





通向哈佛

俞 平/主编

# 新英语随身记

紧扣教材 夺分必备



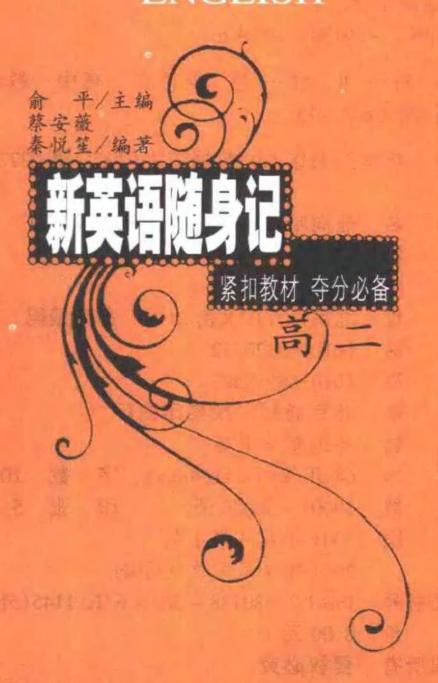


句型 难点

语法 交际用语

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## 我的一天



(9.8 2 #

起床 Getting up
農练 Doing morning exercise
上学 Going to school
早 <b>們</b> Having breakfast
午 <b>曾</b> Having lunch
放学 After school
读书 Reading
劳动 Working
娱乐 Recreational activities
休意 Going to bed
Never too old to learn. 活到老学到老。

——米德尔顿



#### 主人姓名(Name):

住宅 Address:	<b>≅</b> :
爸爸 Father:	<b>🛣</b> :
妈妈 Mother:	<del>@</del> :
老师 Teacher:	<b>₩</b> :
亲密伙伴 Close mate:	<del>8</del> :
最佳拍档 Best partner:	<del>2</del>
心灵知音 Bosom friend:	<b>78</b> :
同窗好友 Close classmate:	<del></del>

He is the happiest, be he King or peasant, who finds peace in his home.

无论是国王还是农夫,家中和睦便是最幸福的。

**──歌 篠** 

## 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。 本书适用于高二年级。

编者 2001.4

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## **Unit 1 Disneyland**



## 🊁 单词与短语

- 1. sign n. 符号, 标记
- 2. strict adj. 严格的,严密的
- 3. heat n. 热 ut. 加热
- 4. bear n. 熊
- 5. beard n. 胡须
- 6. garage n. 车库
- 7. **mouse** (pl. mice) n. 鼠
- 8. unsuccessful adj. 不成功的、失败的

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- 9. operate v. 经营, 管理
- 10. imagine ut. 想象, 设想
- 11. magic adj. 有魔力的
- 12. ahead adv. 在前、向前
- 13. character n. (小说,戏剧等)人物, 角色。
- 14. studio n. 工作室; 演播室
- 15. **view** n. 风景, 景色
- 16. button n. 纽扣; (电铃等的) 按钮



#### 1. take along 带领, 携带

Would you like to take me along to the shopping center?

2. in the hope of 怀着……的希望

He called on his professor in the hope of

getting help from him.

#### 3. lose heart 失去信心,灰心

Don't lose heart. Let's ask our teacher for help.

#### 4. day after day 日复一日

In some developing countries, people have to work in bad conditions day after day.

#### 5. in this way 用这种方法

She often listens to the English broadcast. In this way she has greatly improved her listening.

#### 6. bring on 带来,引起

Traffic jam has brought on many problems, so the government is making great efforts to solve it.

#### 7. scores of 许多的

I have been there scores of times.

#### 8. before long 不久以后

The English course we are taking will be

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over before long.

#### 9. get work as 找到……工作

He wants to get work as a cashier in the bank.



## TO WE

1. 主语(人或物) + be well-known as "以……而闻名"

He is well-known as a pop singer. 他是一位有名的歌星。

2. 主语 + used to + 动词原形 "过去常常,过去总是"

It used to be thought that the earth was

flat.

人们过去认为地球是平的。

特別注意与 to be used to 的区别。主语 + be used to + 动词 ing 形式,意思为 "习惯于做某事"。

主语 + be pleased with + 某事 "对……满意"

The teacher was very pleased with what her students had done in the English competition.

老师对她的学生在英语竞赛中的成绩 感到很满意。



#### 凝 点

We don't think there is anything of interest in your pictures.

本句的意思是 We don't think there is anything interesting in your pictures.

我们认为你的照片中没有什么令人感兴趣的东西。

注意 interest, interesting, interested 的用法,如:

Most teenagers take an interest in the computer.

大多数的青少年对计算机感兴趣。

They are interested in the computer.

他们对计算机感兴趣。

They think that the computer is interesting.

他们认为计算机很有趣。

But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and more interesting films.

但是他所创建的电影制片厂至今仍很繁忙,还在生产越来越多的有趣的影片。 producing more and more interesting films 为现在分词做状语,表示伴随动作。如:

The man stood there smoking.

那个男人站在那里吸烟。

课文中的另一句话也是这种类型:

People walk around wearing nineteenth-century clothes.

人们穿着十九世纪的衣服走来走去。

You can see as far as the coast.

你可以一直看到海岸。

as far as "和······· ~· 样远, 远到······. 尽 ······", 如:

You can go there by bus as far as the Summer

Palace and then take a taxi.

你可以乘公共汽车到颐和园,然后改乘 出租车。

Some parents support their children to study abroad as far as they could,

一些父母尽其所能,帮助他们的孩子出 国学习。



### 语 法

#### 宾语从句(The Object Clause)

 宾语从句在复合句中做主句的宾语, 既可做动词的宾语,也可作介词的宾 语。引导宾语从句的连接词为:

连词 that, whether, if;

连接代词 who whose, what, which; 连接副词 when, where, how, why等。

- 2. 宾语从句都是陈述语序
- 3. 宾语从句与主句的时态要相互呼应。 主句为过去时,从句也要用过去时 (一般过去时、过去进行时、过去将 来时、过去完成式)。如:

I don't know where they have gone.

我不知道他们到哪里去了。

She said something about how we would prepare for the exam.

她谈到一些有关我们如何准备考试的 事。

He said that he had finished his homework.

他说他已经完成作业了。