

在微型 = 英语











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纵向延伸、横向全面

——无敌英语升学应考系列

社会环境对英语能力日益强化的需求,国 家教材针对这种需求的大幅易动,升学应考对新 教材的紧密贴合,最终促成了我们这一次无敌升学 应考英语系列的全新制编。

内容的设定上,我们为自己订定的目标是,力求 做到"纵横金面兼备","有效辅助应考":

从初一到高考——纵向延伸。紧紧跟随现行教材的 变更,"无敌英语"企划推出从《无敌初一英语》到《无 敌高考英语》系列图书。配合从初一到高三的教学和应试, 每册内容逐步延伸,系统辅助学生的学习。

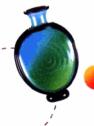
从阅读到写作——横向扩展。根据不同年级的需求, 从语音、单词、词组、佳句、语法、阅读、写作各个方面进行分析,全面讲解必备知识,应考绝技。

编辑的手法上,我们仍旧延续 "无敌系列"图书的风格,通 过全彩色的精良版面设计 和斟字酌句的内容编辑 使每一册书都能够达 到"权威、简明、 活泼、易懂、实 用"的目标。

历经快乐的开始,两年 辛勤的耕耘,我们终于可以 将知识沉淀成力量。为帮助大 家迎接即将到来的中考,本册书在 沿用初一,初二以单词、词组、佳句、

语法四大单元为出发点的基础上、特增设以下两个单元:关于"阅读",从句子到篇章,从题材介绍到文章分析和阅读技巧指导、科学有效地帮大家力闯阅读难关。关于"写作",更是将初三需要学习写作的文体一网打尽、并精选学生佳作为范文、搭配有老师一针见血的点评说明,绝对实用。另外、附录中特别整理"考前提要"单元,将初三学习中的重难点,以言简意赅的形式串连起来,直指症结。相信这种细致周到的考虑和深入到位的剖析,能让大家在最短的时间内获得最大的帮助,以最佳状态备战中考!

2002年10月



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able

- 能够、有能力

- 语法 be able to 用于任何时态。而 can 只用于一般现在时和一般过去时。
- His parents were not able to support him ■那时他父母已无法支持他了。 by then.
- Are they able to finish it on time?
- At first he didn't like English. But now he has been able to speak it quite well.
- ■他们能按时完工吗?
- ●起初,他不喜欢英语。可是现在, 他已经能说得很好了。

about

[ə'baut] 1.大约;到处,四处 2.在各处,四处;关于

- ff 雪● What/How about...?……怎么样?(参见例句★)
- It's about four thirty.
- Don't run about. It's dangerous.
- He looked about him, but found nothing.
- What (How) about eating out?(★):
- 即在是大约四点半。
- ■别到处跑。危险!
- ■他向四处张望,可是什么也没发现。
- ■去外边吃饭怎么样?

accident [ˈæksidənt] 事故; 意外的事

- 相类 accidental adj. 偶然的,意外的
- 问题 by accident 偶然地 意外地(参见例句★)
- Carelessness often leads to accident.
- Four people were injured badly in vesterday's car accident.
- I met her by accident in a jammed bus.(★)
- 粗心常导致事故。
- ●在昨天的汽车事故中,有四个人 受了重伤。
- 我意外地在拥挤的公共汽车中遇 见了她。

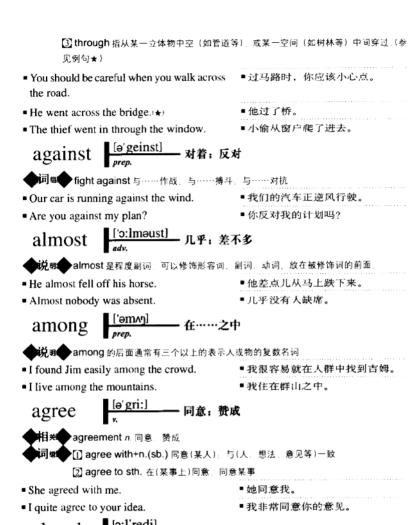
across

[əˈkrɔs] 横过,穿过

比鄉 across 和 through

① 两者都有"穿过"的意思。

②across 指从某物的表面过去。穿过。



already [jo:l'redi] 已经

◆比较◆already, still 和 yet(参见 still 词条)(参见例句★)

- You've already done quite well.
- Have you had your breakfast yet? No, I haven't yet.(★)
- ●你已经做得很好了。
- ●你吃过早饭了吗? 没有,我还没吃呢。

angry

['ænqri] 生气的,愤怒的

●短逐●① be angry with sb.对某人生气(参见例句★) ② be angry at sth.对某事生气

- ■They were talking all the time in class. It ■他们在课上一直说话,这使得我 made our English teacher very angry.
- Yu Ling was very angry with Fred for playing this trick on them.(★)
- 们的英语老师十分生气。
- 命珍对弗雷德跟他们开玩笑十分 生气。

anywhere ['əniwɛə] 任何地方

- It was so hot yesterday that I didn't go anywhere.
- If you go anywhere bring me with you.
- ■昨天天太热了, 所以我什么地方 也没去。
- ■如果你要去哪里,带我一起去。

arrive [əˈraiv] 到达

●比級● arrive, get to 和 reach

[1] arrive 表"抵达、到达"时,是不及物动词。当指到达比较狭小的地方时用 arrive at。当指到达比较宽阔的地方时则用 arrive in(参见例句★)

2 get to 是比较口语化的用法

③ reach 表 "到达、抵达(某地)"时是及物动词、后面不加介词。

- ■Her mother was waiting for her when she ■当她到达时,她妈妈正在等她。 arrived.
- The woman arrived at the farm two weeks later.(*)
- ■两周后,这位妇女到达了农场。
- As soon as he arrives in U. K., he will call ■他一到达英国就会给你打电话。 you.(★)

art

[aːt] 艺术;美术;艺术品

相类 artist n.艺术家。美术家

- Art is long; life is short.
- ■艺术长久,人生接代词
- We studied the art of the early Japanese.
- ■我们研究早期的日本艺术。

as

[0Z] 1.如同……那样,与……一样 2.作为,当作

as 作"因为"。"由于"讲时,语气不如 because 强烈,并且 because 可用于回答 why 问句。而 as 不可以。(参见例句★)

词编 [1] as usual 如往常一样 [2] as soon as — ······ 就 ······ (参见例句 ★★) fc]型 [ʃ] as + adj. → adv.(原级) + as 与……一样(参见例句★★★) [2] not as (so)... as 不如······那样(参见例句★★★)

- My mom always treats me as a child.
- He didn't come, as something suddenly ■他没来,因为突然出了什么事。 happened to him.(*)
- · Yesterday morning she came into the class as usual.(★★)
- I'll tell him as soon as he comes.(±±)
- He is as clever as his sister, but he doesn't work so hard as she.(***)

- 妈妈总是把我当成小孩看待。
- ■昨天早晨,她如同平时那样来到 班上。
- ■他一回来,我就告诉他。
- ■他和他姐姐一样聪明,但是不如 他姐姐用功。

badly

●说哪● badly 在口语中还可以表示"非常。很 "

- **反义 well adv**. 很好地
- Didn't you see how badly she treated the child?
- He behaved badly.

- 你没有看见她怎样虐待那孩子 吗?
- 他行为不良。

beat

[bit] ____ 打败; 敲打

- **注** beat 的过去式和过去分词分别为 beat, beaten。
- We are sure to beat them.

- ■我们一定会打败他们。
- ■The hail was beating heavily against the ■冰雹在猛烈地拍打着窗户。 window.

become [bi knm] 变得; 成为

- 注載 become 的过去式和过去分词分别为 became 和 become
- She became his wife ten days later.
- ■十天后她成为了他的妻子。
- After the concert the boy became interested in pop music.
- ■音乐会之后,这个男孩对流行音 乐有了兴趣。

[bi said] 在……旁边,靠近

- Put the bags beside mine when they are ready.
- 箱子装好后,把它们放在我的箱 子旁边。

- I have my best friend sitting beside me.
- ■我让我最好的朋友坐在我旁边。

between [biˈtwin] 在(两者)之间

- ●说明● between 表示在"两者"之间,当表示"三者或三者以上"之间时,用 among。
- He says that he will come between 2:00 and 3:00 on Wednesday.
- ●他说他会在星期三的两点至三点 之间来。
- What's the difference between American English and British English?
- ■美式英语和英式英语之间有什么 不同吗?

bicycle [baisikl] 自行车

- 說明●bicycle 也可写作 cycle,其口语说法即 bike
- 短语 ①get on a bicycle 上自行车 ③ ride a bicycle 骑自行车 [2]get off a bicycle 下自行车
- She usually goes to work on her bicycle. ■她通常骑自行车去上班。

bit

[bit] 一点儿;小片

- ●词蝈●a bit(时间、程度)有点儿,稍微,一会儿(参见例句★)
- There was not a bit of wind last night.
- ■昨夜一点风也没有。

I'm a bit tired.(★)

■我有点累了。

both

[boue] _____1.两者,两人,双方 2.两者的,双方的

- 说明● both 表示"两者"。当表示"三者或三者以上"时用 all
- 注意 both 的否定式表示部分否定(参见例句★)
- 何型 both A and B... A、B 两个都·····(参见例句★★)
- They're both nice teachers, too.
- 他们两人都是好老师。
- ■They're both from America, but both of ■虽然他们两个都是美国人,但是 them can speak Chinese well.
 - 他们的中文都说得很好。
- I don't know both of them.(★)

- ■他们俩我并非都认识。
- Both Tom and Jane have been to USA.:★★1
- 汤姆和简都去过美国。

break

[breik] 打破,打碎;摔断

- 前短●[1] break into 闯入,侵入 [2] break down 坏了,出了毛病(参见例句★)
- The naughty boy fell from the wall and broke his leg.
- ■这个淘气的男孩从墙上跌了下来, 摔断了腿。

- The museum was broken into yesterday. ★:
- The car has broken down in the middle of a highway. *
- ■昨天有人闯入博物馆。
- ■小汽车在公路中间出了故障。

bridge [brid3] 桥

- ■Go across the bridge and you'll see the school. ■过了这座桥, 你就会看到学校。
- This is a 300-metre-long stone bridge.
- 这是一座 300 米长的石桥。

brightly ['braitli] 內無地,灿烂地,明亮地

- ▲注意●brightly 的比较级和最高级分别为 more brightly, most brightly
- The sky is clear and the sun shines brightly.
- The stars are shining brightly.

brush

■天空晴朗,阳光灿烂。

群星在闪烁着。

[brʌ/] 1.刷,擦 2.刷子,画笔

◆相关◆toothbrush 牙刷(参见例句★)

- Everyday the cowboy brushed his horse.
- 牛仔每天为他的马刷毛。
- You must brush your teeth with toothbrush after meals.(*)
- 饭后必须用牙刷刷牙。

[bə:n] 烧,燃烧;点着(蜡烛等)

- ●注意● burn 的过去式和过去分词分别为 burned, burned 或 burnt, burnt
- Wood burns better when dry.

■干柴易烧。

Paper burns easily.

■纸容易着水。

business ['biznis] 事务;商业;生意

- ●词虫●on business 囚公、因事(参见例句★)
- They've done business together.
- ■他们一起做过生意。
- ●My father is going to Guangzhou on ●我父亲明天要去广州出差。 business tomorrow.

capital [ˈkæpitl] 首都,首府

- ●说明 capital 可以略为 cap
- The 2008 Olympic Games will be held in Beijing, the capital of China.
- ■2008 年奥运会将在中国的首都北 京举行。

■ Paris is one of the most beautiful capitals in ■ 巴黎是世界上最美的首都之一。 the world.

[ka:d] 卡片; 贺卡 card

- ●詞蝠● ① Christmas card 圣诞卡 ③ identity card(I.D. card)身份证(参见例句★) [2] credit card 信用卡
- ■I sent her a get-well card when she was in ■她住院时,我送她一张慰问卡。 hospital.
- Can I have a look at your I.D. card?(★)
- ■我可以看一下你的身份证吗?

[kætʃ] 接住;捉住;赶上(车辆);患(传染病)

注意

■ catch 的过去式和过去分词都是 caught.

短谱●① catch up with...赶上·····(参见例句★)

[2] catch (a) cold 着凉感冒(参见例句★★)

- Here you are. Catch!
- The pickpocket was caught in the act.
- You have to hurry up, or you can't catch the train.
- He ran so fast that he soon caught up with me.(±)
- The baby caught a bad cold on the way home and got a fever.(★★)

- ■给你,接住!
- ■这个扒手被当场抓住了。
 - ■你得快点儿了,否则就赶不上火 车了。
 - ■他跑得那么快,很快就赶上我了。
 - ■小孩在回家路上患了重感冒,还 发高烧。

centre ['sentə] 中心

●说明● 英式英语为 center.

- She always be the centre of attention.
- Although London is Britain's captial, it's not at the centre of the country.
- ■她总是成为大家注意的中心。
- ■伦敦虽为英国的首都,但并非位 于国土中心。

chalk [tʃɔ:k] 粉笔

说明 ★ chalk 为不可数名词,因此表示一支粉笔要用 a piece of chalk(一支粉笔),而表示几 支粉笔时。用 two(three, ...) pieces of chalk(两支粉笔)(参见例句★)

- Do you need some more chalk?
- ■你还要不要多几根粉笔?
- The teacher wrote on the blackboard with a ■老师用一只粉笔在黑板上写字。

piece of chalk.(★)

change [tfeind3] 1.改变, 更换 2.变化; 零头, 零钱

- ▲说明 ★change 作"零钱"讲时,是不可数名词
- The inventions are all very useful, and they have all changed the world.
- The wind has changed from north to south.
- Great changes have taken place in Beijing in the past few years.
- Could you do me a favor? I need some change for a phone call.
- ■这些发明都非常有用,它们改变 了世界。
- 风向由北转南。
- ■过去几年,北京发生了巨大的变化。
- ●你能帮个忙吗?我需要换零钱打 个电话。

choose [tʃu:z] 选择

- 相关 choice n. 选择
- ▲注意● choose 的过去式和过去分词分别为 chose, chosen
- ◆同义 select
- You must choose your own road of life.
- Choose correct one from the following answers.
- You can choose any doll you like.
- 你必须选择自己的生活道路。
- ■从下列答案中选出一个正确的。
- 你可以选择你喜欢的洋娃娃。

Christmas ['krisməs] 圣诞节

- ◆说明◆是西方人庆祝 12 月 25 日耶穌基督诞生的日子,也可以称为 Christmas Day
- ◆相类◆① Christmas dinner 圣诞大餐 ④ Christmas Eve 圣诞节前夕
 - ② Christmas card 圣诞卡
 ⑤ Christmas tree 圣诞树
 - [3] Christmas present / gift 圣诞礼物
- ■Did you get any Christmas cards or ■你收到圣诞卡或圣诞礼物了吗? Christmas presents?

clear [klie] 清澈的,清楚的;清晰的

- ●说明●clear也可以作为动词使用,意为天空"放晴"(参见例句★)
- ◆相关◆ clearly adv.清楚地、无疑(地)
- Are you clear?
- Speak so that your words are clear.
- 你清楚了吗?
- ■话要说得别人清楚。

 She is a girl with clear eyes. 她是个有双明亮眼睛的女孩。 It cleared up after the rain. -■雨后天空放晴了。 common [[komen] 普通的,一般的 说明 common 还有「共同的,公共的"的意思 common 的比较级和最高级分别为 more common, most common 或 commoner, commonest. ➡词蝈➡【] common sense 常识 ② in common 共同,共有(参见例句★) ■ We have a lot in common.: *: 我们有很多共同之处。 ■ The common people in the past seldom had ■在过去,老百姓很少拥有自己的 their own computers. 中脑。 computer [kəmˈpjuːtə] 计算机 ➡相关❶① monitor显示器 ③ keyboard 键盘 ⑤ floppy disk软盘 [2] screen 屏幕 [4] mouse 鼠标 ⑥ printer 打印机 [7] CPU (central processing unit)中央处理器 ■ What type of computer are you looking for? ■你想购买哪种类型的电脑呢? Our company has decided to buy two ■我们公司已经决定购买两部手提 portable computers. 式电脑。 comrade [[komrid] | 同志 相关 comrades in arms 战友 Comrades, please be quiet. ■ 同志们, 请安静。 • Comrades, please support this plan. 同志们、请支持这个计划。 congratulation [kən.grætju: leiən] 祝贺,庆贺 ●注意● congratulation 在表示对别人的祝贺、庆贺时,常用复数 ●短语● congratulations on... 对某事的祝贺(参见例句★) ■ Please pass on my congratulations when you ■ 请见到他时转达我的祝贺。 see him. ■ Congratulations on your new job.(★) ■ 恭喜(祝贺)你找到了新工作。

[kopi] 1.照搬; 抄写, 抄 2.抄本, 拷贝

▲说明◆ copy 作名词时,有"份,本,册"的意思。(参见例句★)

- Please copy this poem in your notebooks.
- 请把这首诗抄在你们的笔记本上。
- He ordered three copies of this magazine.(★)
- □ 这本杂志他订购了三本。

Corner ['kɔ:nə] 街道拐角; 角落

- There is a telephone booth at the corner of 街角处有一个公用电话亭。 the street.
- He likes sitting at the table in the corner.
- ●他喜欢坐在角落的那张桌子旁。

cost

[kɔst] ____ 值(多少)

- **♪ 说朗◆ cost** 作名词时:有"费用,价格"的意思,(参见例句★!
- This ring costs 2000 yuan.

- 这个戒指价值 2000 元。
- The cost of this machine is very high.(★)
- 这部机器的价格很高。

cotton

['kɔtn] 棉花(的)

- I like T-shirts made of cotton.
- ■我喜欢棉制的T恤衫。
- They are working in the cotton field.
- ■他们正在棉田里干活。

- ◆词组◆have a bad cough 咳嗽(很厉害)
- He coughs badly.(= He has a bad cough.) 他咳嗽得很厉害。

COURSE [kɔ:s] 过程;经过;道路;课程 ■ 在旅行的途中,她遇见她的一个

- During the course of traveling, she met an old friend of hers.
- 老友。
- The course of life is from one's birth to one's death.
 - 人生是指人从生到死的全过程。

COVEr [['kʌvə] 1.盖; 遮盖 2.盖子; 封面

- Don't forget to cover the food with a cover. 别忘了用盖子把食物盖好。
- The tuition covers the whole school year. 这笔学费用于整个学年。

Crossing [ˈkrosin] 十字路口,人行横道,交叉处

- ★相关 cross (1) v.越过,交叉 (2) n.十字形,十字架
- Turn left at the first crossing of the street. 在街的第一个十字路口处左拐。

crowd [kraud] 拥挤; 群聚

◆相类◆crowded adj.拥挤的

→ 同類

→ crowd into 挤入。塞进(参见例句★)

- The hall was crowded with the fans of the Giants.
- Many people crowd into this beautiful city to spend their holidays every year.(★)
- ■大厅里挤满了巨人队的球迷。
- ■每年都有许多人拥进这个美丽的 城市度假。

cut

[kʌt] 切:剪:削:割

- ◆注意◆ cut 的过去式和过去分词都是 cut。
- The ones in this corner are cutting machines.
 They cut big pieces of metal into small pieces.
- Your hair is too long. You'd better have your hair cut at once.
- He has got a deep cut in his face during the fight.
- 这个角落的机器是切割机。它们 把大块的金属切割成小块。
- ■你的头发太长了。你最好马上去 理发。
- 打架时他脸上挨了深深的一刀。

dance [da:ns] 跳舞

- For example, Lily likes dancing, but her sister likes singing.
- The young students are getting ready to dance at the beginning of Universiade.
- Will you be my partner in the next dance?
- 举例来说, 莉莉喜欢跳舞, 而她的 妹妹喜欢唱歌。
- ●在大运会开幕式上,年轻人正在 准备跳舞。
- ■下一支曲子请和我一起跳好吗?

dark

■ 1.adj. 2.n.

- It's getting too dark to take photos of you.
- I bought a dress of light green, but my husband prefers dark blue.
- The poor kid got lost. He'd been walking all day long and now sat in the dark street.
- [da:k] 1.黑暗的; 深色的 2.黑暗, 黑色
 - ■天色太晚了,无法给您照相。
 - ●我买了一条淡绿色裙子,可我丈夫更喜欢深蓝色。
 - ■这可怜的孩子迷路了。他已经走了 一天,现在只好坐在黑暗的街头。

dead

[ded] **死的,**无生命的 adj.

I'm very sorry. It's dead.

■真对不起,它死了。