



黄冈资料满天下  
黄冈中学独一家

丛书主编 陈鼎常  
分册主编 瞿丽娅



第5版

# 中考总复习



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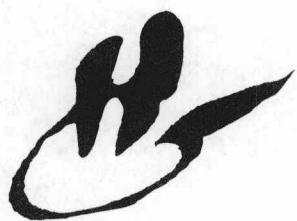
## 英语



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第5版

# 黄冈中学

召如是

## 中考总复习

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# 前 言

创办于1904年的湖北省黄冈中学,1953年就是湖北省重点中学,1986年被授予“全国教育系统先进集体”称号,2002年被评为“全国精神文明建设先进单位”……黄冈中学秉承“以人为本,以德立校”的办学思想,形成了“全面+特长”的育人特色,探索出“求实、求精、求异、求新”的教学风格。高考和竞赛成绩是她多年来实施素质教育的必然结果,也仅是其丰硕教学成果的一个侧面。

培养学生,黄冈中学究竟有什么魔方?有什么聚沙成塔的神功?有什么点石成金的本领?这是我经常听到的提问。如果认为黄冈中学老是跟着高考的指挥棒转,被动地应试,那是不对的。黄冈中学并不提倡机械地记忆、被动地做题,如果说她有什么过人之处,恰恰在于她能充分领会命题者的意图,深刻把握其内在规律,成为一路上的领跑者,而不是盲目的跟进者。黄冈中学不反对教师跳入题海,却大力提倡学生跳出题海;反对学生做那些机械、简单、重复、乏味的题目,但要求学生做一些必要的题目。我们提倡学生做一些灵活多样、应用广泛的题目,让他们在解题过程中不断丰富知识、培养能力、增强素质。

如果说黄冈中学还有什么成功之处,那就是她在培养和造就大批优秀学生的同时,锻造了她的教师队伍,造就了在湖北省享有盛誉的名师。这些教师具有较深的科学文化素养、全新的教育理念、独到的教学风格和艺术及丰硕的教学成果。为了展示黄冈中学教师的风采,共享他们的教学成果,我们组织了学校一线骨干教师,精心策划编写了“黄冈中学作业本(含试卷)”、“黄冈中学高考第一、二、三轮训练题”、“黄冈中学中考总复习”三套丛书。

“黄冈中学中考总复习”丛书采用“知识讲解”、“例题分析”、“强化训练”三个主要模块的形式来突出它的特点,无论从哪个方面来说,都要求尽量贴近中考、贴近实际、注重创新、注重实用。这套丛书的内容一部分取自于黄冈中学内部使用及与友好学校交流的资料,另一部分是最近中考试题变化及时补充的新资料,现结集出版,首次公开面世。这套丛书还体现了以下编写思想和特点:

1. 本套丛书以教材为依据,详细到位地对整个初中的知识进行梳理。在每个知识单元中,注重讲、例、练、评并重,可以帮助学生迅速掌握本单元内容。
2. 本套丛书最大限度地贴近中考的要求。书中引用的绝大部分例题和练习均取自近年来各省、市的中考试题,从而极大地提高了本套丛书的针对性和时效性。
3. 本套丛书同时还注重知识讲解的扩展性,特别注重锻炼学生的思维能力、联系实际生活的能力和学科综合能力。

本套丛书强调作者的原创题的数量和质量,审稿、校对,层层把关,力争成为教辅市场的一朵奇葩。尽管如此,丛书仍难免有错误偏差之处,在此恳请广大读者不吝指导,使其精益求精。

陈鼎常

于湖北省黄冈中学

(陈鼎常系湖北省黄冈市人大副主任、湖北省黄冈中学校长、数学特级教师、中国数学奥林匹克高级教练、4位国际数学奥林匹克金牌获得者的辅导教师、第九届全国政协委员、第十届全国人大代表)

# 目 录

## 前言

第一部分 七年级(上) .....	1
第一章 Units 1—6 .....	1
第二章 Units 7—12 .....	9
阶段测试题一 .....	26
第二部分 七年级(下) .....	31
第三章 Units 1—6 .....	31
阶段测试题二 .....	37
第四章 Units 7—12 .....	42
阶段测试题三 .....	48
第三部分 八年级(上) .....	54
第五章 Units 1—6 .....	54
阶段测试题四 .....	58
第六章 Units 7—12 .....	63
阶段测试题五 .....	74

第四部分 八年级(下) .....	79
第七章 Units 1—5 .....	79
阶段测试题六 .....	86
第八章 Units 6—10 .....	90
阶段测试题七 .....	95
第五部分 九年级 .....	101
第九章 Units 1—5 .....	101
阶段测试题八 .....	118
第十章 Units 6—10 .....	123
阶段测试题九 .....	131
第十一章 Units 11—15 .....	137
阶段测试题十 .....	144
第十二章 语法 .....	149
听力录音稿及参考答案 .....	175



# 第一部分 七年级(上)

## 第一章 Units 1—6



### 重点单词

#### 1. my

- (1) 我的, I 的所有格, 形容词性物主代词, 修饰名词。

my parents 我的父母  
my feet 我的脚  
my name 我的名字  
my jacket 我的夹克

It wasn't my fault, I promise.

我保证, 这不是我的错。

- (2) 第一人称名词性物主代词是 mine, 可以作主语、宾语、表语。

Your backpack is here, mine is over there.

你的书包在这儿, 我的在那儿。(主语)

Your skin is lighter than mine.

你的皮肤比我的白。(宾语)

She is an old friend of mine.

她是我的一个老朋友。(宾语)

—Whose bag is this? 这是谁的包?

—It's mine. 是我的。(表语)

#### 2. nice adj.

- ①令人愉快的, 讨人喜欢的, 令人满意的

Did you have a nice holiday? 你假期过得好吗?

Have a nice day! 祝你度过快乐的一天!

This milk doesn't smell nice. 这牛奶味道不太好。

**It's nice + doing** 做什么事很愉快

It was nice talking to you. 和你谈话很愉快。

**It's nice + to do** 做什么事很愉快

It's nice to meet you. 见到你很高兴。

**It's nice + that** 做什么事很愉快

It's nice that you are staying here.

你要留在这儿真是太好了。

- ②好心的, 友好的

He's a really nice guy. 他是个很善良的小伙子。

Our new neighbors are very nice.

我们的新邻居很友好。

#### 3. what

- (1) 作疑问代词, 什么

What happened next? 后来怎么样了?

What does his father do? 他的父亲从事什么职业?

What did you say? 你说什么?

- (2) 作关系代词, 引导名词性从句

I believed what he told me. 我相信他告诉我的事。

- (3) 作连接代词 + to do

I don't know what to do. 我不知道该怎么办。

- (4) 作形容词, 表示疑问, 什么

What time is it? 什么时候了?

- (5) 用于感叹句

What awful weather we're having! 天气太坏了!

What a lovely view! 景色真美呀!

- (6) 用以表示不相信或惊奇, 相当于 really

—I've won a holiday in New York.

我中了奖可以到纽约度假。

—What? 有这种事?

#### 4. her

- (1) 宾格, 她

Do you know her? 你认识她吗?

- (2) 形容词性物主代词, 她的

Her hair is blond. 她的头发是金色的。

#### 5. answer

- (1) *n.*

- ①回答; 答复; 回信, 回音

We have written to him, but we haven't had an answer yet.

我们给他写了信, 可是至今还没有得到回信。

I got eight right answers in last week's exam.

在上个星期的考试中我答对了8道题。

- ②答案, 解决方案

There is no answer to the problem of environment pollution.

对于环境污染的问题, 没有什么解决方案。

- (2) *v.* 回答; 复信; 接电话

I can't answer you. 我无法给你答复。

I invited him to the party, but he didn't answer.

我邀请他参加舞会, 可是他没有答复。

Someone's at the door. Would you answer it please?

门口有人, 你去开一下门好吗?

I phoned last night, but nobody answered.

昨晚我打过电话, 可是没人接。

#### 6. look

- (1) *vi.* 看, 瞧, 注意看

Please look at the blackboard. 请看黑板。

Look! Here he comes! 瞧! 他来了!





(2) 连系动词, 看起来, 显得, 好像

He looks strong. 他看上去很结实。

He looks a fool. 他看上去像个傻瓜。

It looks as if we are going to miss the train.

好像我们赶不上火车了。

【区别】look, see, watch 与 notice

look 看; 因想看而投注目光, 不管结果如何

I looked but I couldn't see it clear.

我看了可是看不清楚。

see 看到, 看见; 强调看的结果, 有意或无意看到

I happened to see an old friend of mine.

我碰巧看到我的一个老朋友。

watch 看, 观看; 特别留意、感兴趣地看运动着的东西

Did you watch the football match?

你看了那场足球赛吗?

notice 看到, 注意到, 觉察到; 偶尔看到细小但可能是重要的东西

Did you notice anything unusual?

你觉察出有何异常情况吗?

7. first

(1) 序数词, 前面通常加 the, 可作表语或定语

What's the first month of the year?

一年当中第一个月是什么?

Who was the first person to finish?

第一个完成的人是谁?

This is my first visit to New York.

这是我第一次来纽约。

(2) adv. 首先, 最初

Who finished first? 谁先完成的?

When did you first meet each other?

你们最初是什么时候见面的?

The company was small when I first joined.

我最初加入时, 这家公司还很小。

【词组】①first of all 第一, 最先(加强语气时常用)

First of all, let me work out the cost of the trip.

首先, 让我算出这次旅游的费用。

②at first 起先, 相当于 in the beginning

I didn't like the job much at first.

起先, 我不太喜欢这份工作。

8. last

(1) adj.

①最后的

She was the last to arrive.

她是最后一个到的。

②(表示时间)上一个, 刚过去的

What did you do last night?

昨晚你干了什么?

I went to Tibet last summer.

去年夏天我去了西藏。

(2) adv.

①最后

The horse came last in the race.

这匹马在比赛中跑在最后。

②上一次, 最近一次

When did you last see him?

你最后一次见到他是什么时候?

(3) v. 持续

How long do you think this fine weather will last?

你看这样的好天气能持续多久?

This food will last us five days.

这些食物够我们吃5天。

(4) n. & pron. 表示“最后的人或物, 最终”等

He was the first to arrive and the last to leave.

他是最早到又是最晚走的那一个。

I sent the letter off the week before last.

前周我就把信寄出去了。

9. number n.

①数字

One, two, three and four are numbers.

1, 2, 3, 4 都是数字。

What number do you like best?

你最喜欢什么数字?

②数目, 数量

The number of the students in our class is sixty-four.

我们班的学生人数是64。

③号码, ……号, 略作 No., 复数略作 Nos.; 美国有时

用#, 置于数字前。

What's your telephone number?

你的电话号码是多少?

Room No. 125 125 号房间

Rooms Nos. 10—15 10~15 号房间

10. family 集体名词

(1) 指整体, 谓语动词用单数

His family is going to move. 他家要搬走了。

A new family has moved in next door.

我们隔壁新搬来一家。

He is from England. But his family is in Beijing

now. 他是英国人。但是他家现在在北京。

(2) 指成员, 用作复数, 谓语动词用复数形式

My family are very well. 我的家人很好。

11. yes

(1) adv. 是的, 好的

—Are you ready? 你准备好了吗?

—Yes, I am. 准备好了。

—Please open the door. 请把门打开。

—Yes, sir. 好的, 先生。

(2) 用升调, 表示疑问或鼓励对方进一步讲述

—Excuse me! 打扰了!

—Yes? 什么?

—Mary! 玛丽!

—Yes, mum? 什么事, 妈妈?

—I spoke to her. 我跟她说了。

—Yes? 哦?



【注意】表示否定问句的回答与汉语不同。

—Don't you like tea? 你不喜欢喝茶吗?

—Yes, I do. 不, 我喜欢。

—It isn't raining, is it? 天不在下雨, 是吧?

—Yes, it is. 不, 在下。

#### 12. no *adj.*

(1) 在单数名词前, =not a

He has no brother. 他没有哥哥。

No other man could do the work.

没有别的人能做那份工作。

(2) 加在复数名词或不可数名词前, =not any

There are no clouds in the sky. 天上一点云也没有。

No two men think alike. 没有两个人的想法是一样的。

I have no time. 我没时间。

(3) 常用于省略结构

No smoking! 禁止抽烟!

No bicycles against the wall!

不准靠墙放自行车!

(4) 用以表示否定的回答

—Did you go to the movie last night?

昨晚你去看电影了吗?

—No, I didn't. 不, 没有。

#### 13. not 用来否定动词

(1) 在 be 动词、情态动词或助动词之后

He is not honest. 他不诚实。

She cannot speak English. 她不会说英语。

We won't go there. 我们不去那儿。

(2) 在不定式之前

She asked me not to be late. 她叫我别迟到。

Mother told me not to go home too late.

妈妈叫我别回家太晚。

(3) 与 all, both, every, always 等词连用, 表示部分否定

Not all men are wise. 并不是所有的人都聪明。

Not everyone in China likes moon cakes.

并不是所有的中国人都喜欢月饼。

My parents are not both teachers.

我的父母不都是教师。

He is not always lazy. 他不总是很懒。

#### 14. do *v.*

(1) 助动词, 过去式为 did, 第三人称单数为 does

① 置于实义动词前, 帮助构成谓语、否定句或疑问句

I don't like bread for breakfast.

我不喜欢早餐吃面包。

—Does her father read the book every day?

她的父亲每天都看书吗?

—Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. 是的。/ 不是。

Where does Tom often have lunch?

汤姆经常在哪里吃午餐?

② 构成祈使句的否定式“Don't + 动词原形”

Don't be late again. 不要再迟到了。

Don't forget to write. 别忘了写信。

③ 用以构成附加问句

You live in London, don't you?

你住在伦敦, 是吗?

She doesn't work here, does she?

她不在此地工作, 是吗?

④ 用以代替实义动词, 避免重复

He drives faster than he did a year ago.

他开车比一年以前快了。

Can you make a cake? Please do it like this.

你会制作蛋糕吗? 请像这样做。

—I want to be a doctor. 我想成为一名医生。

—So do I. 我也是。

—I don't agree with his advice.

我不同意他的建议。

—Neither do I. 我也不同意。

(2) 作实义动词时, 意为“干、做(事)”

第三人称单数 does, 过去式 did, 过去分词 done, 进行时 doing

My mother usually does the housework at weekends.

我妈妈通常在周末做家务。

He's always doing his friends down.

他老是说朋友的坏话。

I have a number of important things to do today.

今天我有许多重要的事情要做。

Well begun is half done.

良好的开端是成功的一半。

#### 15. game *n.*

① 游戏

Let's play games together. 我们一起来玩游戏吧。

② 比赛

a basketball game 篮球赛

a football game 足球赛

a baseball game 棒球赛

与 tennis, wrestling, boxing 连用表示比赛用 match

a tennis match 网球赛

a wrestling match 摔跤比赛

a boxing match 拳击赛

③ 复数时表示大型的运动会

the Olympic Games 奥林匹克运动会

#### 16. key *n.*

① 钥匙

Have you got the key to this door?

你有这个门的钥匙吗?

② 答案

Here is the key to the exercises. 这是练习的答案。

③ (钢琴、计算机等) 上面的键

A piano has a row of black and white keys.

钢琴上有一排黑白相间的键。

#### 17. lost

lose 的过去式和过去分词, 用作形容词

① 丢失的

lost keys 丢失的钥匙







②失去的, 丧失的  
a lost chance 失去的机会

③迷路的  
You will be easily get lost in that city.  
在那座城市你会很容易迷路。

18. **under** prep.

①在……下面  
He hid under the bed. 他躲在床下。  
There is a boat under the bridge.  
有一只船正从桥下穿过。

②少于, 低于  
Children under 12 can't go in.  
12 岁以下的孩子不准进去。  
These toys are suitable for kids of five and under.  
这些玩具适合于 5 岁以下的孩子。

19. **on** prep.

①表示地点, 在……之上; 在……旁边  
Can you see the book on the desk?  
你能看见桌子上的那本书吗?  
Please write the sentence on your paper.  
请把这个句子写在你的卷子上。  
Have you got any money on you? 你身上有钱吗?  
There are many trees on both sides of the street.  
街道两旁都有树。

②表示具体的某一天或某一天的上、下午或晚上  
We often feel sad on rainy days.  
我们经常在下雨天感到难过。  
On the night of April 15th, the Titanic had a serious  
accident. 在 4 月 15 日的晚上, 泰坦尼克号遭遇到  
严重事故。

③关于, 论及  
Have you got any books on Chinese history?  
你们有关于中国历史的书吗?

④常用词组 on the/one's way to... 表示“在去……的  
路上”, 当后面的地点副词是 there, here, home 时,  
省略介词 to。  
I met Jack on my way to school.  
在上学的路上, 我遇到了杰克。

20. **in** prep.

①在……里; 进入  
—Where is Kate? 凯特在哪儿?  
—She's in the bedroom. 她在卧室里。  
Please put the butter back in the fridge when you  
finish with it. 你用完黄油后请把它放回冰箱里。

②在……之中, 在……之内  
Who's the woman in the painting?  
画上的那个女人是谁?  
Shanghai lies in the east of China.  
上海位于中国的东部。  
There were too many spelling mistakes in his compo-  
sition. 他的作文里有太多的拼写错误。

③穿着

Do you know the man in the grey suit?  
你认识那个穿灰色套装的男人吗?  
You look nice in green. 你穿绿色衣服看上去很不错。

④用……, 以……  
You should write in ink. 你应该用墨水写。  
Most of her paintings are done in watercolor.  
她的大多数画都是用水彩画的。  
They spoke in Russian the whole time.  
他们一直用俄语交谈。

⑤在……期间  
We're going to Italy in April.  
4 月份我们将去意大利。  
Some trees lose their leaves in autumn.  
有些树在秋天落叶。  
I started working here in 1993.  
我 1993 年开始在这儿工作。  
What was it like to be a student in the late 60s?  
60 年代末的学生不知是什么样子的?

⑥在……之内  
Can you finish the work in two weeks?  
你能在两周之内完成这份工作吗?

⑦在……之后  
Dinner will be ready in ten minutes.  
晚饭将在 10 分钟之后准备好。

⑧处于……之中  
You are in great danger and you'd better leave here at  
once.  
你正处于极大的危险之中, 最好马上离开这儿。

21. **take** v.

①拿走, 带去  
Who has taken my pen? 谁拿走了我的钢笔?  
Take your umbrella when you go out.  
出去的时候带把伞。  
Take these biscuits with you, I don't want them.  
你带着这些饼干吧, 我不想吃。

②需要, 要求  
The cooking only takes ten minutes.  
烹饪过程只需要 10 分钟。  
—How long does this paint take to dry?  
这种油漆多久才能干?  
—It takes three hours. 3 个小时。

The journey will take us twenty minutes.  
这趟旅程要花我们 20 分钟。  
It took us all day to drive home.  
我们用了一整天开车回家。

22. **bring** v. 带来

Bring me the book. 把那本书带给我。  
Bring the book to me. 把那本书带给我。  
What brings you here? 是什么风把你吹来了?

23. **some**

(1) 用于肯定句, 一些, 几个  
There is some cake in the kitchen if you'd like it.



如果你喜欢蛋糕的话,厨房里还有一些。  
Here's some news you might be interested in.  
这里有些消息,或许你会感兴趣的。  
We've been having some problems with our TV over  
the last few weeks.

最近几周以来我们的电视机总有些问题。

(2) 用于疑问句,期待肯定的回答

Have you got some glasses you could lend me?  
你可不可以借给我几只玻璃杯?

Would you like some tea? 你想喝茶吗?

(3) 本身表示肯定意义时,也可用于否定句

Some students can't work it out.

有些学生做不出来。

(4) 用于条件句,可用 some, 也可用 any

If we had some (any) money, we could buy it.  
如果我们有钱,我们就可以买它了。

(5) 和 more 连用

Give me some more. 请再给我一些。

#### 24. need

(1) *vt.* 需要

He needs to go. 他必须去。

This farm tool needs repairing.

这件农具需要修理。

This farm tool needs to be repaired.

这件农具需要修理。

(2) 情态动词,它后面接动词原形。而且常用于否定句和疑问句中。needn't 是 must(必须)的否定回答形式

I must finish the work in an hour.

我必须在 1 小时内完成工作。

He needn't copy the paper again.

他不必再抄写一遍试卷。

—Must I go to school early tomorrow?

我明天必须要早去上学吗?

—No, you needn't. 不,你不必早去。

(3) 作名词,意为“需要,需求”

Don't you ever feel the need to take a vacation?

难道你从未想到要休假吗?

常见的短语有:be in need of 意为“需要……”

We are in need of water now. 我们现在需要水。

there is no need (for sb.) to do sth. 意为“某人不必做某事”

There is no need for you to come if you don't have time. 如果你没时间,就不必来了。

#### 25. have *v.*

① 有,表示“某人拥有某物”或“某物属于某人”。其句子结构为“主语 + have/has + 宾语,其中,主语是第三人称单数 (she, he, it) 或单数名词时用 has”,但在否定句或疑问句中表示“有”,所有人称用 have

He has a house in London and a cottage near the sea.  
他在伦敦有一所房子,在海边还有一间小屋。

Does he have any friends at school?

在学校他有朋友吗?

She doesn't have a good memory. 她的记性不好。

【区别】There be 结构表示“某处存在某物或某人”,其结构为“*There be (is/are) + 名词 + 地点状语*”,*be* 动词根据主语单复数确定。若主语为多个名词,则遵循“就近原则”。

There's a man at the bus-stop.

公共汽车站那儿有一个男人。

There is only a table, four chairs and a small bed in the room. 房间里只有一张桌子,四把椅子和一张小床。

② 得到,收到

She didn't have any letters last week.

她上周没有收到任何信件。

③ 接动作意义的名词表示短时动作

May I have a look at your photo?

我可以看看你的照片吗?

④ 使,叫,让

She doesn't know how to have others talk with her.

她不知道怎样和他人交谈。

⑤ 使某事完成

We had the machine repaired.

我们请人把机器修好了。

⑥ 患(病),遭受(病痛)

He says he has a headache. 他说他头痛。

How often do you have a bad back?

你多长时间腰痛一次?

#### 26. well

(1) *adv.* 好,妥善地,令人满意地

He speaks English well. 他英语说得好。

You've done very well. 你们干得很漂亮。

(2) *int.* 啊,好吧,那么

Well, what shall we do now?

那么,现在我们做什么呢?

Well then, who is coming with me?

好吧,谁跟我一起来?

(3) *adj.* 身体好的,没病的

I hope you get well soon. 我希望你早日康复。

#### 27. more

(1) *adj.*

① many 或 much 的比较级

The work needs more people.

这项工作需要更多的人手。

The work needs more money.

这项工作需要更多的钱。

② 另外的,附加的

One more word. 还有一句话。

Would you like some more tea?

你还想要点茶吗?

(2) *pron.* 更多的数量,较多的人或物

I shall write to tell you if I want any more.





如果我想要更多的话,我会写信告诉你的。

Take some more. 再吃点吧。

(3) 构成多音节词和部分双音节词的比较级

This problem is more difficult. 这道题更难了。

The more you read, the more you'll get.

你读得越多,收获就越大。

28. watch v. 观看;留心;注视

① +n.

Do you watch football on TV?

你常看电视上的足球比赛吗?

Could you watch my clothes while I have a swim?

我游泳时你看着我的衣物行吗?

② +sb. +do sth.

I watched my teacher do the exercise first before I attempted it myself.

在我自己尝试之前我先观察我老师是如何做的。

I watched him get into the taxi.

我注视着 he 进了一辆出租车。

③ watch sb. do/doing sth.

She watched the children cross the road.

她看着孩子们过了马路。(注视着全过程)

She watched the children crossing the road.

她看着孩子们过了马路。(但不一定注视全过程)

④ +从句

Watch what I do and how I do it.

注意看我的动作和方法。

Why doesn't he watch where he's going?

为什么他不关心他将要去哪里?

29. but 只;仅仅;但是;却;但也

He's but a boy. 他不过是个孩子。

I'd love to go to the theatre tonight, but I'm too busy.

我倒是很想今晚去看戏的,只是我太忙了。

This restaurant serves cheap but excellent food.

这家餐馆价廉物美。

He's hard-working, but not very clever.

他很努力,却不大聪明。

He was tired but happy after the long walk.

他走了一段很长的路之后,虽然很累,但也很愉快。

not only... but(also)... 不仅……而且……

We should eat not only our favorite food but also other healthy foods. 我们不仅应该吃我们喜欢的食物,而且也要吃其他营养食品。

The nurse was not only competent but also kind.

那个护士不仅能干而且亲切。

Not only you but also he has to attend the meeting.

不仅你,而且他也必须出席会议。

【注意】如果两个主语由 not only... but also 连接,谓语句的形式要根据 but also 后面的那一项主语来决定,即就近原则。

30. only

(1) adj. 唯一的,仅有的

I was the only person on the bus.

我是公汽上唯一的乘客。

The only people still working at the factory are the cleaners. 仅有的那些还在厂里工作的人是清洁工。

Is this really the only way to do it?

这真是唯一的方法吗?

It was the only thing I could do.

这是我唯一能做的。

(2) adv. 只,才

Only Steve plays the piano. 只有斯蒂夫弹钢琴。

Steve only plays the piano, but he doesn't write music for it. 斯蒂夫只弹钢琴,不写曲子。

31. dinner

(在英国)指中午或晚上进行的一日里的正餐

We were having dinner when there was a knock at the door. 有人敲门时,我们正在进餐。

Whose turn is it to make dinner? 轮到谁做饭了?

We have invited some friends around for dinner on Saturday. 我们已邀请了一些朋友星期六来吃饭。

I'm giving a dinner party next week.

我下星期要办一次晚宴。

32. like vt.

① +sth.

I like your new haircut. 我喜欢你的新发型。

I like his accent. Where is he from?

我喜欢他的口音。他是哪儿的人?

She doesn't like fish. 她不喜欢吃鱼。

I like children. 我喜欢孩子。

② + doing sth.

I like lying on bed on Sunday morning.

星期天早上我喜欢躺在床上。

I don't like upsetting people.

我不喜欢让别人扫兴。

③ + to do sth.

I like to have a talk with you tonight.

今晚我想和你谈谈。

④ + sb. to do sth.

I like my students to take part in sports activities.

我喜欢我的学生参加各种体育运动。

⑤ + sb. doing sth.

He doesn't like people praising him.

他不想让人们表扬他。

⑥ +sth. +adj.

She likes her tea very hot.

她想喝很烫的茶。

【区别】① like doing 与 like to do

like doing 表示习惯性的动作; like to do 表示一次性的、未发生的动作。

② like, love, enjoy 与 go in for

like 的反义词是 dislike. 喜欢,指不反感,但不引起强烈的感情和迫切的愿望。

He likes having a walk after supper.

晚饭后他喜欢散散步。



love 的反义词是 hate。热爱,指引起深厚的、强烈的感情,并有依附感。

We love our motherland. 我们热爱祖国。

enjoy 欣赏、喜爱,指从外界得到喜悦与满足,领略到乐趣。

She enjoys listening to music.

她认为听音乐是一大乐趣。

go in for 爱好,惯于(指习惯)。

She goes in for unusual clothes.

她总爱穿奇装异服。

### 33. people 集合名词,人,人们

Many people never take any exercise.

很多人从不锻炼。

We've invited thirty people to the party.

我们邀请了 30 个人来参加晚会。

Most of her friends are media people.

她的大部分朋友是传媒工作者。

People will think you've gone mad. 人家会以为你疯了。

People like to be made to feel important.

人都喜欢被看重。

### 34. play v.

#### ①玩,打球

The children are playing football in the park.

孩子们正在公园里踢足球。

【词组】play + 球类名词

play volleyball 打排球 play basketball 打篮球

【词组】play sports 做运动

He doesn't play sports, he only watches on TV every day.

他不参加体育运动,每天只看电视。

#### ②演奏,弹奏音乐

The music band played beautifully tonight.

今天晚上这个乐队演奏的乐曲非常优美动听。

【词组】play + the + 乐器名词

play the violin 拉小提琴 play the piano 弹钢琴

play the trumpet 吹喇叭

He can play the drums well. 他的鼓打得很好。

### 35. at prep.

#### ①在……里,在……,指空间的某一点

He is at the end of the runway.

他在跑道的尽头。

There is a telephone box at the crossroads.

十字路口处有个电话亭。

#### ②在……上,用于表示正在从事的事情或参与的活动,常见词组有: at work, at a party/concert/meeting, at lunch/dinner/meal, at school

#### ③用在时间前

We often get up at 6 o'clock.

我们经常 6 点钟起床。

#### ④在……期间,常用词组有: at night/weekend, at the end of the holiday/month

#### ⑤(价格,温度,速度等)以,达

Tickets are now on sale at ¥20 each.

现在每张票卖 20 元。

#### ⑥向或朝(某人、某物)的方向

A man with a gun was shooting at the crowd.

有一持枪男子向人群射击。

### 36. how

#### (1) adv. 怎么,怎样;多么,多少

##### ①如何,怎样(用于询问或谈论做某事的方法)

How can I get to the Suzhou Street?

我怎样到达苏州街?

The Internet can tell you how to find a new place.

因特网可以告诉你怎样找到一个新地点。

##### ②多少,多么(用于询问或谈论年龄、数量、距离、频率、价格和某事的真实程度)

How old is she? 她有多大年纪了?

How many classes do you have every day?

你每天上多少节课?

How long did you wait? 你等了多长时间了?

How often do you go swimming? 你多久去游一次泳?

How much money have you got? 你有多少钱?

##### ③怎么样(用于询问某人的感觉)

How are you feeling now? 你现在感觉怎么样?

How is life in the army? 部队的生活怎么样?

##### ④多么,何等(用于强调)

I was amazed how easy it is to shop on the Internet.

网上购物竟然是那么容易,真让我惊讶。

You know how much I miss you.

你知道我有多么的想你。

##### ⑤引导感叹句,后接形容词或副词

How well she sings! 她唱得多好啊!

How delicious the food is! 多可口的食物啊!

##### ⑥针对某人、某事或某问题的看法时用 how about

How about the machine, Mr. Wang?

王先生,这台机器怎么样?

How about going out for a walk? 出去散步怎么样?

##### (2) conj. 用作连词,怎样,如何;连接两个分句

You can live your life how you want.

你可以想怎么生活就怎么生活。

I can dress how I like in my own house.

我在自己家里想穿什么就穿什么。



## 重点词组

### 1. in English 用英语

Can you say it in English? 你会用英语说这个吗?

### 2. thanks for = thank you for 因为……而感谢,接名词或动词-ing 形式

Thank you for giving me such a nice present.

谢谢你寄给我这么好的礼物。

Thanks for helping me. 谢谢你帮助我。

Thanks for saying that. 谢谢你那样说。





3. **lots of = a lot of** 许多, 多用于肯定句

(1) + 复数名词

There are lots of/many mistakes in this essay.  
这篇文章错误太多。

(2) + 不可数名词

I have lots of/much pleasure in introducing our speaker.  
我很高兴为大家介绍我们的演讲人。

【区别】在否定句或疑问句中, 多用 many (修饰可数名词), much (修饰不可数名词) 来代替。

How many do you want? 你要多少?

Did you get many responses to your advertisement? 你的广告得到了许多回应吗?

Did you have much difficulty finding the house? 你找到这所房子很困难吗?

There isn't much time left. 没剩下多少时间了。

4. **the photo of my family** 我的家庭照片

名词 + of + 名词的结构表示所有关系

the walls of a classroom 教室的墙壁

the legs of a table 桌子腿

a map of China 一张中国地图

There is a map of China on the wall.

墙上有张中国地图。

【区别】①名词 + of + 名词的结构多表示无生命物的所有格。

's 结构多表示有生命物的所有格

Mary's nose 玛丽的鼻子

Jack's backpack 杰克的书包

若名词已有复数词尾 s, 词尾只加 ' 即可

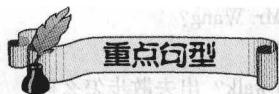
students' books 学生们的书

the teachers' reading room 教师们的阅览室

②有时 's 结构可以转换成 of 结构加以强调

the girl's skirt = the skirt of the girl 女孩的裙子

the boy's toys = the toys of the boy 男孩的玩具



1. **His last name is Brown.** 他姓布朗。

英美人的名字大都由三部分组成, 即 first name, middle name 和 last name。first name 和 middle name 都是父母给的, 称为 given name, 是“名字”的意思; middle name 不常用。last name 也叫 family name, 是“姓”的意思。英美人姓名的排列顺序是: 先名字后姓氏, 翻译时在中间加上“·”。如: Joan Smith 琼·史密斯 (Joan 是名字, Smith 是姓氏)。中国人名译成英语时多用汉语拼音表示, 姓氏在前, 名字在后。姓与名的第一个字母都要大写, u 上面两点常要省略。如: Song Xiaoying 宋小英 Sima Guang 司马光

2. **This is my sister.** 这位是我的姐姐。

当说话人把一方介绍给另一方时, 常用“**This is...**”, 当一方距离另一方远时, 常用“**That's...**”而一般不用 **He/She is...**

此外, “**This/That is + 名词**”表示“这是……”, 一般疑

问句回答都是: **Yes, it is.** 或 **No, it isn't.**

**This is your pencil.** 这是你的铅笔。

—**Is that her ruler?** 那是她的尺子吗?

—**No, it isn't.** 不是。

3. **Those are my two brothers. And that's my sister.**

那是我的两个哥哥。那是我姐姐。

**Those** 是 **that** 的复数形式。注意句子中前后单复数要一致。

**This is his sister.** 这是他姐姐。

**These are his brothers.** 这些是他的哥哥们。

4. —**Where's the baseball?** 棒球在哪儿?

—**It's in the backpack.** 它在书包里。

“**Where + be + 主语**”是英语口语中很常见的一种句型。

① 若句子的主语是单数或不可数名词用 **is**, 是复数名词用 **are**, 如: **Where is the baseball?** 棒球在哪儿? **Where are my keys?** 我的钥匙在哪儿?

② 主语的常见形式有以下几种:

A. 定冠词 (**the**) + 名词, 如: **Where is the bag?** 那个书包在哪儿?

B. 形容词性物主代词 + 名词, 如: **Where is my computer game?** 我的电脑游戏在哪儿?

C. 人称代词的主格或专有名词, 如: **Where is it?** 它在哪儿? **Where is the Great Wall?** 长城在哪儿?

③ 在回答时常用“**主语 + be + 地点**”; 有时可直接把地点说出来, 这样比较简洁、明快, 如:

—**Where's my video cassette?** 我的录像带在哪儿?

—**It's on the desk. (On the desk.)** 它在桌子上。

5. **Here is my family photo.** 下面是我的全家照。

**Here is/here are** (用于介绍某人要说或要做的事) 下面……

**Here is the weather report for Huangzhou.**

下面是黄州的天气预报。

**Here are some presents for you.** 这是给你的礼物。

6. **Let's play soccer.** 让我们来踢足球吧。

这句是以 **Let's** 开头的祈使句, 表示邀请、建议。祈使的对象是第一人称或第三人称时, 用“**Let me (us)/Let him (her, it, them) + 动词原形**”结构, 表示建议做某事。表示邀请、建议、劝告、请求的还有:

**Shall we make it half past six?**

我们把时间定在 6 点半, 好吗?

**Why not make a new friend?**

为什么不交一个新朋友?

**It's very cold today. Will you please close the window?**

天气很冷, 请你关上窗户好吗?

**You'd better finish your homework first.**

你最好先完成作业。

**Would you mind me smoking here?**

你介意我在这儿抽烟吗?

**Could you please do me a favor?**

请你帮我一个忙好吗?

**Would you like to come and cheer us on?**

你愿意来为我们加油吗?



7. **That sounds interesting.** 那听起来很有趣。  
此句中 sound 是连系动词,后面接形容词作表语。我们学过的连系动词还有:look, smell, taste, feel 等。  
He looks young. 他看起来很年轻。  
The soup smelt good. 这汤闻起来很香。  
The soup tastes delicious. 这汤尝起来不错。  
Silk feels soft. 丝绸摸起来很软。
8. **No, it's boring.** 不,并不好玩。  
boring 是现在分词,相当于一个形容词,有主动意义,通常用来修饰物。bored 用来修饰人。类似的还有:exciting/excited, surprising/surprised, worrying/worried, satisfying/satisfied, tiring/tired, moving/moved, relaxing/relaxed 等。  
The job was dull and boring. 这份工作沉闷乏味。  
Are you bored with your present job?  
你对目前的工作感到乏味吗?  
They are interested in the interesting movie.  
他们对那部有趣的电影感兴趣。  
I'm excited about the exciting news.  
这个令人兴奋的消息太让我激动了。  
She was surprised that no one was there to greet her.  
这儿居然没有人问候她,她觉得太不可思议了。  
It's surprising how quickly you get used to the new environment.  
你如此快地适应新的环境,真是出人意料。  
It was a very worrying time for them.  
那时他们十分忧虑。  
He is worried about falling behind others.  
他担心落后于别人。

- I'm not satisfied with the way he cut my hair.  
我不满意他为我剪的发型。  
She finds writing poems deeply satisfying.  
她发现写诗很令人愉快。  
We've all had a very tiring day. Let's go to bed.  
我们都度过了疲倦的一天。早点休息吧。  
Students are tired of too much homework.  
太多的功课让学生们很疲倦。  
Love me once more, Mom is a moving movie.  
《妈妈再爱我一次》是一部感人的电影。  
We are moved by this story deeply.  
这个故事深深地感动了我们。  
Music is relaxing. 音乐使人放松。  
Playing sports is a good way to help you be more relaxed.  
做运动是帮助你更加放松的好方法。
9. **For breakfast, Tom likes eggs, oranges and bananas.**  
早餐汤姆喜欢吃鸡蛋、橘子和香蕉。  
For lunch he likes hamburgers. 午餐他喜欢吃汉堡包。  
For dinner, he likes chicken, tomatoes and French fries.  
晚餐他喜欢吃鸡肉、西红柿和薯条。
10. **Can you bring some things to school?**  
你能带一些东西到学校来吗?  
can 情态动词,表示“许可,请求”  
Can I use your pen? 我可以用你的钢笔吗?  
can 还可表示能力,译为“能,会”  
I can spell the word, but he can't.  
我能拼写这个单词,但是他不会。  
My teacher can speak both English and Japanese.  
我的老师既会讲英文又会讲日文。

## 第二章 Units 7—12



### 重点单词

1. **pants**  
(复数)裤子;也指短裤。通常是复数形式出现。  
a pair of pants 一条裤子  
Are these pants made of cotton?  
这条(些)裤子是棉制的吧?(可能指一条,也可能指很多条)  
类似的词还有:shorts(短裤), trousers(长裤), scissors  
剪刀, socks 袜子
2. **dollar**  
美元;元(美国、加拿大等国的货币单位),符号为\$,  
1 美元为 100 美分(cent),可数名词。  
two dollars 两美元  
I have twenty dollars with me. 我身上有 20 美元。  
Those shoes cost fifty dollars. 那双鞋卖 50 美元。

### 3. color

#### (1) n. 颜色

This shirt fits me well, but I don't like the color.  
这件衬衫很合我身,但是我不喜欢这颜色。  
Children like bright colors. 儿童喜欢鲜艳的颜色。  
All the pictures in this book are in color.  
这本书里所有的图画都是彩色的。  
What color is her hair? 她的头发是什么颜色的?

#### (2) v. (colored; colored), 涂颜色于……

color one's hair 染头发  
color sth. red/blue/white...  
把……染成红色/蓝色/白色……  
He colored the wall white. 他把墙壁涂白了。

### 4. green

#### (1) adj. 绿色的;未熟的;无经验的

green grass 绿草  
green light 绿灯  
green apples 青苹果



These tomatoes are too green to pick.

这些番茄还未成熟,不能摘采。

The typist is green at her job.

这个打字员工作没经验。

(2)n. 绿色

The girl in green is my sister.

穿绿衣服的那个女孩是我姐姐。

greens 青菜,蔬菜

5. short adj. 短的;矮的;不足的;简短的

a short story 短篇小说

go on a short trip 出去短程旅行

He finished his homework in a very short time.

他在很短的时间内做完了作业。

Nights are getting shorter and shorter.

夜变得愈来愈短了。

I have a short memory. 我记性不好。

My mother is shorter than I. 我妈妈比我矮。

be short of... 不足,缺乏

I am a little short of money at the moment.

我现在缺点钱用。

The little girl is short of confidence.

这个女孩缺乏信心。

be short for... 是……的简称/缩写

TV is short for television. TV 是 television 的缩写。

for short 简称,副词词组,通常用作状语

His name is Thomas. We call him Tom for short.

他叫托马斯。我们简称他为汤姆。

6. long adj.

①长的

Her hair is longer than mine. 她的头发比我的长。

The Amazon is the longest river in the world.

亚马逊河是世界上最长的河流。

②长久的

I waited for a long time. 我等了很久。

It is a long walk from here to the station.

从这儿走到车站要花很长时间。

how long 多长(可指距离和时间)

How long is the river? 这条河流有多长?

How long is your vacation? 你的假期有多长?

—How long does it take you to get to school by bus?

你乘公共汽车到学校要花多长时间?

—Ten minutes. 要花10分钟。

How long are you going to stay here?

你准备在这儿待多久?

before long 副词词组,不久,很快,相当于 soon

It looks it's going to rain before long.

看来很快要下雨了。

He'll be back before long. 他不久就会回来。

long before 早在……之前就……,多用作连词词组

This happened long before you were born.

早在你出生之前这事就发生了。

as long as

①和……一样长/久

You can stay as long as you like.

你愿意待多久就待多久。

②只要,同 so long as

You can go out to play as long as you stay in the back

yard. 只要你待在后院(不到别处去),你可以去玩。

I'll lend it to you as long as you handle it with care.

只要你小心使用,我会借给你。

7. help

(1)n. 帮助,援助

If I need any help, I'll call you.

如果我需要帮助我会打电话给你的。

You have been a great help to me. 你帮了我大忙。

with the help of... 在……的帮助下

We got it open with the help of a knife.

借助一把刀我们把它弄开了。

call for help 呼救

(2)v. 帮助

Can I help you? 我能帮你吗?

She helped the old woman up the stairs.

她帮那位老人上楼梯。

help (to) do 帮助做……

Part of my job is to help organize medical reports.

我的部分工作是帮助整理病历表。

help sb. (to) do sth. 帮某人做某事

Tom said he would help us move the furniture.

汤姆说他将帮我们搬家具。

help sb. with sth. 帮某人做某事

Can you help me with my homework?

你能帮我做作业吗?

can't/couldn't help doing sth. 忍不住……

I can't help thinking that we've made a big mistake.

我不禁想起我们犯了大错。

helpful adj. 有帮助的,有益的

Sometimes it is helpful to make a list of everything

you have to do.

有时候把要做的事情列个清单是有用的。

helpless adj 无助的,无法照顾自己的

Many people were helpless after the flood.

洪水过后很多人孤苦无依。

8. want vt. 想,想要,需要

I want a drink. 我想要杯饮料。

What do you want for your birthday?

你过生日想要什么?

You are wanted on the phone. 你的电话。

want to do sth. 想做某事

Do you want to go to Lucy's party?

你想参加露西的晚会吗?

want sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事

I don't want Linda to hear about this.

我不想让琳达听到这件事。

I want you to go to the supermarket.



我希望你去趟超市。

另外 would like 也可以表达“想要……”

Would you like a cup of tea? 你想要一杯茶吗?

I'd/would like to have dinner with you tonight.

今晚我想和你一起去吃晚餐。

### 9. welcome

#### (1) *int.* 欢迎

Welcome to China. 欢迎到中国来。

Welcome back—it's good to see you again.

欢迎归来! 再次见到你真是太好了。

Welcome home. 欢迎回家。

#### (2) *adj.* 受欢迎的

a welcome guest 受欢迎的客人

You are always welcome at our house.

我们家永远欢迎你。

I had the feeling I wasn't really welcome.

我感觉我并不真正地受欢迎。

—Thanks for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。

—You are welcome. 不用谢。

#### (3) *v.* 欢迎,欣然接受

The queen welcomed the president as he got off the plane. 当总统走下飞机的时候女王迎接了他。

He welcomed his friend to his home.

他欢迎他的朋友到他家去。

He will welcome our suggestion.

他会接受我们的建议的。

#### (4) *n.* 欢迎

We received a warm welcome.

我们受到了热烈欢迎。

give sb. a warm welcome 给某人热烈欢迎

The players were given a warm welcome when they got back to their country. 当运动员们回国时受到了热烈的欢迎。

### 10. see *vt. / vi.* (saw, seen) 看见;明白;观赏;参观

Can you see the tower over there?

你能看见那边的那座塔吗?

Nick went out to see if the pond had frozen over.

尼克出去想看看池塘结冰没有。

Do you see what I mean? 你明白我的意思吗?

At last she understood and said, "Oh, I see."

最后,她终于懂了,说道:“啊,我明白了。”

I see. 原来如此/我明白了。

Let me see. 让我想想。

see sb. doing/do sth. 看见某人做某事

I saw a plane flying to the north.

我看到一架飞机正朝北飞去。

A plane was seen flying to the north. (被动句)

I saw him go into the restaurant.

我看见他走进了餐馆。

He was seen to go into the restaurant.

(被动句中与带 to 的不定式连用)

see a film/movie 看电影

I saw a good movie last night.

昨晚我看了部好电影。

They are seeing the sights of Beijing.

他们正游览北京。

### 11. store *n.* 商店;贮存 <同> shop

a shoe/clothes store 鞋/服装店

Do they sell cigarettes at that store?

那家店卖香烟吗?

We have a good store of food.

我们储存着许多食物。

*v.* store sth. (up/away) 储备或储存某物

We stored (up) some food for an emergency.

我们储存了一些食物以备急用。

### 12. sale *n.* 买卖;销售;大甩卖

a cash sale 现金买卖

He received 4,000 dollars for the sale of his car.

他把他的车卖了4000美元。

There is no sale for air conditioners during the winter.

冬季空调没有销路。

This store is having a sale this week.

本周这家商店大降价。

Come and buy your clothes at Huaxing's great sale!

华兴服装店大甩卖,欢迎来买。

for sale 出售的,待售的

He put his car up for sale. 他把汽车拿出来卖。

Excuse me, are these for sale? 请问这些是卖的吗?

on sale 出售,上市;廉价的

His new novel will go on sale next week.

他的新小说下周上市。

I could only afford to buy the CD player because it was on sale. 因为这台CD机减价我才买得起。

### 13. price *n.* 价格,价钱,物价;代价

The price of land is very high here.

这里的地价非常高。

The prices of vegetables are going up.

蔬菜价格正在上涨。

Prices are dropping/falling. 物价在下降。

Prices are rising/jumping up/increasing.

物价在上涨。

表示价格 price 的高低时,形容词用 high/low, 表示东西贵或便宜时,用 expensive/cheap. 例如:

The prices of watches at that store are very low.

那家店的手表很便宜。

Watches are very cheap at that store.

询问价格时,price 与 what 连用:

What's the price of the camera?

这台照相机多少钱?

How much is the camera?

at any price 不惜任何代价

She decided to have a child at any price.

她决定不惜代价生个小孩。

half/full price 半/全价







priceless *adj* 贵重的,难以用价格来形容的

14. **also** *adv.* 也;并且在句中位于行为动词前,be 动词后。在句末表示也时常用 too。

We also have great bags for only ¥12.

我们还售价格仅为 12 元的靛包。

She played the piano, and also sang songs.

她弹了钢琴,还唱了歌。

She can ski and can also skate.

=She can ski and skate, too.

她会滑雪也会滑冰。

15. **each**

(1) *adj.* 各个的

She has an apple in each hand.

她两手各有一个苹果。

Each child was given a small gift.

每个孩子都被送了一个小礼物。

(2) *pron.* 各个,各自

Each of the students has a dictionary.

每个学生都有本字典。

Each of the women wore her best dress.

每位女士均着盛装。

(3) *adv.* 各个地

My aunt gave us five dollars each.

姨妈给我们每人 5 美元。

【注意】each 在句中的位置。下面两句话意思相同,但 each 的词性不同。

Each of them won \$ 50.

他们每人赢了 50 美元。

They each won \$ 50.

【区别】each 与 every

①each 和 every 都可用作形容词,在句中作定语,有时两者可以互换。

every 将任何数量的人或物当整体看

each 强调任何数量的人或物中的每一个

She knows every student of the class.

她认识这个班的所有学生。

I know each member of your family.

我认识你们家的每一个成员。

②each 还表示两者或两者以上,这时不用 every

There are some shops on each side of the road.

在路的每一边都有一些商店。

③each 还可作代词和副词

There are four bedrooms, each with its own shower.

这儿共有四间卧室,每间都有淋浴。

The tickets are 5 yuan each. 每张票 5 元。

【词组】each other 互相,彼此,仅用作动词或介词的宾语。

Paul and Linda helped each other.

保罗和琳达互相帮助。

16. **all** 全部(的);全体;一切的,可以修饰可数名词和不可数名词

(1) *adj.*

All the students have gone home.

所有的学生都已回家了。

He spent all the money. 他花光了所有的钱。

Have you done all your homework?

你所有的作业都做完了吗?

(2) *pron.*

All of my clothes are new. = My clothes are all new. 我的衣服都是新的。

All of us can play tennis. = We can all play tennis.

我们都会打网球。

He is the tallest boy of all. 在所有男孩中他最高。

【注意】all 用于否定句时表示部分否定。

All birds have wings, but not all birds can fly.

所有的鸟都有翅膀,但是并非所有的鸟都能飞。

I didn't take all the photos by myself.

这些照片并非都是我拍的。

17. **come** *v.* (came, come) 来;来到;达到

Come here and look at this. 来看看这个。

Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。

Would you come to me this Sunday?

这个星期天你到我这儿来好吗?

**come and do sth.**

Can I come and see you tomorrow?

我明天能来看你吗?

**come to do sth.**

A man comes to clean the windows on Fridays.

周五有人来擦窗子。

这两种用法有时可互换:

Come and see me again soon.

尽快再来看我。

Come to see me again soon.

【注意】come 的现在分词 coming 与 be 动词连用时,

可表示动作将要发生。例如:

—Tom, dinner is ready. 汤姆,来吃晚饭吧。

—OK, I'm coming. 好,我就来。

18. **yourself** 反身代词,你自己

(1) 反身代词的形式

人称 \ 数	单数	复数
第一人称	myself	ourselves
第二人称	yourself	yourselves
第三人称	himself herself itself	themselves

(2) 反身代词的用法

①作名词或代词的同位语