

单词词组



苏均塘/主编



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紧扣教材 夺分必备





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我的一天 6 6 6 6



行名名群

起床	Getting up
晨练	Doing morning exercise
	Going to school
早餐	Having breakfast
	Having lunch
	After school
读书	Reading
劳动	Working
娱乐	Recreational activities
休息	Going to bed

No gains without pains.

一分耕耘,一分收获。

——寓兰克林



个人通讯录

千人姓名(Name):

住宅 Address:	
· 爸爸 Father:	
妈妈 Mother:	
老贿 Teacher:	
亲密伙伴 Close mate:	- 78 :
最佳拍档 Best partner:	
心灵冤音 Bosom friend:	-
同窗好友 Close classmate:	@ :

If you want a friend that's true, I'm on your list. 如果你想要真正的朋友,我就在你的名单上。

----彭斯

前言

本套书是专为中学生朋友精心编写的 英语课前预习和课后复习辅导用书。它具 有以下特点:

- 1. **内容全面**, 基本涵盖了各单元单词、词组、句型、难点、语法和交际用语。
- 2. **简明扼要, 重点突出, 实用性强, 易于掌握,** 有助于提高广大中学生朋友的英语应试和实际运用能力。
 - 3. **设计独特,精巧新颖,便于携带。** 本书适用于初三年级。

编者 2001.4

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Unit 1 Teachers' Day



单调与短语

glad adj. 高兴的

wish n, & vt. 祝福; 希望

card n. 卡片

both adj. & pron. 两个……都

art n. 艺术

luck n. 幸运

talk ut. 谈话

difficult adj. 困难的

subject n. 科目 should v. aux. 应该的 about prep. 关于 choose ut. 选择 important adj. 重要的 **course** n. 过程: 经讨 holiday n. 假期 Thursday n. 星期四 September n. 九月 flower n. 花 England n. 英国 different adj, 不同的 matter u. 有关系的 idea n. 主意 summer n. 夏天 bell n. 铃 duty n. 值班 fine adj. 健康的, 好的 beautiful adj. 美丽的

diary n. 日记 grandfather n. 祖父 full adj. 全部的,满的 call ut. 称呼 short adj. 短的,少的 of course 当然 good luck 好运 for example 例如 how about … 怎么样…



- 1. had better 最好,还是……的好 You'd better ask your teacher. You'd better not talk in class.
- 2. find out 查寻, 查明, 了解

3

Please find out his telephone number.

Please find out what his telephone number is.

3. ask sb. about 问某人有关……的情况
My mother wrote and asked me about my
studies at school.

He asked me about your family.

4. be away 离开,缺席He is away from Beijing.
Is anyone away today?

- be short for / call …for short 简称
 Phone is short for telephone.
 We usually call him Jim for short.
- 6. be different from 与……不同 This book is different from that one. The boy is different from his father.





廽

Glad to see you again. 再次见到你真高兴。

该句子是 I am glad to see you again. 的省略式。

I am glad to meet you.

2. I am very well. 我很好。

well 用作形容词,表示身体健康。

3. Who is on duty today? 今天谁值班?

on duty 值班 on leave 休假

How beautiful the flowers are! 多么漂亮的花啊!

What beautiful flowers!

What beautiful flowers they are! 感叹词 what 针对名词发感叹,how 针 对形容词发感叹。

How beautiful these flowers are!

5. With our best wishes! 致以我们良好的祝愿。

wish--词可用作名词,还可用作动词, 表示"希望,愿望"等。例如: Best wishes to you for Teachers' Day. I wish you a safe journey. What subject should I talk about? 我讲什么题目好呢?

句中的 should 是情态动词, 用来表示 说话人的某种感情色彩,如惊奇、意 外、失望、愤怒等, 尤其是与 why 连 用时。例如:

Why should you be so impolite?

Why should I do all this all over again? should 一词还有"应当,应该"的意 思,用于所有人称,表示必要、义务、 劝告或建议。例如:

You look tired. You should go to bed. You shouldn't believe that rich man.

Tomorrow I want you to give us a talk. 我想请你明天给我们作个报告。

want sb. to do sth. "想要某人做某事", 不定式 to do sth. 作宾语补足语。

类似的动词有 ask. tell, wish, like. would like 等。

Could you ask him to come to my office tomorrow morning?

He told me to read English as often as possible.



Teachers' Day 教师节。

表示有生命的东西的名词在其单数形式 后加"-'s",构成名词所有格、例如: Mother's Day 母亲节, Father's Day 父亲 节, the boy's pen 这个男孩的钢笔。

但在以 s 结尾的复数名词后面要加('),

例如:

the students' books

学生们的书

the girls' games

女孩子们的游戏

不以 s 结尾的复数名词后要加-'s. 例如:

women's shoes

女士鞋

the Children's Palace

少华宫

They're both fine, too.

他们两个人也都很好。

both 指"两者(都)",在这个句子中, both 用作同位语,但要注意其位置:

- Jim and Li Lei were both late. 吉姆和李 磊都迟到了。 (both 放在 be 动词之 后)
- They both want to go to the Monkey Island.

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