



荣德基 总主编

特高级教师

点拔®

新课标

九年级英语

下

配冀教版



不要看着远方就忽略了脚下的路 再猛烈的冲刺你也要踏好最后一步

内蒙古少年儿童出版社

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思想品德 九年级上册》
教育部审定 人民教育出版社

与 你 共 同 的 家 园

附 录 表

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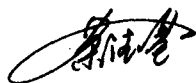
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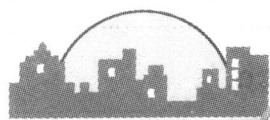
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目 录

CONTENTS



Unit 1 You Can Write Poetry

I. 课文讲解	1
II. 单元语法讲解	24
III. 单元课标要求	28
IV. 综合讲解	28
V. 最新 2 年新课标中考名题诠释	31
VI. 海外风情	31
第一单元达标测验题	32

Unit 2 DNA

I. 课文讲解	40
II. 单元语法讲解	60
III. 单元课标要求	62
IV. 综合讲解	63
V. 最新 2 年新课标中考名题诠释	65
VI. 海外风情	66
第二单元达标测验题	66

Unit 3 Pardon Me!

I. 课文讲解	74
II. 单元语法讲解	90
III. 单元课标要求	92
IV. 综合讲解	92
V. 最新 2 年新课标中考名题诠释	95
VI. 海外风情	95
第三单元达标测验题	96

第二学期期中测试题	105
-----------------	-----

Unit 4 Work for Peace

I. 课文讲解	113
II. 单元语法讲解	131
III. 单元课标要求	133
IV. 综合讲解	133
V. 最新 2 年新课标中考名题诠释	135
VI. 海外风情	136
第四单元达标测验题	137

Unit 5 Culture Shapes Us

I. 课文讲解	144
II. 单元语法讲解	165
III. 单元课标要求	167
IV. 综合讲解	168
V. 最新 2 年新课标中考名题诠释	171
VI. 海外风情	171
第五单元达标测验题	173

Unit 6 Get Ready for Jobs

I. 课文讲解	181
II. 单元语法讲解	202
III. 单元课标要求	206
IV. 综合讲解	206
V. 最新 2 年新课标中考名题诠释	209
VI. 海外风情	210
第六单元达标测验题	210

第二学期期末测试题	219
-----------------	-----

参考答案及点拨	227
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Unit 1 You Can Write Poetry



课文讲解



Lesson 1 Poetry, Please

一、课文详解

(一) 生词

1. **poetry** /'pəʊtri/ *n.* [U] poems in general as a form of literature (集合名词) 诗歌 **eg:**
She started writing poetry at a young age. 她很小时候就开始写诗。
2. **poem** /'pəʊɪm/ *n.* [C] (复数形式 poems) a piece of writing, arranged in patterns of lines and of sounds, expressing some thought, feelings, or human experience in an imaginative language 诗; 诗篇 **eg:** The poet recited some of her recent poems. 这位诗人背诵了她最近写的一些诗。
Their lives are a poem. 他们的生活就是一首诗。
3. **just** /dʒʌst/ *adv.*
(1) very recently 刚才; 方才 **eg:** The children arrived at school just as the bell was ringing. 铃刚响, 孩子们就到校了。
(2) exactly or equally 正好; 恰好 **eg:** That is just what I think. 那正是我所想的。
It's just three o'clock. 正好是三点钟。
(3) only; simply 仅仅; 只 **eg:** I rang up just to say hello. 我打电话只是问候一下。
(4) almost not or almost 几乎不; 几乎 **eg:**
You have just missed the bus. 你刚好错过公共汽车。
We arrived at the airport just in time to catch the plane. 我们到达机场刚好赶上飞机。
(5) very; completely 十分; 非常; 简直 **eg:** That's just beautiful! 真是太美了!
4. **decide** /dɪ'saɪd/ *v.* to choose something, especially after thinking carefully about several possibilities 决心; 决定 **eg:**
They have to decide by next Friday. 他们得在下周五之前决定。
(1) decide to do sth. **eg:** In the end, we decided to go to the theatre. 最后, 我们决定去剧场看戏。
(2) decide (that) ... **eg:** She decided (that) she would move to the country. 她决定搬到乡下去。
(3) decide + whether/ 疑问词 + to do sth. **eg:** He can't decide whether to buy it. 他不能决定买还是不买。
5. **description** /dɪ'skrɪpʃən/ *n.* something that tells you what something or someone is like; (the act of giving) a statement or account that describes 描述; 描写 **eg:** She has given the police a very full description of the robber. 她向警察详细描述了抢劫犯。
6. **express** /ɪk'spres/ *vt.* to show or make known a feeling, an opinion, etc. by words, looks or actions 表示; 表达; 表露

eg: What do you want to express? 你要表示什么意思?

7. **happiness** /'hæpɪnis/n. [U] the feeling of being happy 幸福; 快乐 eg: She found happiness and peace of mind later in life. 在以后的生活中, 她找到了幸福和内心的宁静。

(二) 短语

1. **like...best** 是动词短语, 作“最喜欢……”解。 eg: Choose which you like best. 选你最喜欢的吧。

What sport do you like best? 你最喜欢什么运动?

2. **know... by heart** 是动词短语, 意思是“记住……”。 eg: You should learn these words by heart. 你应该把这些词背熟。

We must know the text by heart. 我们必须把课文背熟。

The children all have to know the poem by heart. 孩子们都得把这首诗背出来。

3. **look like...** 是动词短语, 意思是“看起来像……”, 后面多接名词或代词。 eg:

What does she look like? 她长得什么样?

You don't look like your father. 你看起来不像你爸爸。

4. **smell like...** 是动词短语, 作“闻起来像……”解, 后面多接名词或代词。 eg:

What does the perfume smell like? 这种香水闻起来怎样?

5. **wake (...) up** 是动词短语, 其中 wake 可用作及物动词, 这时作“把……叫醒/吵醒”解; wake 也可用作不及物动词, 作“醒来”解。 eg: Try not to wake the baby. 尽量不要把孩子吵醒。

What time do you wake up? 你几点醒?

James usually wakes up very early. 詹姆斯通常醒得很早。

注意: wake 用作及物动词时, wake...up 属于“动副”型的动词短语。当宾语是名词时, 可置于 wake 和 up 之间, 也可置于 up 之后; 当宾语是代词时, 只能置于 wake 和 up 之间。 eg: Take care not to wake up the baby. / Take care not to wake the baby up. 当心别把孩子吵醒了。

I'll wake you up when it's time to leave. 该走的时候, 我会把你叫醒。

6. **sound like...** 是动词短语, 意思是“听起来好像”, 后面接名词或代词。 eg: It sounds like a nice room. Can we take a look at it? 听起来是个不错的房间, 我们能不能看一看?

7. **feel like...** 是动词短语, 作“摸上去如同……”解, 后接名词或代词。 eg: It feels like cotton. 这东西摸起来像棉花。

8. **begin (...) with...** 是动词短语, 其中 begin 可用作及物动词, 意思是“从……开始……”; begin 用作不及物动词, 意思是“从……开始”。 eg: He always began his classes with a prayer. 他的课总是以祈祷开始。

Shall we begin with a prayer? 我们从祈祷开始好吗?

(三) 同义词辨析

already, yet, just, ever 与 before

这几个副词都可以用在现在完成时的句子中, 但意思和用法不同, 其区别见下表:

	意思	表达的意义	适用的句子	在句中的位置
already	已经	表示某事早先已经发生,或比应该发生的时间要早些	疑问句、肯定的陈述句	一般放在句中,也可以放在句末表示强调
yet	还,尚,仍	在疑问句中用来询问期待的事情是否还未发生;在否定句中表示预计要发生的事情还未发生。	疑问句和否定句	句末
just	刚才,方才		肯定的陈述句	句中
ever	曾经		疑问句	句中
before	以前		疑问句、肯定的陈述句、否定句	句末

eg: I've already told him. 我已经告诉他了。

Have you eaten all that food already? 你已经吃完所有的食物了吗?

He hasn't finished yet. 他还没有完成。

Has Mike arrived yet? 迈克还没有到吗?

I've just been out shopping. 我刚出去买东西了。

Have you ever been to Paris? 你曾去过巴黎吗?

I have seen this film before. 我以前看过这部电影。

Have you seen this film before? 你以前看过这部电影吗?

I haven't seen this film before. 我以前没看过这部电影。

(四) 交际用语与背景知识

表示意愿和打算的用语及应答:

Would you like to hear my poem? 你(们)想听我的诗吗?

We'd love to hear your poem, Danny. 我们很想听你的诗, 丹尼。

Do you really want to hear it? 你(们)真想听吗?

No, I'm not going to read it. 不, 我不打算把它读出来。

(五) 重难点句子分析

1. What about you, Jenny? 你怎么样, 詹妮?

精讲: What about...? 句型中的 about 是介词, 后接名词、代词或动词的-ing 形式, 常用来提出建议或询问消息, 译作“……怎么样?”。 **eg:** What about going to a movie? 去看电影怎么样?

What about dinner at my place next week? 下周在我的住处吃饭怎么样?

I have just finished my poem. What about you? 我刚写完诗。你怎么样?

2. Have you written yours? 你写了你的吗?

精讲: 句中 yours 是名词性物主代词, 意思同 your poem。名词性物主代词等于一个形容词性物主代词加名词, 后面不可以再接名词。 **eg:** This is our room, and yours is just across the hall. 这是我们的房间, 你的房间就在走廊对过。

3. You could express the way you feel about it. 你可以描写你感受它的方式。

精讲:句中名词 way 作“方式、方法”解,后接定语从句 you feel about it。表示“……的方法”通常有三种表达:the way to do sth.; the way of doing sth.; the way + 定语从句。

eg: There are several different ways we can solve this problem.

我们解决这个问题有几种不同的方法。

What's the best way to learn a language? 学习语言最好的方法是什么?

There are many ways of solving the problem. 解决这个问题有很多方法。

4. That's what I did in my poem... 我在诗中正是这样做的……

精讲:句中 That's 是 That is 的缩写,其中 is 是系动词,后接表语从句 what I did in my poem。在句中作表语的句子,称为表语从句。表语从句要有引导词,要用陈述语序。(表语从句不在初中英语要求掌握的范围内,能理解句子意思即可) **eg:** That's because they eat too much sugar. 那是因为他们吃糖太多的缘故。

5. I described something I love. 我描写了我喜欢的东西。

精讲:I love 是省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句,限制修饰不定代词 something。

当先行词是不定代词 something 时,关系代词只能用 that。 **eg:** There was something (that) I wanted to show you. 我有一样东西要给你看。

6. I don't need to read it. 我不需要读它。

精讲:句中动词 need 是实义动词,表示“需要做某事”时,后接动词不定式;构成否定句或疑问句时,要借助助动词 do。 **eg:** She needed to go out for a walk. 她需要出去散散步。

You don't really need a car. 你并不真的需要一辆车。

二、课堂跟踪练习(10分钟) (227)

(一)从方框内选择适当的词语填空

know...by heart, like best, What about, decide, sound like

- Tomorrow is Saturday. _____ going for an outing?
- What sport do you _____?
- Her laugh _____ a growl(咆哮) to me.
- This is a very good poem. We should _____ it _____.
- Mary _____ to go to Hong Kong for her holidays already.

(二)根据汉语提示,完成句子

1. 我好像以前见过你。

I seem to have met you _____.

2. 你认为美国人的生活方式怎么样?

What do you think of American ways _____?

3. 那位老人不需要我们的帮助,是吗?

The old man _____ our help, _____ he?

[N]

4. 你可以为我做点事。

There is something _____ you can _____.

[N]

5. 在所有的水果中,我最喜欢香蕉。

I _____ bananas _____ all the fruits.



Lesson 2 Poems About Nature

一、课文详解

(一) 生词

1. **hill** /hɪl/n. [C] (复数形式 hills) an area of land that is higher than the surrounding land 小山; 斜坡 **eg:** Hills are not as high as mountains. 小山没有大山高。
2. **swiftly** /'swɪftli/ *adv.* quickly or within a short time 迅速地; 敏捷地 **eg:** He walked swiftly and got to the station within ten minutes. 他大步快走, 不到十分钟就到达了车站。
3. **clear** /kliə/ *adj.*
 - (1) not cloudy, foggy or marked, but pure or easy to see through 明朗的; 清澈的 **eg:** clear eyes 清澈的眼睛
The water in the lake is so clear that you can see the bottom. 湖水清澈见底。
 - (2) easy to understand, hear, read or see 清楚的; 易懂的 **eg:**
a clear photograph 一张清晰的照片
Our new television has a very clear picture. 我们的新电视图像非常清楚。
 - (3) certain; having no doubt 明白的; 有信心的 **eg:** She seems quite clear about her plans. 她似乎对自己的计划很有信心。
 - (4) obvious 清楚的; 明显的 **eg:** It isn't clear how long the strike will go on for. 还不清楚罢工要持续多久。
4. **tiny** /'taɪni/ *adj.* extremely small 非常小的; 极小的 **eg:** a tiny flower 一朵小花
In towns that are near the sea, the tiny lanterns are placed into the water when the festival is over. 在海滨的城镇中, 这些小灯笼在节日过后就要被放进水里。
5. **brave** /breɪv/ *adj.* showing no fear of dangerous or difficult things 勇敢的; 无畏的 **eg:** A brave fireman saved the woman. 一名勇敢的消防队员救了这个妇女。
She was very brave to learn to ski at fifty. 她 50 岁学滑雪, 真够勇敢的。
6. **pale** /peɪl/ *adj.*
 - (1) having less than the usual amount of colour 苍白的 **eg:** You're looking pale— do you feel ill? 你看上去脸色苍白— 感觉不舒服吗?
 - (2) (of colour or light) not bright (颜色、光) 暗淡的; 浅色的 **eg:** pale blue 浅蓝色
The sky was pale blue. 天空呈淡蓝色。
7. **golden** /'gəʊldən/ *adj.*
 - (1) made of gold 金制的 **eg:** a golden necklace 金项链
 - (2) of the colour of gold 金色的 **eg:** miles of golden beaches 数英里黄金海岸
 - (3) very favourable 非常有利的 **eg:** The golden rule is that there are no golden rules. 没有什么金科玉律, 就是金科玉律。
8. **softly** /'sɒftli/ *adv.* not hard; gently 柔软地; 温柔地; 柔和地 **eg:** How softly the moon goes! 月亮走得多么悠然!
9. **kiss** /kɪs/
 - (1) *v.* ① to touch with your lips, especially as a greeting, or to press your mouth onto another person's mouth in a sexual way 吻, 亲吻 **eg:** He kissed his wife when

he said good-bye. 当他告别的时候,他吻了妻子。

②to gently touch something 轻拂,轻触 eg: A soft wind kissed the tree tops. 和风轻拂树梢。

(2)n. [C] (复数形式 kisses) an act of kissing someone 吻 eg: Give your granny a kiss. 亲奶奶一下。

10. **warmth** /wɔ:mθ/ n. [U] the state or quality of being warm 暖和;温暖 eg: I've put a T-shirt on under my sweater for extra warmth. 我在羊毛衫里面穿了一件T恤,好更暖和些。

They impressed us with the warmth of their welcome. 他们的热情欢迎,令我们印象深刻。

11. **scene** /si:n/ n. [C] (复数形式 scenes)

(1) a place seen (as if) in a picture 画中的景色;如画的景色 eg: The sunrise was a beautiful scene. 日出是一幅美景。

(2) a place where an event or an action happens (事故、故事情节的)发生地点 eg: The scene of this story is in Germany during World War I. 这个故事发生在第一次世界大战期间的德国。

(3) an event or course of action regarded as like something in a play or film (似戏剧或电影场面般的)情景;景象;场面 eg: What a quiet but lively scene! Lambs frisked about in the pastures. 小羊在牧场上跳来跳去,这是一幅多么恬静而又生气勃勃的景象啊!

12. **related** /rɪ'leɪtɪd/ adj.

(1) connected by a family relationship 与……有亲戚关系的 eg: Wheat is related to grass. 小麦与草是同一种属系。

We are related by marriage. 我们有姻亲关系。

(2) connected in some way 有关系的 eg: It is said that the unemployment figures are not directly related to the rise in prices. 据说失业人数与物价上涨没有直接关系。

13. **topic** /'tɒpɪk/ n. [C] (复数形式 topics) a subject for conversation, talk, writing, etc. (讲话、文章等的)话题;题目 eg: The topic is quite interesting. 这个话题很有趣。

14. **noisy** /'nɔɪzi/ adj. full of noise; making a lot of noise 嘈杂的;喧闹的 eg: The street is noisy. 这条街很吵。

(二) 短语

1. **think of...** 是动词短语,意思是“考虑;思考;认为;想起”,后接名词、代词或动词的-ing形式。 eg: What do you think of your new school? 你认为你的新学校怎么样?

We'll have to think of a good excuse for being late. 我们得想出一个迟到的好借口。

2. **for example** 是介词短语,意思是“例如”,主要用来举例说明,一般只列举同类事物中的一个,可置于句首、句中或句末,用标点符号隔开。 eg: Many countries, for example Mexico and Japan, have a lot of earthquakes. 许多国家,如墨西哥和日本,经常发生地震。

Car prices can vary a lot. For example, in Belgium the VW Golf costs \$1,000 less than in Britain. 汽车价格可以变化很大。比如,在比利时,大众高尔夫车要比在英国

少花 1000 美元。

3. **have fun** 是动词短语,作“玩得开心”解。 eg: The children were having so much fun. I hated to call them inside. 孩子们玩得这样开心,我真不想把他们叫进来。

(三)同近义词辨析

small, tiny 与 little

这三个形容词都有“小的”之意,但含义有所不同。

- (1) small 一般表示“物理量值方面的小”,也可修饰“价值方面的小”。指外形相对较小时,暗含能清楚看得见。 eg: The T-shirt was too small for him. 这件 T 恤衫对他来说太小了。

We may have to make a few small changes. 我们可能得做几个小小的变动。

- (2) little 表示“程度上的微不足道”。此外, little 还有“小而可爱”的意思。 eg: She was cutting the meat up into little bits. 她把肉切成小碎块。

She gets very angry over little things. 她总为一些小事大发雷霆。

A little girl came into the shop. 一个小女孩走进商店。

- (3) tiny 意思是“极小的”,可能肉眼看不太清楚。 eg: Fleas are tiny insects. 跳蚤是很小的昆虫。

(四)重难点句子分析

1. Does the poem make you think of spring? 这首诗让你想到春天了吗?

精讲: 动词 make 作“使;迫使”解,后面可接动词不定式作宾语补足语,但要省略动词不定式符号 to。 eg: I like him because he always makes me laugh. 我喜欢他是因为他总让我笑。

My parents always make me do my homework before I go out. 我的父母总让我在出去之前做作业。

2. Can you hear the water running down the hills? 你能听到高山流水吗?

精讲: hear sb. / sth. doing sth. 意思是“听见某人/物正在做某事”,其中 doing 是动词的现在分词,表示一个正在进行的动作。 eg: Jenny could hear them arguing outside. 詹妮能听见他们在外边争吵。

3. Here are some ideas for a nature poem... 这里有一些关于描写大自然的诗歌的想法.....

精讲: 这是个“Here is/ are + 名词”型的倒装句。句子的主语是置于句尾的名词,而 is/ are 要和后面名词保持数的一致。 eg: Here is your letter. 这是给你的信。

Here are some pictures of John when he was little. 这有几张约翰小时候的照片。

4. Start each line in your poem with a word related to the scene, something you would see... 每一行诗都以一个和你所见情景有关的单词开始.....

精讲: (1) each 用作形容词,意思是“每;各;各自的”,后接单数可数名词,用作句子主语,谓语动词用单数形式。 eg:

She had a bottle in each hand. 她手中各有一个瓶子。

each 用作代词,意思是“每个;各个;各自”,可以单独使用,也可以和介词 of 连用。

用作句子主语,谓语动词用单数形式。 eg: I'm going to ask each of you to speak for three minutes. 我要请你们每一个人发言三分钟。

Each of the flowers has its own colour and smell. 每一朵花都有自己的颜色和味

道。

- (2) related to the scene 是形容词短语, 限制修饰名词 word, 作定语。 eg: John found a box full of money in his garage.

约翰在他的车库里发现一只装满钱的箱子。

- (3) 一个名词或代词后面有时可跟一个名词(或起类似作用的其他东西), 对前者作进一步解释, 说明它指的是谁、是什么等, 叫做同位语。句中不定代词 something 就是名词 scene 的同位语。 eg: Beijing, the capital of China, is in the northeast part of the country. 北京, 中国的首都, 位于中国的东北部。

- (4) you would see... 是省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句。当先行词是 something 时, 引导定语从句的关系代词只能用 that。 eg: Is there something you'd like to say? 你有话要说吗?

5. You can express yourself by telling how something looks, ... 你可以通过描述事物的外观、……来表达自己的情感。

精讲: 介词 by 后接动词的-ing 形式, 表示方法和手段, 作“靠; 用; 通过”解。 eg: She earns her living by selling insurance. 她靠卖保险为生。

6. Name things about winter that you can say in English. 列举你能用英语说出来的有关冬天的事物。

精讲: 句中 that you can say in English 是定语从句, 限制修饰名词 things。当先行词是表示事物的名词, 关系代词在定语从句中作宾语时, 可用关系代词 that 或 which 或省略。 eg: They were driving by the houses (which/ that) Andrew had described. 他们正开车经过安德鲁所描述过的房子。

7. You can describe how it looks, tastes or smells. 你可以描写它的样子、味道或气味。

精讲: how it looks, tastes or smells 是 how 引导的宾语从句。

注意: 宾语从句要用主语在前、谓语在后的陈述语序。 eg: I can't believe that he's only 17. 我无法相信他只有 17 岁。

二、课堂跟踪练习(10 分钟) (227)

(一) 单项选择

1. — I didn't hear you come in last night.

— That's good. We tried not to be _____.

- A. quietly B. noisy C. noisily D. quiet

2. I _____ going to London next month.

- A. will think of B. am thinking of C. think of D. am thought of

3. He always makes faces to make others _____.

- A. laughing B. to laugh C. laugh D. laugh at

4. Listen! Can you hear someone _____ my name?

- A. call B. calling C. to call D. called

5. There are many trees _____ of the road!

- A. on both sides B. on each sides C. on both side D. on every side

[N]

(二) 选词填空

1. Alice dressed _____ (swift, swiftly).

2. The sun is shining _____ (bright, brightly).

3. The children huddled closely together (紧紧挤作一团) for _____ (warm, warmth).
4. The police asked her to _____ (describe, description) the man.
5. You don't have to use your _____ (imagine, imagination) when you're watching television.



Lesson 3 Say It in Three

一、课文详解

(一) 生词

1. **direction** /di'rekʃn/n. [C](复数形式 directions)

(1) the position towards which someone or something moves or faces 前进的方向; 方位 **eg:** What direction does this exhibition hall face? 这个展览馆朝向哪面?

In which direction are you going, north or south?

你准备往哪个方向走, 向北还是向南?

(2) (pl.) instructions 用法说明 **eg:** Full directions inside. 内附详细说明书。

Follow the directions for the use of the medicine. 请遵照此药的使用说明。

2. **petal** /'petl/n. [C](复数形式 petals) any of the usually brightly coloured leaflike divisions of a flower 花瓣 **eg:** rose petals 玫瑰花瓣

The ground was covered with petals that had fallen from the apple trees. 满地是苹果树上飘落下来的花瓣。

3. **cherry** /'tʃeri/n.

(1) [C] (复数形式 cherries) a small soft fleshy red, yellow, or black round fruit with one stonelike seed in the middle 樱桃 **eg:** The juice is made of cherries. 这是樱桃汁。

(2) [C] (复数形式 cherries) the tree on which this fruit grows 樱桃树 **eg:** Our cherry trees don't fruit well. 我们的樱桃树果实结得不好。

(3) [U] the wood of the tree on which this fruit grows 樱桃木 **eg:** a cherry cabinet 樱桃木做的橱柜

4. **grebe** /gri:b/n. [C](复数形式 grebes) a bird rather like a duck but with separate toes, which can swim under water in lakes and rivers 鸬鹚 **eg:** Grebes are a kind of water birds. 鸬鹚是一种水鸟。

5. **form** /fɔ:m/n. [C](复数形式 forms)

(1) kind or sort 种类; 类型 **eg:** He seems to dislike any form of exercise. 他好像不喜欢任何方式的运动。

(2) an official paper with spaces in which to answer questions and give other information 表格 **eg:** If you fill in this form, you can take books out of the library. 如果你填了这张表, 就可以把书带出图书馆。

(3) the shape or appearance of something 外貌; 形体 **eg:** She has a tall graceful form. 她有着高挑优雅的外形。

6. **particular** /pə'tɪkjələ/ *adj.*

(1) unusual 特殊的; 特别的 **eg:** She wanted a particular type of cactus. 她想要一种

特殊的仙人掌。

Why did you choose that particular book? 你为什么偏偏选那本书(而不是别的书)?

(2) single and different from others 特有的; 特定的 eg: The story happened on that particular day. 故事就发生在那一天。

7. **poet** /'pəʊt/n. [C] (复数形式 poets) a person who writes poems 诗人 eg:

Who is your favourite poet? 谁是你最喜欢的诗人?

8. **simply** /'sɪmpli/ adv.

(1) in a simple way; plainly, clearly, or naturally 简单地, 简易地, 朴素地; 清楚地, 自然地 eg: You see things too simply. 你把事情看得太单纯。

(2) just; only 仅仅; 只不过 eg: This drink consists simply of fresh oranges. 这种饮料仅含新鲜橘汁。

9. **pattern** /'pætn/n. [C] (复数形式 patterns) the way in which something happens or develops (事物发生或发展的) 方式; 形式; 模式 eg: The pattern of family life has been changing over recent years. 家庭生活模式在最近几年一直在变。

10. **set** /set/ adj. fixed or never changing 不变的; 规定的 eg: The students are reading *The Dream of the Red Chamber* as one of their set books this year. 学生们今年把《红楼梦》当作指定书籍之一来读。

11. **syllable** /'sɪləbl/n. [C] (复数形式 syllables) a word or part of a word which contains a vowel sound 音节 eg: Not a syllable! 半个字也不说!

12. **interruption** /,ɪntə'reɪpʃn/ n. an event that occurs when something is interrupted 打扰; 中断 eg: Please pardon me for my interruption. 请原谅我打扰了。

13. **clearly** /'kɪəli/ adv.

(1) in a clear manner, especially in a way that is easy to hear, read, or understand 清楚地; 明确地 eg: Tom speaks as clearly as John. 汤姆讲话和约翰一样清楚。

(2) undoubtedly 无疑地; 明显地 eg: The accident was clearly the lorry driver's fault. 这次事故显然是卡车司机的过失。

14. **sleepy** /'sli:pi/ adj. tired and ready for sleep 困乏的; 想睡的; 昏昏欲睡的 eg: She always has a sleepy expression. 她总是一副昏昏欲睡的表情。

15. **unexpected** /,ʌnɪk'spektɪd/ adj. unforeseen; not expected 意料之外的; 突然的 eg: Well, fancy seeing you here! This was really an unexpected pleasure! 没想到在这儿见到你! 这真是意外的惊喜!

16. **frog** /frog/n. [C] (复数形式 frogs) a small animal which has smooth skin, lives in water and on land, has long powerful back legs with which it jumps from place to place, has no tail, and is usually greenish-brown in colour 青蛙 eg:

He has a frog. 他有一只青蛙。

A frog croaks. 青蛙呱呱叫。

17. **plop** /plɒp/

(1) vi. to fall with or make a plop 扑通地坠落 eg: I noticed drops of water plopping onto the carpet. 我注意到水滴溅落到地毯上。

(2) n. [C] (复数形式 plops) a soft sound like that of something solid dropping lightly into a liquid 扑通声, 坠落 eg: The stone fell into the water with a plop. 石头扑

通一声掉入水里。

There was a loud plop as the bag fell to the floor. 口袋啪的一声掉在地板上。

18. splash /splæʃ/

(1) *v.* (of a liquid) to fall, hit, or move noisily, in drops or waves (液体发出溅泼声) 溅落; 飞溅; 激溅 **eg:** Waves splashed on the beach. 波浪拍打海滩。

(2) *n.* a small amount of a liquid which has fallen or been dropped; the noise of something hitting or moving in water 溅, 泼, 溅起的水; 飞溅声 **eg:** We heard a splash and then saw that Tony had fallen in the river. 我们听到飞溅声, 然后看到托尼掉进了河里。

(二) 短语

1. **at this moment** 是介词短语, 作“现在, 此刻”解, 在句中说明一个动作发生的时间, 作时间状语。 **eg:** She may be in trouble at this moment. 她此刻可能有麻烦。

2. **a set number of...** 意思是“固定数量的……”, 后面多接名词。 **eg:** I have to pay him a set number of money every month.
我每月要付给他一定数量的钱。

3. **either... or...** 是并列连词, 意思是“不是……就是……; ……或……”, 在句中可连接并列的主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语, 也可以连接句子。 **eg:** Either he or you are wrong. 不是他就是你错了。

Either you are wrong, or I am. 不是你错了, 就是我错了。

4. **both... and...** 是并列连词, 意思是“既……又……; 不但……而且……”, 在句中可以连接并列的主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语等。 **eg:** He's lived in both Britain and America. 他既在英国也在美国居住。

She can both speak and write Japanese. 她会说也会写日语。

Both he and his wife enjoy tennis. 他和他的妻子都喜欢网球。

5. **write... down** 是“及物动词 + 副词”型的动词短语, 意思是“记下; 写下”。 **eg:**

Please write down your name first. 请先写下你的名字。

I want to write down what you just said. 我想把你方才所说的话写下来。

注意: 当宾语是名词时, 可放在 write 和 down 之间, 也可以放在 down 之后; 当宾语是代词时, 只能放在 write 和 down 之间。 **eg:** What's your full name and address?

Please write them down. 你的全名和地址是什么? 请把它们写下来。

6. **fill ... in** 是“动副”型的动词短语, 意思是“填充; 填写; 填满”。 **eg:**

Don't forget to fill in your boarding cards. 不要忘了填写你的乘车证。

(三) 近义词辨析

each 与 every

这两个词都有“每一; 每个”的意思, 但它们的用法不同, 含义稍有区别。

(1) every 是指三者或三者以上的许多人/物中间的每一个, 它的“总合”意义很重。

every 后接单数名词, 用作句子主语, 谓语动词用单数形式。 **eg:**

Every child knows it. 每个小孩都知道。

I listened carefully to every word he said. 我认真听他所说的每一句话。

(2) each 则指二者或二者以上数目中的每一个, “个别”意义较重。each 后面可接单数名词, 也可以接介词 of 短语, 用作句子主语, 谓语动词用单数形式。 **eg:**