. on to sb. 将……传给/交给……

【例句】I see him pass by my house every day. 我

passer-by n. 过客; 过路人

【例句】He ran past me and out of the door. 他从我身边跑过, 夺门而出。

easy

【用法】adj. 容易的

【词组】take it easy 别着急, 不要紧张

【扩展】ease n./v. 容易; 减轻

easily adv. 容易地

easy-going adj. 随和的

fail

【用法】v. 失败; 不及格

(身体等) 衰退; 变弱; 凋谢

【词组】fail a test in maths 数学考试不及格

fail (in) an examination 考试不及格

fail to do sth. 未能做……

I fail to see what you mean. 我不明白你的意思。

Doctors failed to save the old man's life. 医生们未能挽救那位老人的生命。

My eyesight is failing. 我的视力在衰退。

The flowers failed for lack of sunshine. 花因缺少阳光而凋谢。

answer

【用法】v. 答复 n. 答复

【词组】answer the question 答复这个问题

answer the door 开门迎客

answer the phone 接

answer one's letter 回信

ask and answer 问答

【例句】There is no answer from him. 他还没有回复。

mark

【用法】n. 分数；记号

【词组】get good marks 取得好分数

【例句】He make marks with a pencil. 他用铅笔做了记号。

rest

【用法】n. 其他的东 西；休息

【扩展】the rest of + n. 其余的，剩下的

the rest of the world 世界上的其他人

have a good rest 好好休息一下

difficult

【用法】adj. 困难的

【扩展】difficulty n. 困难

hard adj. 艰难的

【词组】in difficulty 处境困难

with difficulty 困难地，吃力地

hate

【用法】v. 讨厌

【词组】hate doing/to do 讨厌做……

【扩展】hateful adj. 可恨的，可恶的

dislike v. 不喜欢

low

【用法】adj. 低的

【词组】low price 低价

feel low 情绪不高

in a low/high spirit 情绪低落/高涨

cheer

【用法】v. 振作，振奋

【词组】cheer up 振作起来

cheers int. 干杯

【扩展】cheerful adj. 欢乐的，使人愉快的

top

【用法】n. 上方，顶部

【词组】at the top of ... 在……顶部（内部）

on the top of ... 在……顶上（外部）

Smells and Tastes

sour adj. 酸的

sweet adj. 甜的

bitter adj. 苦的

hot adj. 辣的

salty adj. 咸的

adj. 臭的

Names

Gary /'gæri:/ 加里（男子名）

Richard /'ritʃəd/ 理查德（男子名）

Text Explanation

I could answer sixteen of the questions. But I couldn't answer the rest.

【译文】我能答复其中的 16 道题。但是我答复不出其余的题。

【用法】sixteen 指代 sixteen questions.

of the questions 作定语，修饰 sixteen.

the rest 指代 the rest questions.

The guy next to me wrote his name at the top of the paper.

【译文】他还说了些什么？

【用法】next to me 作定语修饰 the guy。

at the top of 指在某物体顶部的那一点；

on the top of 指在某物体的外部的顶上。

Grammar Analysis

enough 的用法

【用法】1. 用在形容词或副词之后，此时 enough adv. 足够

He failed the exam because it wasn't easy enough. 他考试不及格，因为题不够容易。

2. 用在名词之前，此时 enough adj. 足够的

He didn't buy the car because he didn't have enough money. 他没买那部车，因为他没有足够的钱。

3. 用在 enough ... for sb./sth. “对……足够……”

和 enough ... to do sth. 结构之中，“足够……做……”

She hasn't got enough money for a holiday. 她没有足够的钱去度假。

This dress isn't big enough for her. 这件衣服对她来说不够大。

She's not old enough to live alone. 她未到单独生活的年纪。

too 的用法

【用法】1. too 表示“过于”：

I can't go out. It's too hot. 我无法外出，太热了。

She couldn't answer the questions because they were too difficult for her. 她无法答复下列问题，因为对她来说太难了。

2. 用在 too ... for sb./sth. 结构中，“对……太……”

This skirt is too big for me. 这条裙子对她来说太大了。

3. 用在 too ... to do sth. 结构中，“太……而不能……”

The exam was too difficult for him to pass. 考试太难了，他无法通过。

The box is too heavy for you to carry. 这个盒子太沉了，你太不起来。

enough 和 too 转换

The wall is too high for them to climb over. 这墙太高了，他们无法攀越过去。

The wall isn't low enough for them to climb over. 这墙不够低，他们攀越不过去。

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Word Study

spell

【用法】v. 拼写 (spelt - spelt)

【词组】spell the word 拼写这个单词

spell one's name 拼写某人的名字

【扩展】spelling n. 拼写, 拼读

intelligent

【用法】adj. 聪明的, 有智慧的

【扩展】intelligence n. 智力

clever adj. 聪明的, 灵巧的

smart adj. 聪明的, 敏捷的

wise adj. 聪明的, 有智慧的

【词组】low intelligence 低智商

high intelligence 高智商

mistake

【用法】n. [C] 容易的

adj. 出席的, 现在的

【词组】at present 现在, 目前

【例句】She isn't present at the meeting today.
她今天没有出席会议。

carry

【用法】v. 带; 抬, 搬; 承载

【词组】carry/take sth. with sb. 随身携带

【扩展】carrier n. 搬运工

【例句】The bus can carry 40 people. 这个公交车能承载 40 人。

I can't carry the big box. 我搬不动这个大箱子。

keep

【用法】v. 保存, 保存; 保持; 阻止

(kept - kept)

【词组】keep doing 坚持做..... 一直做.....

种状态

keep the room warm 保持屋子温暖
keep yourself happy 保持快乐心情

correct

【用法】v. 改正, 纠正
adj. 正确的

【词组】correct one's mistakes 改正错误
correct exam papers 批改试卷

correct the watch 校对手表

【扩展】incorrect adj. 不正确的

wrong adj. 错误的

right adj. 正确的

Names

Bob /bɒ b/ 鲍勃 (男子名)

Sandra /'sɑ:ndrə / 桑德拉 (女子名)

Text Explanation

Do you want to speak to her?

【译文】你要同她谈话吗?

【用法】speak

○₁ vt. speak 作及物动词, 后只跟表示语言的词作宾语。
speak English 讲英语

○₂ vi. speak 作不及物动词, 后不加宾语。

speak to sb. 和……说话

Don't speak. 别讲话了。

You've typed it with only one 'L'.

【译文】你只打了一个“L”

【用法】介词 with 用法总结:

○₁ 与、同、和 (……在一起)

Mr. Jones is with his family. 琼斯先生和他家人在一起。

○₂ 对于, 关于, 至于

What are you going to do with that vase? 你打算怎么处理那个花瓶?

What's the matter with you? 你怎么了?

○₃ 具有、带有、随身

I read this book with great interest. 我带着浓厚的兴趣读这本书。

I like the mooncakes with nuts in it. 我喜欢带果仁馅的月饼。

○₄ 长着, 留着, 蓄着

She is a beautiful woman with long brown hair. 她是一个长着棕色长发的漂亮女人。

○₅ 用

I like writing with a pen. 我喜欢用钢笔写字。

This letter is full of mistakes.

【译文】这封信里错误百出。

【用法】be full of ... = be filled with ... 充满了, 挤满了, 装满了

The basket is full of/ is filled with eggs. 篮子里装满了鸡蛋。

The hall is full of / is filled with people. 大厅里挤满了人。

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