

BLUE HURRICANE ENGLISH SERIES

LOVE ENGLISH Learning English is neither too difficult nor too easy. All that requires is hard work, application, and above all practice. That means, we should use the language every day, everywhere, as often as possible. Often, my students in Hefei and also in Guangdong used to enquire me about the best method for learning English. My answer to them, always, was simple, "use the language as possible as you can".

越洋教练——巧记课本单词

On the one hand, before we can attain mastery over anything, the most important thing that is required is the simple thing that we are all familiar with. On the other hand LOVE. We must develop a love for the language we are learning. When we love one thing, it becomes easy—it becomes a joy. What's more, in my opinion, if we have a feeling of love for something, we don't find it tedious, boring or suffering when we are making efforts at it. Right? So, if we are in love with English, I mean the language here, we will find that our English is getting better and better all the time. However, if you can find an English man, or a man who speaks English, if you are a young lady, that is, falling in love with such man, it just might make you love and learn English much easier. Nevertheless, if you are a young man, I would advise you to fall in love with an English woman, but not a man. Jokes apart, there is some seriousness in what I have just mentioned. Love is the key.

But, there is a problem here. Love? What is love? I think you all understand it well and you don't need me to expound on that. If you do, please don't hesitate to ask for advice. I have plenty of experience.

However, if you are not fortunate enough to hold the key of love in your hands, please don't get upset and please don't panic. Because—love happens—we can't buy love, package it in a nice little box with a beautiful ribbon, at a supermarket or a store. But sometimes, we can cultivate love. Does that sound difficult? Cultivate? I don't mean we can grow it in a garden, water it, apply some fertilizer and all that. We cultivate it in the garden of our hearts, by thinking about it, about its beauty, about the pleasure it can bring us, and something like that. If we begin to appreciate it, really appreciate it, love will begin to grow, slowly, but surely.

This is what we can do: cultivate love.

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本册主编: 蔡章兵

[BHe]
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ENGLISH SERIES

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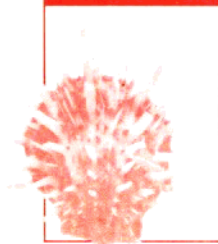
九年级



- 总 顾 问：张正东
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帮你最快最牢固地奠定英语词汇基础

对于所有希望学好英语的同学来讲,词汇学习的重要性是不言而喻的。可以说,词汇量的大小是衡量一个外语学习者水平高低的最重要标志。更现实地讲,在中、高考的测试中,影响同学们成绩的最重要因素之一也是词汇。我们在中国科技大学研究生院外语部的问卷调查中发现,在假定影响阅读效率的十八个因素中,“词汇量”被认为是最有影响力的。

也正因此,现在的新课标教材中单词量猛增,然而同时,老师在课堂上所能详细讲解的内容却是极为有限的,一般不可能将所有新出现的单词和词组逐一详细讲解。这就使得大多数学生和老师都对新课标教材中大量词汇的处理感到非常困难。

《越洋教练·巧记课本单词》系列正是在这种情形下应运而生的。

本系列丛书特聘教学一线名师和外籍教育专家联合撰稿,所有内容的编写均严格遵守国家教育部颁布的大纲要求,符合不同年级难易程度,并认真参考人教版等多种版本的教材。在设计思路和内容结构上更努力探索中学教辅资料编写的新方向:

第一,聘请以英语为母语的外籍教师将各学期学生需要掌握的重要单词和词组编成妙趣横生、引人入胜的英语故事,让学生在轻松愉快的阅读过程中不知不觉地记住每个教学单元的重点单词和词组。

第二,对词汇逐条讲解,内容详尽,条理清晰,分析透彻,例句丰富。通过构词法、新颖好记的例句、朗朗上口的成语、易混词辨析等方式来帮助学生记住重要的单词和词组。

第三,大量引入和介绍近义词及反义词记忆法、趣味记忆法、谜语记忆法、缩略记忆法、典故记忆法等多种科学的词汇记忆方法。

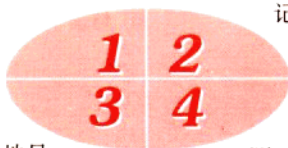
《越洋教练·巧记课本单词》首次推出7年级(上)、8年级(上)、9年级、高一(上)、高二(上)共五册,希望它们能够让广大中学生读者耳目一新,帮助大家最快最牢固地奠定好英语词汇基础。

本书特色与使用说明

网罗巧妙记忆方法,引发奇思
趣想,令你绝对轻松应对,事
半功倍。

“串、讲、例、练、测”构筑科学
立体的单词记忆体系。
记忆效果深刻牢固。

从课内到课外,全
面具体、层层深入地呈
现新词,适合不同水平
学生的要求。



讲解、辅导、检
测、自学一步到位。在
帮你掌握知识的同时,提高
你的解题能力。

PART 1 新词大串烧

Jane is a brilliant hostess of a call in program on the radio and has a strong commitment to her job. Many people call her up and she helps them solve all kinds of problems in life. One night, a young man with a serious disease called her and complained about his bad luck. He was a brilliant man before the accident. But now he has to sit in the wheelchair and can't

她是电台热线节目一位出色的女主持人,对工作有着很强的奉献精神。很多人给她打电话,而她帮助他们解决生活中各种各样的难题。一天晚上,一位身患重病的年轻人打电话给她,向她抱怨自己运气不好。他出事之前非常出色,但现在不幸坐在轮椅上,连最简单的生活问题都不能处理。他不再信任任何人,也不再信仰上帝。

单词卡

brilliant

出色的

hostess

女主人

call-in

电台热线节目

commitment

奉献

call up

打电话

solve

解决

- ① 故事短小精悍,趣味盎然。请你依据“阅读+理解+朗读+背诵”的步骤记忆重要单词短语。
- ② 附以中文译文,检验你对英文小故事的理解程度。
- ③ 提炼故事中出现的新词、生词,提供精准清晰的单词卡片,再次巩固你对单词的记忆。

PART 2 要点巧辨析

③ put off cancel

这两个词都有“放弃”的意思。

- put off 表示“推迟,延期”,指“暂时放弃”。(例:)
- cancel 表示“取消(计划、活动等)”,指“完全放弃”。(例:)

例: The football match had to be put off because of the rain.
因为下雨,足球比赛不得不延期。

例: I'll have to put off going till next month.
我得延到下个月才去。

例: She cancelled her trip to New York as she felt ill.
她感到不舒服,取消了纽约之行。

例: She cancelled her order for a new car. 她取消了新车订购单。

- ① 根据教学进度搜索任何可能出现的易混淆单词、短语、句型,帮你明辨是非。
- ② 逐条分离讲解,拨开层层疑惑。与例句一一对应,针对性强、方便实用。

PART 3

词汇无极限

②

operate

操作, 作业

- 形近词: operate (戏剧)
- 近义词: manipulate, work
- 相关词: operative (adj. 生效的)
operator (n. 操作员)
operation (n. 手术)

例: The youth learn to operate the machines quickly by the guide of their master workers.

在老师傅的指导下, 青年们很快学会了操作机器。

例: Our central work is to train workers to operate this kind of machines.

我们的主要工作就是培训工人们操作这种机器。

[重点短语]

operate on sb.

给某人动手术

① 形似、派生、近义、构词法等帮你认识左邻右舍, 强化记忆, 扩大词汇量。

② 精选专用例句, 丰富实用。

PART 4

单词对对碰

请将左右两栏的中英文对应起来, 在后面的圆圈里填上相对应的序号。

① adjustable	⑥ 飞碟
② battery	⑦ 电灯泡
③ slipper	⑧ 用米汤
④ electric	⑨ 电子的, 电的
⑤ crispy	⑩ 酱, 酒
⑥ sprinkle	⑪ 传说, 传奇故事
⑦ beverage	⑫ 保持, 剩余, 残余
⑧ legend	⑬ 幽默
⑨ remain	⑭ 芦荟

① 设计中英文双向检测形式, 及时、直接、有效地检验你对单词的记忆准确度。

② 清晰的设计形式, 一目了然。

PART 5

外教作业本

12 Could I _____ you to shut the window?

- A. sorry B. trouble C. order D. ask

13 What's _____ with your grandfather?

- A. the wrong B. matter C. trouble D. the trouble

② 读前, 如果你中了百万大奖, 你打算做什么?

Peter, what _____ you _____ if you _____ a million dollars in the _____

15 如果我是你, 我必将资金投入医疗研究。

If I _____ you, I'd _____ the lottery to _____

精编适量的选择题、翻译填空题进一步具体深入地测验你对单词词义的掌握程度和灵活运用水平。

PART 6

课外金点子

① men

men 是“男人”的意思, 前三个字母 men, 是“男人”的复数; 只一个字母 u, 汉语中读作“太”, 就是“没有”的意思, 所以 men 可以记成“男人”就没有了。

② lawn, lawn, lawn

这三个单词分别是“小草”、“草坪”、“打哈欠”的意思, 据说, 其实这三个词都是来自青草的, 而且是肥沃的草坪 lawn, 被悉心保护水时, 因为地上长小草 lawn 个字先跑到草坪 lawn 上, 打哈欠 yawn, 伸懒腰, 一副睡意正浓的样子, 大为惊讶, 下令士兵用武器镇压草坪, 所以今天, 草坪就长上地不到草坪就草了, 小草过问也不问草坪头。

从生活、文学、历史等各个角度挖掘单词、词组背后的故事、典故, 同时毫无保留地与你分享更多不同词汇记忆方法。

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UNIT 1

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PART 1 新词大串烧

The girl really **impressed** the **native speakers** when she **excitedly ended up** winning the **pronunciation drills** at the “English Challenge” games last **term**. She was **not at all frustrated** as the teachers would use **flashcards** with **specific memorized grammar phrases and sentences**! She was **quick** to speak her answers in a **skillful voice**, with perfect **pronunciation**. **Later on**, some students who were **taking notes**, asked her the **secret** of learning English so well. In a kind **slow tone**, she **made up** some examples of how she **memorized** words and **grammar more differently** than the students had done before. They **quickly** learned the **solution** — **don't be afraid to be laughed at** and use **spoken English** as often as **possible**. She told them that everyone **made mistakes** but the **secret** was to **enjoy doing** daily exercises in **grammar, pronunciation** and speaking.

上学期的“英语挑战”竞赛在这个女孩激动的心情中结束了，她在发音环节中获胜，这个女孩的确给那些以英语为母语的人们留下了深刻的印象。当老师用印有重点记忆的语法词组和句型的教学卡片考查她时，她也毫不畏惧！她很快就用纯熟的声音说出了答案，发音非常完美。接着，一些记着笔记的学生向她讨教学好英语的秘诀。她用和缓的语调，举例讲述了她怎样用一些与以前同学们不同的学习方法记忆单词和语法。他们很快知道了答案——不要怕被嘲笑，要尽可能多地练习口语。她告诉他们，每个人都会犯错误，但是秘诀就是去享受每天练习语法、发音和口语的乐趣。



单词卡

impress

使感动,给……印象

native

本族的,本土的

speaker

讲话者

excitedly

激动地,兴奋地

end up

结束,告终

pronunciation

发音,发音法

challenge

挑战

term

学期

not at all

根本不

frustrate

使失望,使沮丧

flashcard

抽认卡

specific

明确的

memorize

记忆,背诵

grammar

语法

sentence

句子

quick

快的,迅速的

skillful

有技巧的,熟练的

voice

噪音

later on

以后,随后

take notes

做笔记,做记录

secret

秘密

slow

缓慢的

make up

组成

differently

不同地,有差别地

quickly

迅速地

solution

解答,解决

be afraid to

害怕去做

laugh at

嘲笑

speak

讲话

English

英语

possible

可能的

make mistakes

犯错误

enjoy doing sth.

喜欢做某事



PART 2 要点巧 妙 妙

1

be afraid to do be afraid of doing be afraid so (not)

这三个短语都有“恐怕”“害怕”之意。

- **be afraid to** 后跟动词,表示害怕做某事。(例1▶ 例2▶)
- **be afraid of** 后跟名词、代词或动词的 ing 形式,表示“害怕某事、某人或某物”。(例3▶ 例4▶)
- **be afraid** 后可以跟句子。(例5▶ 例6▶)如果后跟 so,则表示基本同意对方的看法或做法;而跟否定副词 not,则表示否定对方的看法或做法。(例7▶ 例8▶)

例1▶ She **is afraid to** be here alone.

她不敢单独呆在这里。

例2▶ Shy people **are often afraid to** speak up.

腼腆的人常常不敢大声说话。

例3▶ I'm **afraid of** dogs.

我怕狗。

例4▶ I **was afraid of** hurting his feelings.

我害怕会伤害了他的感情。

例5▶ I'm **afraid** the dogs would bite someone.

我怕狗要咬人。

例6▶ I'm **afraid** it will rain tomorrow.

我担心明天会下雨。

例7▶ —Are we on time?

我们准时吗?

—I'm **afraid not**.

恐怕不准时。

例8▶ —Are we late? 我们迟到了吗?

—I'm **afraid so**. 恐怕迟到了。

2

turn off

shut down

close

这三个词都有“关”的意思。

- **turn off** 是指“关(水、电、气等)”。(例1~例2)
- **shut down** 则是“商场打烊”,“单位、工厂停工”的意思。(例3~例4)
- **close** 则和 shut 一样是“关门”,“关闭”的意思。(例5~例6)
- 与 **turn off** 相关的短语是 **turn on**, **turn up**, **turn down**; 而与 **shut down** 和 **close** 相对的则是 **open**。(例7~例8>例9>例10>例11)

例1> Please **turn off** the light before going to bed.

睡觉之前请关灯。

例2> Please remember to **turn off** the tap after you wash your hands.

洗手后请别忘了关水龙头。

例3> Jim hurried to the shop before it **shut down**.

吉姆在商场打烊之前匆匆赶到了。

例4> The factory had to **shut down** because of the money.

工厂因为资金被迫停工。

例5> **Close** the door when you leave.

请随手关门。

例6> **Close** your eyes! Don't look!

闭上眼,别看!

例7> **Turn on** the radio, I want to listen to the news.

打开收音机,我要听新闻。

例8> **Turn on** the light, it's dark.

天黑了,把灯打开。

例9> Please **turn up** the sound, I can't hear it.

请把声音开大点,我听不见。

例10> **Turn down** the TV, the baby is sleeping.

把电视开小点声,宝宝在睡觉。

例11> **Open** the window, it's too hot.

把窗户打开,太热了。

3

speak

talk

tell

say

这四个词都有“说”的意思。

- **speak** 说的多与语言相关, speak to 指“对某人讲话”。(speak-spoke-spoken) (例1▶ 例2▶)
- **talk** 强调与对方交流, talk with 指“与……交谈”, talk to 指“对……说”, talk about 表示“谈论……”。(例3▶ 例4▶)
- **tell** 后面常跟说话的内容或对象, 一般句型为 tell sb. sth. 或 tell sth. to sb. (tell-told-told)。 (例5▶ 例6▶)
- **say** 常与内容句隔开, 用 to 与谈话对象相连, 即 say to sb.。(say-said-said) (例7▶ 例8▶ 例9▶ 例10▶)

例1▶ Whom do you **speak** to?

你在和谁讲话呢?

例2▶ Can you **speak** English?

你会说英语吗?

例3▶ They are **talking** about Superstar.

他们在谈论《巨星》。

例4▶ They are walking and **talking** happily.

他们高兴地边走边谈。

例5▶ Isabel is **telling** an interesting story.

依莎贝尔在讲一个有趣的故事。

例6▶ Mother **told** me not to play computer games any longer.

妈妈告诉我别再打电脑游戏了。

例7▶ Tom's mother **says**, "It's good for your health."

汤姆妈妈说:“这对你的健康有好处。”

例8▶ It's **said** that the story happened long long ago.

据说这个故事发生在很久以前。

例9▶ But he **said** that it was true.

可是他说这是真的。

例10▶ He has to **say** goodbye in tears. 他不得不含泪告别。



4

later latter

这两个词都有“后来”的意思。

- **later** 是 late 的比较级,既可以做形容词,也可以做副词。(例1▶例2▶)
- **latter** 是形容词,有“后面的”、“后半的”的意思。(例3▶例4▶)

例1▶ The radio says it will be fine **later**.

收音机说稍后天气会转晴。

例2▶ Jim came **later** than Li Lei.

吉姆比李雷来得晚。

例3▶ Of cows and pigs, the **latter** are more popular.

奶牛和猪相比,后者更受欢迎。

例4▶ The **latter** film is more interesting.

后一部电影更有趣。

5

**Why don't you...
Why not...**

**What about...
How about...**

**what do you think of...
Shall we...**

都是表示建议的句型。

- **Why don't you...**与 **Why not...**一样,后面都跟动词原形,表示“怎么不……”“为什么不……”,语气较强。(例1▶例2▶)
- **What about...**与 **How about...**多为询问对方对这一事或物的建议或意见,与 **What do you think of...**和 **Shall we...**的用法一样。(例3▶例4▶例5▶)
- 只有 **Let's...**是陈述句,无须与对方再讨论。(例6▶例7▶)

例1▶ **Why don't you** go to Beijing by plane?

你为什么不坐飞机去北京?

例2▶ **Why not** go hiking in the mountains?

为什么不到山里去远足呢?

例3▶ **What does Caroline think of** a train to Shanghai?

卡洛琳对坐火车去上海有什么看法?

例4> **How about** this colorful handbag?

这个彩色的手袋怎么样?

例5> **Shall we** do our homework first?

我们先做作业如何?

例6> **Let's** play basketball.

让我们去打篮球吧。

例7> **Let's** go and have a look at the picture.

让我们去看看这幅画。

【注意】

What about..., How about...和 What do you think of...后面如果接动词,则须用-ing形式,而 why 和 let 开头的句子,后面的动词是原形。

【比较】

What about going fishing in the lake?

=**How about** going fishing in the lake?

=**What do you think of** fishing in the lake?

到湖边去钓鱼怎么样?



PART 3 词汇无 初 作

1

expert

n. 专家, 高手

■ 形似词: **expect** (预料, 预期)

■ 派生词: **expertise** (n. 专业知识, 专业技能)

■ 近义词: **specialist**

例1> He is an **expert** in the radio.

他是无线电方面的专家。

例2> The beautiful young woman is **expert** at teaching small children.

那位年轻漂亮的女士擅长教育幼儿。

【重点短语】

be expert at / in
某方面的专家