

精讲精练

上海版《牛津英语》9A

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Chapter 1



一、章节知识精讲

(一) 词汇

1. common (*adj.*) usual 普遍的, 常见的

Its opposite is "rare".

e. g. Yellow cars are quite common in Beijing.

在北京黄色的汽车相当普遍。

2. depend (*v.*) to rely on receiving necessary (financial) support from (与 on 连用) 在经济上依靠……支持

e. g. He totally depends on his parents.

他完全靠父母生活。

3. diagram (*n.*) a plan or picture drawn to explain an idea, or to show how something works 示意图; 图解

e. g. This book has diagrams showing the parts of a car engine.

这本书上有说明汽车发动机部件的示意图。

4. disk (*n.*) (电脑的) 磁盘

e. g. Where is my disk?

我的磁盘在哪儿呢?

5. electronics (*n.*) the study of making machinery, such as radios, televisions and computers... 电子学

e. g. China is developing its electronics industry very rapidly.

中国正在飞速发展本国电子工业。

6. essential (*adj.*) very important and necessary 绝对必要的

e. g. It is essential that you arrive on time.

你必须准时到达。

注: Its adverb is "essentially". It means "basically". 基本地

e. g. She is an essentially selfish person.

她基本上是个自私的人。

7. judge (*n.*) a person who can decide questions of law in a court 法官, 审判员

e. g. The judge decided to send the man to prison for 2 years.

法官判那人入狱两年。

8. keyboard (*n.*) the key in a computer, typewriter etc. arranged along or on a flat board 键盘

e. g. A computer keyboard looks like that of a typewriter.

计算机的键盘很像打字机的键盘。

9. knowledge (*n.*) (没有复数形式): understanding or meaning that you have in your mind 知识; 学问





e. g. He had a vast amount of knowledge about boats.

他对船舶有极为广博的知识。

10. raise (v.) to state(a question, objection etc. which one wished to have discussed)
提出(问题、异议等希望加以讨论)

e. g. Has anyone in the audience any points they would like to raise?

听众中有谁想提什么问题吗?

11. rarely (adv.) not often; seldom 难得; 很少(在句中表示否定)

e. g. They can calculate very fast and rarely give wrong answers.

他们能计算得很快并很少有错误。

12. thus (adv.) referring to something mentioned immediately before or after 如此, 这样, 或那样

e. g. They bought a big flat, thus letting their children have their own rooms.

他们买了一套大公寓, 这样让他们的孩子们都有自己的房间。

13. contact (n.) a person with influence, knowledge etc. which might be useful 熟人, 有影响的熟人

e. g. I visited several good contacts during my stay in London.

我在伦敦期间看望了几位熟人。

14. account (n.) a record of money received and spent(通常用复数)收支账目, 账单

e. g. You must keep your accounts in order.

你必须把账目弄得井井有条。

15. enterprise (n.) something that is attempted or undertaken (esp. if it requires boldness or courage) (尤其指需要胆魄或勇气的)企业、公司等

e. g. He succeeds in running his own enterprise.

他成功地管理着自己的企业。

16. filter (n.) strainer or other device through which liquid, gas, smoke etc. can pass, but not solid material 过滤器

e. g. A filter is used to make sure that the oil is clean and does not contain any dirt.

过滤器用于确保油质清纯而不含任何尘质。

17. pretend (v.) to try to make it appear that something is true 假装

e. g. He pretended that he had a headache.

他假装自己头疼。

18. supply (v.) to give or provide 供应, 供给, 提供

e. g. Who is supplying the rebels with guns?

谁在为叛乱分子提供枪支?

(二)语言点

1. at present = for the time being 目前, 暂时, 眼下

e. g. He is on holiday at present.

他现在正在度假。

You can live with us for the time being.

你可以暂时和我们住在一起。



2. floppy disk : a piece of plastic that you can put into a computer and on which information can be stored 软磁盘

e. g. Take out the floppy disk before you shut off your computer.

在你关闭电脑前把软盘取出来。

3. be unaware of ; be not aware of or do not know about 未注意到
be aware of 注意到

e. g. I was unaware of your presence.

我不知道你在场。

4. common knowledge: something known by everyone 众所周知的事情

e. g. It's common knowledge that English is widely used in the world.

众所周知,英语在世界上广泛使用。

5. be better than... at (doing)sth. 比……更擅长于(做)某事

e. g. Alice may be better than Mike, Tom and John at teaching English at school.

艾丽斯可能比马克、汤姆和约翰更擅长于在学校教英语。

6. raise /rise/ lift/ pick up

e. g. Price have been raised up.

价格被提高了。(强调人为的因素)

This box is too heavy for me to lift.

这个箱子太重,我提不动。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

太阳由东方升起,在西方落下。

I saw her pick up her handkerchief from the ground.

我看见她从地上拾起了她的手帕。

辨析:这几个词都有“由低处向高处举起或升起”的意思。lift 作及物动词,常指借助体力把某物(尤其指重物)从平面向上举起。raise 是及物动词,表示使人或物升到较高的位置。raise 和 lift 有时可以互换,这里 lift 比 raise 更口语化,强调物体的笨重和费力。lift 通常用于指“使具体的某物上升”,侧重指从低处到高处。而 raise 既可用于具体事物,也可用于抽象事物,且有 raise 的句中主语发出的动作是要作用于其他事物的。rise 是不及物动词,用于人时意为“站起来”,用于物时有自身移动到较高位置的意味。pick up 意为“捡起,拾起”小而轻的物体,表示这一行为不用花大力气。

raise 和 rise 作名词意思是“加薪”时,raise 为美语,rise 为英语。

习惯用语:raise one's hand 举手

raise one's voice 提高声音

raise prices 涨价

a pay raise 薪水的增高

raise a weight 举重

raise a family 养家,抚养子女

raise a question 提出问题

raise money 募捐

7. listen to sb. speaking 听某人演说

e. g. You can use your computer to read about a famous person in history, and even listen to him speaking.

你可以用你的电脑来阅读历史名人的相关内容,甚至可以听他演说。





(三)语法

1. 并列复合句

常用的并列连词有 and, but, or, so 等。如:

(1) and 连接两个并列成分,可以是句子。and 也常位于句首,使上下文联系更紧密。

e. g. The waiter spoke English slowly and clearly.

服务员说英语又慢又清楚。

The camera takes good pictures, and the price is reasonable.

照相机能拍摄很好的照片,价格也合理。

(2) but 可以连接两项并列成分,可以是句子,也可以开始一个句子,表意思上的转折。

e. g. He doesn't earn much, but he spends money freely.

他赚钱不多,但花钱却很随便。

Excuse me, but can you tell me the way to the nearest bus stop?

对不起,请问到最近的汽车站怎么走?

(3) or 表示选择或大约,不确定意义。

e. g. Are you leaving now or after lunch?

你是现在走还是吃完午饭走?

Hurry up, or you'll be late.

赶快,否则你会迟到的。

(4) so 表示因果关系“因此,所以”,注意 so 不能与 because 同时出现在一个句中。

e. g. I didn't wear glasses, so I couldn't see well.

我没有戴眼镜,所以我看不清。

Nobody answered the door, so I left.

没人应门,所以我离开了。

2. 形容词的比较级与最高级

(1) 形容词的比较级与最高级的构成:

单音节形容词和少数双音节形容词的词尾加 er 构成比较级,加 est 构成最高级。大多数的双音节形容词和多音节形容词前加 more 和 most 构成比较级和最高级。形容词的最高级前要加 the。

如:soft	softer	softest
large	larger	largest
thin	thinner	thinnest
healthy	healthier	healthiest
helpful	more helpful	most helpful
essential	more essential	most essential

注意:有些形容词的比较级和最高级为不规则变化。

如:good	better	best
ill/bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
old	elder	eldest(只有在关系辈分上可以使用)
many/much	more	most



far	farther	farthest(指距离远)
	further	furthest(除距离外还指程度深)

(2) 形容词比较级和最高级的用法

① 两者比较要用比较级, 如:

I'm two years older than you. / Who is thinner, Ben or Kitty?

② 三者或三者以上比较要使用最高级, 如:

The Yangtze River is the longest river in China.

Which is the biggest, the sun, the earth or the moon?

warmer and warmer 越来越暖和

(比较级 + and + 比较级, 表面: “越来越……”)

the sooner the better 越快越好

(the + 比较级, the + 比较级, 表示“越……, 越……”)

(4) 有些副词修饰比较级表示程度的差异, 如 far, a bit, even 和 still 等。如:

The underground is much quicker than the train on the ground. (表示“快得多”)

(四) 注释

1. We give a computer instructions by putting a program into it.

我们通过把程序安装进电脑里来给电脑指令。

2. 你知道 WWW(或 W3)是什么意思吗? 它是 World Wide Web 的简称, 即全球宽域网。它为你提供了一个可以轻松驾驭的图形化用户界面, 以查阅 Internet 上的文档, 一旦与 web 连接, 您就可以访问全球任何地方的信息, 而不用支付“长距离”连接费用。Do you want to enjoy surfing the Internet? 你想享受上网冲浪的乐趣吗? 快去试试吧。

二、章节知识精练



第一卷 词汇和语法

I. 选择填空

() 1. Kevin wanted to write an article on the great changes in Shanghai _____ “China Daily”.

- A. on B. in C. for D. at

() 2. Haven't you _____ that letter yet?

- A. deal with B. dealt with
C. dealing with D. dealed with

() 3. Kathy said someone had stolen her diamond ring from her bedroom a month _____.

- A. before B. ago C. later D. after

() 4. Yesterday evening, three thieves _____ the teachers' office and _____ a lot of things.

- A. broke into, steal B. break into, stole
C. break out, steal D. broke into, stole

() 5. Eddie tried many different jobs. _____ he became a milkman.



- A. At the end B. In the end C. By the end D. On the end
- () 6. The suspect refused _____ the detective's questions this morning.
A. answering B. answer
C. to answer D. to answering
- () 7. We can't put off _____ Aunt Aggie any longer.
A. visit B. to visit C. visited D. visiting
- () 8. What a boring programme! I thought it was going to be _____.
A. most interesting B. most interested
C. more interesting D. more interested
- () 9. Land in Lujiazui is _____.
A. more valuable than Xujiahui
B. more valuable than those in Xujiahui
C. more valuable than that in Xujiahui
D. valuably than that in Xujiahui
- () 10. During June, the weather usually becomes _____ in Shanghai.
A. hot and hot B. hotter and hotter
C. hotter and hotter D. hotter and hotter
- () 11. Steam is seen _____ from the wet clothes when they are hung near a fire.
A. rises B. rising C. raise D. raising
- () 12. The SPC wants to raise _____ money to look after the animals.
A. a lot B. a great many
C. a large amount of D. a great number of
- () 13. We totally depend _____ our parents.
A. with B. of C. on D. about
- () 14. There are only _____ days before the Mid-term examination.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- () 15. Paul has _____ marks than Belinda.
A. badly B. bader C. worse D. the worst

II. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子

1. We often call computers _____ (electric) brains.
2. Sherlock Holmes decided to do _____ (far) investigation on this case.
3. A CD-ROM can _____ (contain) pictures and sounds.
4. Can you tell the _____ (different) between these two words?
5. He was _____ (aware) of that I was present.
6. Many _____ (medicine) workers have been sent to Thailand.
7. Show me your _____ (prove) before you jump to the conclusion that I'm wrong.
8. When I heard the news, I jumped _____ (excited).
9. He may be a _____ (crime) offender.
10. They had a vast amount of _____ (know) about it.



11. The young man was very poor. He couldn't offer the _____ (expensive) in the university.
12. My _____ (calculate) is so small that it can be fit into my pocket.
13. More _____ (important), computers can operate railways.
14. There are five _____ (miss) pieces of jewellery which belong to Mr. White.
15. On his way home, one _____ (hide) robber robbed my father of his wallet and watch.

III. 用括号中所给动词的适当形式完成下列句子

1. Louis must be one of the witnesses. But she _____ (already deny) seeing a strange-looking man in the lift just before the robbery.
2. Doris is in hospital at present. The police _____ (question) her closely about her friendship with the dead man if she _____ (wake up) tomorrow morning.
3. The wounded suspect woke up and _____ (ask) the detective who was the murderer.
4. Don't make so much noise! The Clarks _____ (listen to) the light music in the next room.
5. — Where is Li Ping?
— He _____ (go) to the teachers' office. He _____ (come) back in a moment.

6. John, please remember _____ (close) the door before you leave.
7. What _____ (happen) to us if there _____ (be) no computers in our life?
8. It took me only a few minutes _____ (work) out the maths problem.

IV. 选择正确的词语代替句子中划线部分

A. rely on	B. realize	C. necessary
D. excellent	E. almost never	F. were unaware of
G. behind bars	H. set out	I. is located
J. failed to	K. are out of	L. at the moment

- () 1. Norman used to depend on his parents a lot. But now he becomes independent.
- () 2. Mr. Smith has been praised by the boss that he hardly ever goes to work late.
- () 3. The two girls didn't notice the bus was coming.
- () 4. My mother is a super cook.
- () 5. He asked when they would start for Iraq.
- () 6. Mr. Brown couldn't answer your question.
- () 7. Alice didn't come to school this morning, and we didn't know the reason.
- () 8. We have no bread, and I must go and get some.
- () 9. The thief was caught last year, and now he is still in jail.
- () 10. The People's Square lies in the centre of Shanghai.



V. 句型转换

1. His father read the newspaper yesterday morning. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ his father _____ the newspaper yesterday morning?
2. I won't play games with my computer. I will watch TV. (两句合并成一句)
I'll watch TV _____ playing games with my computer.
3. Fantasia Fang studies harder than any other student in her class. (同义句)
Fantasia Fang studies harder than _____ in her class.
4. Tom rarely goes to bed at midnight. (改反意疑问句)
Tom rarely goes to bed at midnight, _____?
5. John and Tim will return from Iraq in three days. (就划线部分提问)
_____ will John and Tim return from Iraq?
6. Ben is as old as Tom. (同义句)
Ben and Tom are the _____.
7. Relaxing from time to time is important to us. (同义句)
It's important _____ us to relax _____.
8. They can't finish the work in such a short time. (同义句)
It is _____ them to finish the work in such a short time.
9. Not so many years ago, you hardly ever saw computers. (改为反意疑问句)
Not so many years ago, you hardly ever saw computers, _____?
10. We give a computer instruction by putting a program into it. (就划线部分提问)
_____ we give a computer instruction?
11. Tom ran more quickly than I. (用 not as...as 转换, 句子原意不变)
I _____ as _____ as Tom.
12. Although it was late at night, Mr. Wu still went on working. (同义句)
It was late at night, _____ Mr. Wu still went on working.

第二卷 阅读和写话

I. 补全对话: 选择方框内恰当的句子完成对话

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| A. Can I sit on the grass, Mum? |
| B. Be careful... |
| C. What does the notice say? |
| D. Don't play by the lake. |
| E. "Wet Paint." |
| F. There is a bench under that tree. |
| G. Thank you for your advice. |

Mother: Take care! Tommy! _____ 1 _____

Tommy: All right. _____ 2 _____

Mother: No, you can't. There is a notice near the grass, isn't there?

Tommy: Yes, there is.

Mother: _____ 3 _____



Tommy: It says "Keep off the Grass."

Mother: That's right.

Tommy: Oh, Mum. 4 We can sit there.

Mother: 5

Tommy: Oh, my god! The bench is wet!

Mother: Can't you see the notice here? It says, 6

II. 完形填空

We live in the "computer age(时代)". People like scientists, teachers, writers and even students use computers to do 1 work. But more than 30 years ago, computers couldn't do much. They were very big and expensive. Very 2 people were interested in them and knew how to use them. Today computers are smaller and 3. Since they are useful, many people like to use them, even at home.

Computers become very important because they can work faster than men and make fewer mistakes. Computers can 4 people do a lot of work. Writers use computers to write. Teachers use them to help teaching and students use them to study. Computers can also remember what you put 5 them. Computers are very helpful. They are our good friends. Do you want to 6 a computer?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. all kinds of | B. many | C. very much | D. a lot |
| () 2. A. a few | B. few | C. little | D. a little |
| () 3. A. more expensive | B. cheap | C. expensive | D. cheaper |
| () 4. A. help | B. tell | C. ask | D. stop |
| () 5. A. on | B. into | C. up | D. to |
| () 6. A. lend | B. pay | C. own | D. sell |

III. 阅读理解

A. 阅读下面短文,然后根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

(A)

When Kyle walked into Ernie's Pet World, he looked very anxious. The shop owner, Ernie, jumped out of his seat to greet Kyle. He was the shop's first customer of the day.

"Good morning, sir!" Ernie said, "What can I help you with?"

"Well, I..." Kyle started to say.

"Wait, don't tell me," Ernie stopped him. "You're looking for a... a little dog... for your daughter's birthday, Right?"

"Not really, I just..."

Ernie didn't let him finish. "Ah, I've got it. You just moved to a new office, and you want some fish for it, I have some very nice fish bowls over here."

"In fact, I..." Kyle was starting to look very nervous and strange.

"No fish? Ah, a cat! You look like a cat person. At Ernie's Pet World, we have the best cats. Take a look at this lovely one with long, white hair. She's looking at you. She's thinking, 'Take me home. Take me home.' Would you like some cat food and toys, too?"





"No, thank you," Kyle said. By this time, he was walking up and down. He had a terrible look on his face. "Really, I'm not interested in cats or fish or little dogs."

"What do you want, then?" Ernie asked.

Kyle looked like he was going to cry. "I just want to know if I can use your toilet!" he said at last.

- () 1. Which is TRUE about Ernie's Pet World?
- A. It has many workers. B. Kyle goes there often.
C. It sells school things. D. Ernie is the owner of the shop.
- () 2. What kind of person is Ernie?
- A. Very lazy. B. Rather shy.
C. Over warm-hearted. D. Not friendly.
- () 3. Kyle went into the Ernie's Pet World to _____.
A. buy a little dog B. take fish home
C. meet the shop owner D. look for a washroom
- () 4. What does the underlined word "anxious" mean in Chinese?
A. 焦急的 B. 兴奋的 C. 生气的 D. 失望的
- () 5. What is the best title of the story?
A. Kyle and Ernie B. Pet or Toilet
C. A Pet Lover D. A Busy Pet Shop

(B)

It was just three degrees above zero. "That's cool," thought Jane as she got ready to deliver (送) her morning papers. Jane had 50 customers, and on cold morning when she couldn't ride her bicycle, it took her more than an hour to make her rounds.

As she collected her papers and put them into a big canvas bag, Jane regretted that she hadn't finished her math homework the night before. There was still time. She'd hurry with the papers and finish the math before breakfast.

Less than an hour later Jane was nearly finished. She had only five customers to go. She could then head for home to complete her math while her mom fixed breakfast. As she rounded the corner, she saw a car in the middle of the street. It was Mr. Zimmerman, the elderly man who walked with a walking stick. His car was out of gas.

"I'd like to help Mr. Zimmerman," thought Jane, "but if I do, I won't have time to do my homework." She hated to think what Mr. Roberts would say if she hadn't complete her papers.

"It's his own fault for running out of gas," Jane talked to herself. "The station is only a half mile down the street. Surely Mr. Zimmerman can walk that far, even on a cold morning like this ... can't he?" As she walked down the street, Jane wondered what to do.

- () 6. Jane delivers her papers _____.
A. before she goes to school
B. on cold morning



- C. with the help of Mr. Zimmerman's car
D. on the way to school
- () 7. Mr. Zimmerman was old and _____.
A. couldn't drive well
B. would have nobody to help him
C. was not rich enough to buy gas
D. was not able to walk a long way
- () 8. The best title for this reading should be _____.
A. Fifty Customers B. There's No Easy Answer
C. No Time to Finish Homework D. A Cold Morning for Jane
- () 9. We know from the reading that _____.
A. Jane couldn't find any time to finish her homework
B. it took about an hour for Jane to send the papers
C. Jane would have her breakfast in the school
D. Jane likes to deliver papers on cold morning
- () 10. The reading doesn't say but we can infer that _____.
A. Jane bought the gas for Mr. Zimmerman
B. usually Jane delivers papers by bike
C. Mr. Roberts doesn't like Jane at school
D. Mr. Zimmerman had to leave the car for Jane

B. 阅读下面的短文,为文中空白处选择恰当的句子。

The 1990s saw great changes in the way people communicate. People could send mail without going to the post office, and go shopping without leaving home. 11 The cause of this great change was the Internet.



The idea for the Internet began in the early 1960s in the United States. The Department of Defense wanted to connect their computers together in order to share private information. In 1969, the ARPA net (an early form of the Internet) first connected computers at four American universities. 12 In 1972, scientists shared ARPA net with the world. They created a way to send person-to-person messages using ARPA net. This was the beginning of e-mail.

13 However, most people were not using the Internet. Then, in the 1980s, personal computers became more common. In the early 1990s, two important things happened: the birth of the World Wide Web in 1991, and the creation of the first Web browser (浏览器) in 1993. The Web made it easier to find information on the Internet, and to move from place to place using links. The Web and browser made it possible to see information at a website with pictures, sound, and words.

Today, millions of people connect to the Internet to send e-mails, visit website, or store information on servers. 14 And computers are changing how we learn, work, shop, and communicate.

A. Computers are now an important part of our lives.



B. One computer successfully sent information to another.

C. Words like e-mail and download became part of people's vocabulary.

D. Over the next few years, there was a lot of progress made in the world of computing.

IV. 书面表达

你是一名中学生,你家隔壁住着一位老人,你打算为他做一些力所能及的事情。请就此写一篇短文。

要求:1. 语句通顺。

2. 可用提示词语,也可适当发挥。

3. 词数:60—80

(提示词语: wash clothes, clean the window, sweep the floor, read newspapers, play chess, write letters, go shopping)





Chapter 2



一、章节知识精讲

(一) 词汇

1. army (*n.*) a large group of soldiers 军队
e. g. I joined the army in 1988.
我于 1988 年参军。
2. beat (*v.*) defeat 打败
e. g. Our team was beaten.
我们的球队被打败了。
3. beyond (*prep.*) on the far side of 在……远处
e. g. The new housing estate stretches beyond the playing-field.
新的住宅区一直延伸到游乐场的那一边。
4. captain (*n.*) leader or chief commander 队长, 船长, 机长
e. g. The captain showed us around the ship.
船长带领我们参观了船。
5. capture (*v.*) take control by force 俘虏, 捕获
e. g. The police failed to capture the robbers.
警方没能抓获那些抢劫犯。
6. celebrate (*v.*) hold festivities, express happiness about sth. 庆祝
e. g. I celebrated my birthday with a big party.
我开了个派对来庆祝我的生日。
7. citizen (*n.*) person who lives in a town, not in the country 市民
e. g. We should try our best to be a lovely citizen of Shanyang.
我们应尽力作一个可爱的沈阳市民。
8. darkness (*n.*) the state of being dark 黑暗
e. g. I drove my car slowly in the darkness.
我在黑暗中缓慢地开车。
9. disappear (*v.*) vanish 消失
e. g. I put my wallet on the table but it has disappeared.
我把钱包放在了桌上, 但它不见了。
10. drag (*v.*) pull sth. heavy along roughly 拖, 拉
e. g. The soldier dragged a dry trunk into the woods.
战士把枯树干拖进了丛林。
11. frightened (*adj.*) afraid 害怕的, 受惊吓的
e. g. Tom was so frightened that he closed his eyes at once.
汤姆害怕得立刻闭上了眼睛。
12. gate (*n.*) entrance in a wall or fence 大门





e. g. Can you open the gate for me?

你能帮我开下门吗?

13. Greek (*adj.*) of Greece 希腊的, 希腊人的

e. g. The Greeks successfully held the 2004 Olympic Games.

希腊人成功地举办了 2004 年奥运会。

14. include (*v.*) count as one of a group 包括

e. g. The band played many songs, including some of my favorites.

那个乐队演奏了很多曲目, 包括几首我最喜欢的歌。

15. main (*adj.*) principal, most important 主要的

e. g. My main problem is not having any money.

我的主要问题是没钱。

16. plain (*n.*) a wide, level area of land 平原

e. g. Have you ever seen the great plains of the American Midwest?

你见过美国中西部的大平原吗?

17. run (*v.*) organize, manage 组织, 举办

e. g. The college runs summer courses for foreign learners of English.

这所学院为学习英语的外国人开设了暑期班。

18. secret (*adj.*) kept from the knowledge or view of others 秘密的

e. g. She escaped through a secret door.

她通过一扇秘密的门逃走了。

19. securely (*adv.*) safely 安全地

e. g. The safe should be securely locked before you leave.

你在离开前应确保保险箱安全锁好。

20. seize (*v.*) take hold of roughly 抓住

e. g. The policeman seized the thief by the arm.

警察抓住了小偷的胳膊。

21. square (*n.*) an open, four-sided area in a city 广场

e. g. Many people gathered in People's Square on Sunday.

很多人在周日聚集在人民广场。

22. stair (*n.*) series of steps leading from one floor to another 楼梯

e. g. She always runs up the stairs.

她总是跑着上楼。

23. stupid (*adj.*) slow-thinking, foolish 愚蠢的

e. g. What a stupid thing you have done!

你做了件多么愚蠢的事!

24. tale (*n.*) story 故事

e. g. I enjoy reading fairy tales.

我喜欢读神话故事。

25. Troy (*n.*) 特洛伊

e. g. The story happened in Troy.





故事发生在特洛伊。

Trojan (n.) 特洛伊人

e. g. All the Trojans were celebrating in the square.

所有的特洛伊人都在广场庆祝。

26. wooden (adj.) made of wood 木制的

e. g. The wooden house burned quickly.

这个木屋飞快地燃烧了起来。

27. enter = go/come into 进入

e. g. Now the army entered the city.

现在,军队进了城。(enter 为及物动词)

(二)语言点

1. except for——not including 除了(整体中的某一点),用于说明除外者异于包括在内者。

e. g. The composition is very good except for some spelling mistakes.

这篇作文除了有几个拼写错误外整体来说是篇好文章。

I can answer all the questions except for the last one.

除了最后一题外,我能回答所有的问题。

except 除了(排除)

e. g. All the students went there except Betty.

除贝蒂外其他学生都去了那儿。

besides 除了(包括)

e. g. Many students work out the maths problem besides Betty.

除贝蒂外还有许多学生作出了这道数学题。

2. have to——must (expressing obligation or necessity) 不得不(客观原因造成的),而 must 是必须的意思(主观认为)。

e. g. We must learn English well.

It is late. I have to go home now.

I have to stay at home because of the heavy rain.

因为下雨我不得不呆在家里。

have to 的否定是 not have to, 不必, 相当于 not need to 或 needn't 的意思。

e. g. You don't have to worry. = You don't need to worry. = You needn't worry.

3. make jokes about—speak lightly or amusingly about 拿某人开玩笑

e. g. Mary is the fattest student in our class so we always make jokes about her.

玛丽是班里最胖的学生,我们总是拿她开玩笑。

4. send sth. in 登记或提出(以参加比赛或展览)

e. g. I have sent in two oil paintings for the exhibition.

我送了两幅油画参加展览。

5. a short story competition on famous tales

这里的 on 不是“在……上”的意思。而解释为“关于”,相当于 about。

e. g. a lecture on English learning 一个关于英语学习的讲座

