

新课标

初中英语词汇同步速记。

全一册 通用版编: 蔡 波











图片

45

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新课标初中英语词汇 同步速记

九年级 全一册

主 编: 蔡 波



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全新立体化交互式背单词

高效、有趣、可以互动的单词书

一、跟我读,准确记

单词记忆始于发音,大声准确地读出要背的单词,你就已经记住一半了!



跟我读



微信扫码跟我读单词





二、跟我学,深入记

※各单元常用人名汇总在附录。

趣图联想,轻松记忆



discover

/dr'skavə (r)/

ν. 发现; 发觉

原文再现,经典理解

精品例句,举一反三

常考搭配,助力提分

义近相关,聚合记忆

词根助记,一劳永逸

形近拼记,一词多忆

知识拓展,考点辨析

I discovered that listening to something you are interested in is the secret to language learning.

我发现了语言学习的秘诀: 听一些你感兴趣的东西。

獨Columbus discovered America. 哥伦布发现了美洲。

I discover + that 宾语从句

find + look for

団 dis 否定;不;消失掉 + cover 盖 → 把盖揭开 → discover 发现:发觉

cover .

拓展 discover, find 和 invent 的区别: invent 是发明出来世上没有的东西: Who invents the lamp? 谁发明了灯? discover 是发现本来就存在但目前人们尚未知道的事情: Columbus discovered "the New World". 哥伦布发现了新大陆。find 强调经过寻找(look for)后的结果(找到或未找到)或者表示"偶然发现": I found my dog in a park. 我在公园里找到了我的狗。注意: 当表示"发现某种情形或情况"时,find 与 discover 可互换。

三、跟我练,连线中考

	码听写单词、短语和句子 确的大小写和标点符号)	跟我练 □ 次件回	
1.	2	3	4
5	6		
1		——句子听写——	

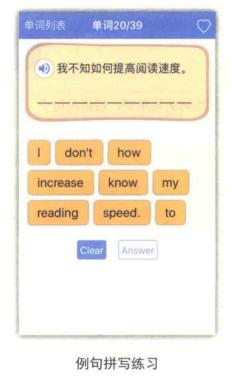
连线中考

一、根据句意、首字母或	战括号里的提示填空			
1. To be honest, reading a	helps m	e a lot in improving my I	English pronunciation.	
2. Our teacher is very p	with the st	tudents who are not good	at English.	
3. You'd better take n if you can't remember what the teacher says.				
4. The spelling of the word is	s easy, but it is hard to p			
三、单项选择题				
1. You can improve your Eng	glish reading m	ore.		
A. in	B. with	C. by	D. of	
2. —Could you tell me what	time the train leaves Wuh	nan for Beijing?		
—I'm afraid you need to	on the Internet.			
A. look for it	B. look at it	C. look it over	D. look it up	
3. Sam likes to go	to the cinema, but he doe	sn't like to see the thrille	rs.	
A. Since	B. As	C. Though	D. /	

四、配套同步 APP,开启更多精彩



单词深入学习





单元复习听写



单词游戏 PK

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Unit 1

How can we become good learners?

跟我读



微信扫码跟我读单词

□ textbook	conversation	□ aloud	pronunciation
□ sentence	patient patient	□ expression	□ discover
□ secret	□ look up	o grammar	□ repeat
□ note	pal	physics	□ chemistry
□ memorize	pattern ///	□ pronounce	□ increase
□ speed	partner partner	□ born	□ be born with
ability	create .	obrain	□ active
attention = 1	pay attention to	connect	connectwith
□ overnight	□ review	□ knowledge	□ lifelong
□ wisely	□ Annie	□ Alexander Graham Bell	

Easy come, easy go.

易得者亦易失。

— Hazlitt

一 赫斯特

[★]这些单词你都认识吗? 不熟悉的请打√, 并重点学习哦。

跟我学



textbook / tekstbok/

n. 教科书; 课本

原 I study English by reading the textbook.

我通过读教科书学习英语。

If I forgot where I put my chemistry textbook.

我忘记把化学书放到哪里了。

醫 history/chemistry/English textbook 历史/化学/英语教 科书

助 text 文本 + book 书 → 被人编辑的书 → textbook 教科 书: 课本



conversation

konvə seifn, ka:nvər seifn/ n. 交谈: 谈话

IR Please make a short conversation with your classmates. 请跟你的同学进行一个简短的交谈。

Ill She had a long conversation with her best friend yesterday. 昨天她跟最好的朋友做了一次长谈。

醫 have/get into (a) conversation with sb. (开始)与某人 攀谈

助 converse 交谈: 谈话 + ation 名词后缀 → conversation 交谈:谈话



aloud /əˈlaʊd/

adv. 大声地: 出声地

You can practice your pronunciation by reading aloud. 你可以通过大声地读来练习发音。

Please read the letter aloud to us.

请把信大声念给我们听。

拓展 aloud, loud 和 loudly 都可以表示"大声地",但用 法有所差异。aloud 强调发出的声音能被听见,通常与动 词 read, call, cry 等连用; loud 意为响亮地、大声,侧重 发出的音量大、传得远, loud 也可以作形容词; loudly

意为响亮地, 其基本意义与 loud 相同, 常与 ring, knock 等动词连用,放在动词前后均可,含有"喧闹"或"嘈杂" 的意味。



pronunciation /pra, nansi 'eɪ[n/

n. 发音: 读音

I was afraid to ask questions because of my poor pronunciation. 因为我发音很糟糕, 所以害怕提问题。

Your pronunciation is excellent. 你的发音好极了。

助 pronounce 发音; 宣布 + iation 名词后缀 → pronunciation 发音



sentence /'sentens/

n. 句子

III Try to guess a word's meaning by reading sentences before and after it. 通过阅读上下文,猜出单词的意思。

精 Try to keep your sentences short. 尽量说短句。

图 1. affirmative/negative sentences 肯定句 / 否定句

2. simple/compound sentences 简单句 / 复合句

拓展 sentence 作名词有"判决;宣判;判刑"的意思: He was given a four-year sentence. 他被判了四年徒刑。 同时 sentence 也可作动词, 意为判决、判刑: He is sentenced to death. 他被判了死刑。



patient /'perfnt/

adj. 有耐心的 n. 病人

原 Well, be patient! 好了,别着急!

I She is a patient worker. 她工作很有耐心。

I have been a patient of Dr. Green for many years.

多年来我一直是格林医生的病人。

置 be patient with sb./sth. 对……有耐心的



expression /ik'sprefn/

n. 表情;表示;表达方式

Although I could not understand everything the characters said, their body language and the expressions on their faces helped me to get the meaning.

虽然他们说的每一个字我并非都听得懂, 但是他们的身 体语言和表情让我了解了大意。

In She gave expression to her happiness.

她流露出喜悦之情。

助 express 表达:表示 + ion 名词后缀 → expression 表情; 表示: 表达方式



discover /di'skavə (r)/

v. 发现: 发觉

I discovered that listening to something you are interested in is the secret to language learning.

我发现了语言学习的秘诀——听一些你感兴趣的东西。

- Columbus discovered America. 哥伦布发现了美洲。
- 图 discover + that 宾语从句
- find . look for

助 dis 否 定; 不; 消失掉 + cover 盖 → 把 盖 揭 开 → discover 发现: 发觉

cover

插展 discover, find 和 invent 的区别: invent 是发明出世 上没有的东西: Who invents the lamp? 谁发明了灯? discover 是发现本来就存在,但目前人们尚未知道的事情: Columbus discovered "the New World". 哥伦布发现了新大 陆。find强调经过寻找(look for)后的结果(找到或未找到) 或者表示"偶然发现": I found my dog in a park. 我在公 园里找到了我的狗。注意: 当表示"发现某种情形或情况" 时, find与discover可互换。



secret /'si:krət/

n. 秘密; 秘诀 adj. 秘密的; 保密的

I discovered that listening to something you are interested

in is the secret to language learning.

我发现了语言学习的秘诀—— 听一些你感兴趣的东西。

He will not tell anyone. The secret will die with him.

他不会告诉任何人,这个秘密将与他一起进入坟墓。

They were so secret about everything.

他们对什么事情都藏而不露。

腦 1. a secret marriage/document/meeting 秘密婚姻 / 文件 / 会议 2. keep sth. secret from one's family 不让家人知道某 事 3. in secret 偷偷地: 暗暗地



(在词典、参考书中或通过电脑) 查

IR You can look up new words in a dictionary.

你可以用词典查阅生词。

Tily was drinking coffee, and did not look up.

莉莉正在喝咖啡,头也没抬。

Took . look for . find . find out



Grammar grammar / græmə(r)/

I want to learn more words and more grammar. 我想学更多的单词和语法。

III She has a good understanding of English grammar. 她精通英语语法。

腦 grammar school 文法学校(教授文化课程而非技术 课程)



v. 重复: 重做

原—How do you practice listening? 你如何练习听力?

—By listening to a tape and repeating out loud. 通过听磁带和反复大声地朗读。

間 He repeated what he had said. 他重复了自己说的话。

图 1. repeat sth. to sb. 向某人转述某件事 2. repeat sth. after sb. 复述; 跟读(尤指为学习)

重做



note /nout/

n. 笔记: 记录 v. 注意: 指出

I like to practice my English by taking notes in English. 我用英语记笔记来练习英语。

The sat there, taking notes of everything that was said. 她坐在那里,把说的每件事都记录下来。

His mother noted his hands were dirty. 妈妈注意到他的手很脏。

摺 1. take notes 记笔记 2. note down 记下;记录下



n. 朋友; 伙伴

—How do you improve your English writing? 你如何提高写作?

-By writing emails to my pen pals. 通过给笔友写邮件。

獨 We've been pals for years. 我们是多年的朋友。

图 pen pal 笔友



n. 物理: 物理学

原 I like to practice my physics by making some small models.

我喜欢用学到的物理知识制作一些小模型。

精 They are digging at physics. 他们在钻研物理学。



chemistry /'kemistri/

n. 化学

I like to improve my chemistry by doing chemical experiments myself.

我喜欢通过自己做化学实验来提高化学成绩。

精 Chemistry was his favorite subject at school. 他上学时最喜欢化学。

醫 a chemistry lesson 化学课



memorize /'meməraiz/

v. 记忆:记住

I usually practice my English by memorizing sentence patterns. 我通常通过熟记句式来练习英语。

My brother can memorize phone numbers very easily. 我弟弟能很轻松地记住电话号码。

助 memor 记忆 + ize 表动词 → memorize 记住;记忆



pattern /'pætn, 'pætərn/

I usually practice my English by memorizing sentence patterns. 我通常通过熟记句式来练习英语。

The pattern of family life has been changing over recent years. 近些年,家庭的生活方式一直在变。

圈 behavior patterns 行为模式



pronounce /pro'nauns/

v. 发音

原 I can't pronounce some of the words. 有些单词我不会读。

People pronounce the word differently in the southeast part of the country. 在该国东南地区,这个单词的发音不同。



increase /m'kri:s/

v. 增加: 增长

I don't know how to increase my reading speed.

我不知如何提高阅读速度。

間 Gradually increase the temperature to boiling point.

逐渐将温度提高到沸点。

I increase from A to B 从 A 增至 B

If grow

助 in 向 内 + crease 增长: 产生; 生长 → 向 内 增 → increase 增加: 增长



原 I don't know how to increase my reading speed.
我不知如何提高阅读速度。

The car was traveling at its top speed.

这辆车正以其最快的速度行驶。

習 at a speed of... 以·····速度



partner /'pa:(r)tnə (r)/

n. 搭档; 同伴

厦 I don't have a <u>partner</u> to practice English with. 我没有英语学习伙伴。

Take your <u>partners</u> for the next dance.
现在开始下一舞曲,请找好舞伴。



born /bo:(r)n/



Everyone is born with the ability to learn.

每个人生来就有学习能力。

l was born in a wealthy family.

我出生于一个富裕的家庭。

- 图 She is a born writer. 她天生就是作家。
- 醫 born to be/do sth. 天生是;注定做: He was born to be a great poet. 他天生是一个伟大的诗人。



be born with

天生具有

Everyone is born with the ability to learn.

每个人生来就有学习能力。

The little girl was born with math talents.

这个小女孩天生就有数学天赋。



ability /əˈbɪləti.

n. 能力: 才能

- 原 Everyone is born with the ability to learn. 人生而能学。
- 褶 He has the ability to do the work. 他有能力做这项工作。
- 图 1. to the best of one's ability 尽其所能 2. the ability to do sth. 有能力做某事



create /kri'ent/

v. 创造; 创建

- 厦 Creating an interest in what they learn. 为所学创造兴趣。
- 間 The government tries to <u>create</u> more jobs for young people. 政府试图为年轻人创造更多的就业机会。



brain /brem/

n. 大脑

Studies show that if you are interested in something, your <u>brain</u> is more active and it is also easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time.

研究表明,在面对感兴趣的事物时,人的大脑运转更灵活, 也更容易长时间地集中注意力。

If That can't possibly be the right way to do it — use your brain! 那不可能是做这事的正确方法—— 动动脑子!

醫 have sth. on the brain 一心想着某事物;对某事物入迷



active /'æktɪv/

adj. 活跃的; 积极的

If Studies show that if you are interested in something, your brain is more <u>active</u> and it is also easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time.

研究表明,在面对感兴趣的事物时,人的大脑运转更灵活, 也更容易长时间地集中注意力。

The She's over 90, but is still very active.

她年过90,仍然闲不住。

图 1. lead an active life 过着活跃的生活 2. take an active part in 积极参加

新课标初中英语词汇同步速记 九年级 全一册

助 act 行动:表演 + ive 形容词后置 → active 活跃的:积 极的



attention /ə'tenfn/

n. 注意: 关注

I Studies show that if you are interested in something, your brain is more active and it is also easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time.

研究表明,在面对感兴趣的事物时,人的大脑运转更灵活, 也更容易长时间地集中注意力。

You must pay more attention to what you are doing.

你必须投入更多的精力去做你所做的事。

醫 attract one's attention 吸引某人的注意力



pay attention to

注意: 关注

M Studies show that if you are interested in something. your brain is more active and it is also easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time.

研究表明,在面对感兴趣的事物时,人的大脑运转更灵活, 也更容易长时间地集中注意力。

Please pay attention to what the teacher says. 请注意听老师讲话。

connect /ka'nekt/

v. (使) 连接; 与······有联系

厦 Good learners often connect what they need to learn with something they are interested in.

优秀的学习者会将所需学习的内容与他们感兴趣的东西 联系起来。

The two towns are connected by a railway.

这两个市镇有铁路相连。



connect...with

把……和……连接或联系起来

I Good learners often connect what they need to learn with something they are interested in.

优秀的学习者会将所需学习的内容与他们感兴趣的东西 联系起来。

I cannot connect him with anyone I've met before. 我无法把他和我从前见过的人联系起来。



overnight / əuvə(r) nait/

adv. 一夜之间; 在夜间

Alexander Graham Bell did not invent the telephone overnight.

亚历山大•格雷厄姆•贝尔并非一夜之间就发明了电话。

Harman You can stay overnight if you want to.

如果你想的话, 你可以在这里过夜。

習 an overnight success 突然间的成功



v. & n. 回顾: 复习

I Good learners also look for ways to review what they have learned. 优秀的学习者还会通过多种方式复习所学。

Please review the terms of the agreement carefully. 请仔细审阅协议的条款。

At the end of this year, let's make a review of the year's sport. 年末了, 我们来做一个全年体育活动回顾吧。

醫 a review of... 回顾······



knowledge /'nplidz, 'na:lidz/

n. 知识; 学问

原 Knowledge comes from questioning. 知识源于质疑。

獨 Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

Page 12 be common/public knowledge 人所共知



Learning is a lifelong journey because every day brings

something new.

学习是终身旅行, 因为每天都会带来新鲜事物。

III Everyone knows that <u>lifelong</u> learning is very important. 每个人都知道终身学习很重要。

III lifelong learning 终身学习

III life -生; 生命 + long 长的; 长久的 → lifelong 终生的; 毕生的



Everything that you learn becomes a part of you and changes you, so learn wisely and learn well.

你所学的一点一滴都会成为你的一部分,改变着你,所 以聪明地学、好好地学吧!

He ruled so wisely that there was no more trouble among the people.

他治理有方, 非常贤明, 因此人民之间再没有纠纷了。

助 wise 聪明的;智慧的 + ly 副词后缀 → wisely 明智地;聪明地

跟我练

一、扫描二维码听写单词、短语和句子

(请使用正确的大小写和标点符号)



微信扫码听写

	W 10).	11771-7		
	——单词、	短语听写——		
1 2		3	4	
56,		7	8.	
910.		11	12	
13. 14.		15	16	
17.				
	—— á 1	子听写——		
1.				
2.				
3.				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
	连约	战中考		
一、根据句意、首字母或括号	里的提示填空			
1. To be honest, reading a	helps me a lo	ot in improving my	English pronunciation.	
2. Our teacher is very p	with the studen	its who are not good	at English.	
3. You'd better take n	if you can't reme	mber what the teach	ner says.	
4. The spelling of the word is easy, b	out it is hard to p			
5. —When and where were you b	? —	1976 in China.		
6. We love books because they can g	give us k			
7. There was a worried e	on his face			

8 此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com