

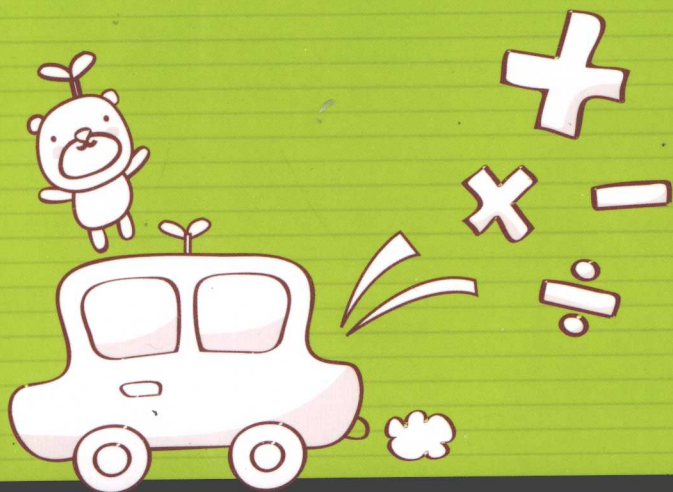
L 柠檬树英语  
Lemon Tree English

# 初中英语

Golden Key to the Enchanted Door

## 词汇与语法

俞才抡 © 编著



华东理工大学出版社

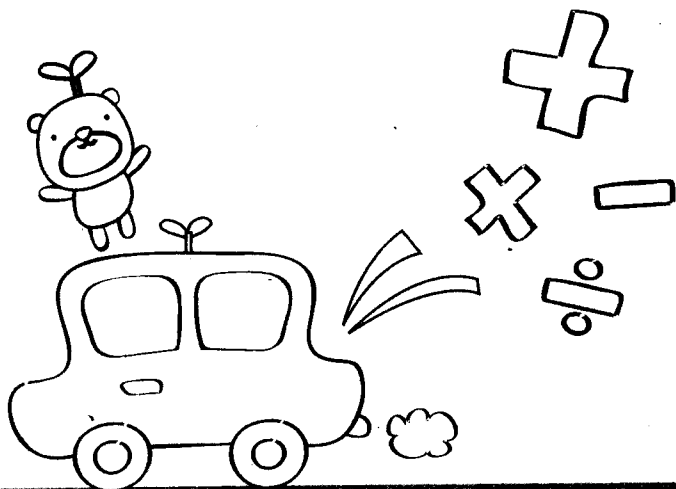
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# 前 言

古语云：熟能生巧。刘翔以 12 秒 88 的成绩打破了男子 110 米栏的世界纪录，靠的是刻苦训练。青年钢琴家郎朗年复一年地苦练钢琴，终于得以在纽约卡耐基音乐厅举办音乐会。历史上，勤奋努力的年轻人获得成功的例子不胜枚举。

今天，数以千万计的小学生、初中生、高中生、大学生都在学习英语，由于英语是外语而非母语，所以大量的训练是十分必要的。学生必须练习说英语、读英语、写英语。简而言之，在使用英语中学习英语才是学习英语的最佳途径。

本书收集了 7,000 余条典型例证，有助于理解词语的意义和说明词语的用法。本书在诸如句型、搭配、使用禁忌等方面着墨颇多。

习语和短语向来是难点，本书中的 800 余条习语和短语大多配有例句，有助于学生正确地理解和运用它们。

本书列有大约 200 组同义词，对这些易混词语之间的差异作了详细辨析，有助于学生在会话或写作时恰当地选用。

本书从全国各地的中考题库以及各地、各校的中考模拟题库中筛选出了 1,000 多道考题，题后有答案，必要时还有讲评。学生们，尤其是正在准备参加中考的学生们会发现，这部分内容对他们是非常有用的。

编者希望这本书能帮助你进一步提高英语水平。

## 鸣谢

诚挚感谢夏军、陈实、胡旭梅、邹红霞、陈渝碧、张小六、何婷、黄禹等老师在成书过程中所给予的鼓励、建议和帮助。

俞才抡

2009 年 2 月于重庆鲤鱼池

## A

**a** [eɪ] (an [ən]) *art.* 一个; 一种; 任一个; 同一个; 每一个; 某一个

## 【用法】

- ① 与可数名词连用, 意为“一个”、“一种”等, 相当于数词 *one*, 例如: a boy 一个男孩 // an apple 一个苹果
- ② 表示类别, 与 *the* 的用法相同, 例如: A dog is a lovely animal. = The dog is the lovely animal. = Dogs are lovely animals. 狗是可爱的动物。(注: a dog, the dog, dogs 这三种形式都可以表示某一类事物。)
- ③ 意为“同样”, 相当于 *same*, 例如: We are an age. 我们是同龄人。
- ④ 意为“每”, 相当于 *per*, 例如: He comes here twice a week. 他每星期来这儿两次。
- ⑤ 指某人或某事(不具体指谁或什么), 例如: A boy is waiting for you. 有个男孩在等你。

## 【辨析】

① **a** 和 **an**

② **a** 用于以辅音音素(注意: 不是辅音字母)开头的单词前面: a university professor 一位大学教授

It's a useful book. 这是一本有用的书。

Is Russia a European country or an Asian country? 俄罗斯是欧洲国家还是亚洲国家?

It is a one-act play. 这是一部独幕剧。

③ **an** 用于元音音素(注意: 不是元音字母)开头的单词前面: There was an hour left. 还剩下一个小时。

She gave each child an umbrella. 她给每个小孩一把雨伞。

There is an "h" in the word "hour". 单词 hour 里有一个 h 字母。

④ **a** 和 **one**

⑤ **a** 主要强调后面所接名词的特性, 如: Tom is a boy. 汤姆是一个男孩(而不是女孩)。

⑥ **one** 只强调数目的多少, 没有类别意义。如: I saw one boy playing basketball. 我看见一个(而不是两个)男孩在打篮球。

## 【能力测试】

If you work hard at English, you'll get \_\_\_\_\_ A in the test.

A. an                      B. ×                      C. the                      D. a

选 A。字母 A 读作 [eɪ], 是元音音素开头的。

**able** ['eɪbəl] *a.* 能干的; 有才能的

## 【用法】

① **able** 可作定语: She is an able woman. 她是一位女能人。

② able 作表语时, 主语可以是人或物:

Oceans are able to clean themselves. 海洋具有自洁能力。

### 【辨析】

#### be able to 和 can

① be able to 能表达 can 所不能表达的时态, 如将来时和完成时。例如: If you travel in almost any other country in the world, you will still be able to use English. 如果你到世界上任何一个国家去旅游, 你仍然用得上英语。

② be able to 后通常接主动语态的不定式而不接被动语态的不定式, 而 can 后接主动或被动语态的不定式都可以:

(误) The patient has been able to be operated on. 这个病人可以动手术。

(正) The patient can be operated on. 这个病人可以动手术。

③ be able to 用于过去时态的时候, 强调经过努力而做成某事, could 就不能表达这样的意思。例如: He was able to leave Europe before the Second World War began. 他在二战爆发前就离开了欧洲。

### 【能力测试】

He was a good swimmer, so he \_\_\_\_\_ swim to the river bank when the boat sank.

A. is able to      B. was able to      C. can      D. could

选 B。见[辨析]。

**ability** [ə'biləti] *n.* 能力; 才能

### 【用法】

① 作“能力”讲, 不可数: Dogs have the ability to hear sounds that people cannot. 狗能听到人听不到的声音。

② 作“才能; 本领”讲, 可数: He is a man of many abilities. 他是个多才多艺的人。

**about** [ə'baʊt] *prep., ad.* 关于; 大约; 周围; 在附近; 忙于

### 【用法】

① 关于: Maybe I could talk about English names. 也许我可以谈一谈有关英国人的姓名的情况。

② The Capital Theatre is about four hundred meters down this street. 顺着这条街道走大约 400 米就到了首都剧院。

③ 周围: He wanted to walk about. 他想四处走走。

④ 在……附近: He wanted to walk about the park. 他想在公园各处走走。

### 【提示】

about 作“大约”讲且用于表达钟点时, 不可与 at 同时使用:

(误) The delegation will arrive in Beijing at about 10 a.m.

(正) The delegation will arrive in Beijing at 10 a.m. 代表团将于十点钟抵达北京。

(正) The delegation will arrive in Beijing about 10 a.m. 代表团将于十点钟左右抵达北京。

### 【语法归纳】

about, of 都可以加在 know, learn, say, speak, talk, tell, think 等词后面构成短语。例如:

Many students want to know about the differences between American English and British English. 很多学生都想了解美国英语和英国英语的区别。

He has been able to tell us more about active volcanoes than any other man alive. 他现在比任何人都能更多地向我们讲述有关活火山的情况。

Holmes thought about the problem for a little while. 福尔摩斯把这事思忖了一会儿。

### 【辨析】

#### about, of 和 on

◎ 作“关于”讲时, about 所表示的关系较 of 稍详细, 例如:

He wrote a dictionary of English usage. 他写了一本英语用法词典。

Have you got any books about (= on) the moon and the stars? 你有关于月亮和星辰的书吗?

◎ on 和 about 多用于书籍、论文及演说的题目用以点出范围, on 比 about 正式。例如:

In the library she has got books on (= about) many different subjects. 她从图书馆得到涉及各种不同领域的书籍。

◎ 但在下列句子中它们不能互换:

I'll tell you a story about a revolutionary. 我给你们讲一个革命家的故事。

To know something about English is one thing; to use English is another thing.

了解英语是一回事, 使用英语是另外一回事。

### 【能力测试】

I am going to have a trip \_\_\_\_\_ the summer holidays. What \_\_\_\_\_ you?

A. during; for    B. during; about    C. since; with    D. till; by

选 B。句型 How (= What) about ...? 后接名词、代词等, 用以询问消息、提出建议或征询意见。

**above** [ə'baʊ] *ad., prep.* 在……之上; 上面

### 【语境】

The soil is made from the dead leaves of the trees above. 土壤是由上边树上的落叶变成的。

However, more than 300 people were trapped above the fire. 然而, 有三百多人被困在火场上方。

### 【辨析】

#### above, over 和 on

两者都可作介词。above 只表示位置高于, 其反义词是 below; over 则强调在正上方, 其反义词是 under; on 则强调与表面接触, 其反义词是 beneath, 但常用 under 代替。

【词组短语】above all 首要

### 【能力测试】

The modern jet planes usually fly \_\_\_\_\_ the clouds.

A. on                    B. in                    C. above                    D. into

选 C。喷气飞机在云层上方而不是在其表面或里面飞行。

**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *ad.* 在国外; 去国外

**【语境】**

So cars will be sent abroad by sea. 这样汽车就可以通过海上出口。

There are offices in 200 cities in China and also in 70 cities abroad. 在国内 200 个城市以及国外 70 个城市里都设有办事处。

**【提示】**

有时前面加介词: For centuries travellers have returned from abroad with seeds and young plants to add to the centre's collection. 几个世纪以来, 出国旅行的人带回了树种和树苗, 增加了该中心的品种。

**【词组短语】**

**go abroad** 出国: He goes abroad a lot. He must have an important job. 他经常出国, 他一定身居要职。

**at home and abroad** 国内外: Travellers and business people both at home and abroad have been greatly helped by this new computer. 这台新的电子计算机给国内外旅游者和商务人员提供了很大的帮助。

**【能力测试】**

In the past five years, he \_\_\_\_\_ abroad twice.

- A. goes                      B. has gone                      C. has been                      D. has visited

选 C。“在过去的五年里, 他已经两次出国了。”

**accept** [ək'sept] *vt.* 接受

**【语境】**

I'm afraid I can't accept your money, but the flowers. 恐怕我不能接受你的钱, 不过鲜花可以收下。

**【辨析】**

**accept** 和 **receive**

**accept** 强调主观意愿, 意为“接受”; **receive** 表示客观行为, 意为“接到”。例如: I received the invitation but didn't accept it. 我收到了邀请, 但没有接受。

**【能力测试】**

Nick said sorry to Ann and she \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. accepted                      B. received                      C. agreed                      D. realized

选 A。B 错, 见[同义辨析]; C 不符合语法; D 不符合题意。

**accident** [ˈæksɪdɪnt] *n.* 事故

**【搭配】** Two men were injured in the accident. 在这次事故中有两人受伤。

**【辨析】**

**accident** 和 **incident**

◎ **accident** 指意外或偶然发生的事: They were walking down the street when they saw an accident. 他们在大街上走的时候目睹了一起事故。

◎ **incident** 通常指不重要的事情, 也可以指大的事件、事变: On the way home my father told me of an incident. 在回家途中, 父亲给我讲了一件事。

**【词组短语】**

**a traffic (= road) accident** 交通事故



a bad accident 恶性事故

have an accident 出事故

by accident (= by chance) 意外地

【能力测试】

— Is there something more about the road \_\_\_\_\_ ?

— It is reported that three were killed and seven were injured.

A. matter                      B. affair                      C. accident                      D. incident

选 C.

according [ə'kɔ:diŋ] *ad.* 按照; 根据

【提示】

主要用于短语 according to sth: According to the weather forecast, there will be snow tonight. 根据天气预报, 今天夜里要下雪。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* 取得; 实现; 完成; 达到

【语境】

He will never achieve anything if he doesn't work harder. 如果他不更加努力地工作, 必将一事无成。

You must have done well to have achieved this success. 想必你干得十分出色, 才取得了这样的成就。

【能力测试】

Although medical science \_\_\_\_\_ control over several dangerous diseases, what worries us is that some of them are returning.

A. achieved                      B. has achieved  
C. will achieve                      D. had achieve

选 B. 由句意“已经……”排除 A、C; 由于主句是现在时, 从句应该是现在完成时, D 错。

across [ə'krɒs] *prep., ad.* 横跨; 横宽

【语境】

He lives across the street. 他就住在街对面。(注: across 短语作状语。)

Last week we started our trip across this country. 上周我们开始了横跨这个国家的旅行。(注: across 短语作定语。)

The largest type can grow up to two metres across. 最大的一种可以长到直径两米那么大。

No one had crossed the Sahara Desert from west to east until 1963, when twelve people from Belgium drove across. 从来没有人自西向东穿越撒哈拉大沙漠, 直到 1963 年才有 12 个比利时人驾车穿越了撒哈拉。

【辨析】

across, through, over, cross

◎ 都有“穿越”、“横跨”的意思。across 强调在平面上进行, through 强调在空间进行, over 强调越过一段距离, 它们都是介词。

例如:



选 C。见[词组短语]。

**activity** [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* 活动

【语境】

The students have plenty of activities after class. 同学们有很多课外活动。

**add** [æd] *vi.*, *vt.* 添加;加上;补充说

【语境】

“And I quite agree,” he added. 他补充说：“我完全同意。”

The tea is too strong, please add some more hot water. 这茶太浓,请给我加点热水。

【词组短语】

**add to** 添加到……上; You can then look for new ones to add to your collection. 今后你可以再找些新的邮票补充到你的邮集里去。

One of us was ill. This added to our difficulties. 我们中有一个病倒了,这进一步增加了我们的困难。

**add...to...** 将……加于; He added some water to the mixture. 他往混合液里加了一些水。

**add up** 加起来; Please add up the figures. 请把这些数加起来。

**add up to** 总计为……; His whole school education added up to no more than one year. 他所受的全部学校教育加起来不过一年。

【能力测试】

If you \_\_\_\_\_ his wife's income \_\_\_\_\_ his own, the total of their income \_\_\_\_\_ 300 yuan.

A. add; to; will add up to

B. add; to; adds to

C. add up; to; adds up to

D. will add; for; adds up.

选 A。见[词组短语]。

**addition** [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* 增加

【搭配】

A new baby is an addition to the family. 新生儿给家庭增加了一口人。

**address** [ə'dres] *n.* 地址

【语境】

Please let us know if you change your address. 如果地址改变,请通知我们。

【词组短语】

e-mail address 电子邮件地址

**advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* 优势

【搭配】

He had the advantage of a good education. 他具有受过良好教育的有利条件。

**advertisement** [əd'vetɪsmənt] *n.* 广告

【提示】advertisement 的缩略式为 ad.。

【语境】

The way in which an advertisement is expressed is of great importance. 广告的表达方式十分重要。

Sometimes advertisements tell a story. 有的时候广告讲述一个故事。

**advise** [əd'vaɪs] *n.* 忠告; 劝告; 建议

**【提示】**

advice 是不可数名词, 不加不定冠词, 没有复数形式, 我们通常说 a piece of advice, two pieces of advice 或 some advice。例如: The book includes advice on the following subjects. 该书就以下方面提出了建议。

**【词组短语】**

take one's advice 接受某人的建议

give sb some advice 给某人建议

give advice to sb 给某人建议

on one's advice 遵照某人的建议

**【能力测试】**

— Where's Zhang Ying?

— He's gone to his teacher for \_\_\_\_\_ about his homework.

A. advice            B. the advice            C. an advice            D. advices

选 A。见[提示]。

**advise** [əd'vaɪz] *vt.* 忠告; 劝告; 建议

**【句型】**

① **advise sth**: The doctor advised a complete rest. 医生建议(那人) 全休。

② **advise doing**: I advised their starting early. 我建议他们早点出发。

③ **advise sb to do**: He advised farmers to choose the best seed-heads. 他告诉农民要挑选最好的穗(留种)。

So people will be advised to keep fit in many ways. 所以应该引导人们以多种方式保持身体健康。

④ **advise sb how/when/what etc. to do**: Will you advise me which one to buy? 可否请你告诉我该买哪一个?

The teacher advised us what to do. 老师建议我们该干些什么。

⑤ **advise sb on sth**: I always hesitate to advise my friends on what to read. 我总是拿不定主意究竟该指点我的朋友们读些什么书。

⑥ **advise sb against doing**: The doctor advised his patient against smoking. 医生忠告病人不要吸烟。

⑦ **advise that... : I advise that he should go at once.** 我建议他马上去。

**【语法归纳】**

① advise, enjoy, finish 等后面只接动名词(不接不定式) 作宾语: I advised trying once more. 我建议再试一次。

② advise, permit, allow, imagine, forbid 等动词后只接不定式(不接分词) 作宾补: I advised him not to smoke. 我劝他不要吸烟。

**【能力测试】**

The teacher advised us \_\_\_\_\_ more English after class.

A. to speak            B. speak            C. speaking            D. spoke

选 A。见[句型]3。

**afraid** [ə'freɪd] *pred.*, *a.* 害怕的; 担忧的

**【语法归纳】**

afraid 属于表语形容词, 只能作表语不能作前置定语, 表语形容词总是与系词 be, get, become 等构成复合谓语。

**【句型】**

- ① **be afraid of sth/ doing sth**: Some children are afraid of dogs. 有些小孩怕狗。
- ② **be afraid to do**: Some people think that the streets in New York are unsafe and they are afraid to go out at night. 有些人认为纽约市区的治安不好, 他们晚上害怕出门。
- ③ **be afraid that**: I'm afraid that he's out at the moment. 恐怕他现在不在这儿。
- ④ **be afraid so/not**: "Is it going to rain tomorrow?" "I'm afraid so." "明天会下雨吗?" "恐怕要下。"  
"Could I speak to Ann, please?" "I'm afraid not." "请安听电话好吗?" "恐怕不行。"

**【能力测试】**

—Excuse me, could I sit here?

A. No, you can't.

B. Please don't.

C. I'm afraid not.

D. Yes, you could.

选 C。同意别人的请求时说: Yes, please. 或 Yes, please sit here. 委婉地拒绝别人的请求时说 "I'm afraid not." 或 "I'm afraid you can't."

**after** [ɑ:ftə(r)] *ad.*, *prep.*, *conj.* 之后; 仿照; 跟踪

**【用法】**

- ① 表时间 (与 before 相对): After spending the weekend in the capital we took a taxi to the airport. 在首都度过周末以后, 我们乘出租车去机场。
- ② 表空间 (与 behind 相同): Shut the door after you when you leave the room. 离开房间时请随手关门。
- ③ 表顺序: Summer comes after spring. 春季之后是夏季。
- ④ 引导时间状语: After they moved the bag away, the girls let the traffic go again. 姑娘们把包搬开以后, 交通恢复正常。
- ⑤ 仿照:

He was named after his father. 他是按照他的父名命名的。

According to the dictation, ask and answer questions after the model. 根据听写材料, 仿照例句进行提问和回答。

**【辨析】**

**after** 和 **behind**

◎ 两者都作“在……的后面”讲。

◎ after 表顺序的先后: In English the object comes after the verb. 英语里, 宾语跟在动词后面。

◎ behind 表位置的前后: In the photo the children stand behind their parents. 在照片里,孩子们站在父母亲的后面。

**【词组短语】**

after school 课后

the day after tomorrow 后天

the week after next 下下周

after all 毕竟;到底

one after another 一个接一个

day after day 日复一日地

be after 寻找;跟踪

**【能力测试】**

We shall leave for Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ eight o'clock.

A. in                      B. till                      C. from                      D. after

选 D。见[用法]1。

**again** [ə'geɪn] *ad.* 又;再;重

**【语境】**

After they moved the bag away, the girls let the traffic go again. 姑娘们把包搬开以后,交通恢复正常。

**【词组短语】**

once again = once more 再次: If you do have difficulties, it is better to try once again another day. 如果你的确有困难,最好改日再试。

again and again 一再: These things were put in water for a few hours and then beaten again and again. 把这些东西放在水里浸泡一段时间,然后反复捶打。

**against** [ə'geɪnst] *prep.* 靠着;反对;违反

**【语境】**

A hard chair stood against the wall. 靠墙放着一把椅子,坐板是木制的。

与表“赞成”的 for 相对: Many people, both young and old, are against this expensive way of life. 许多人,包括年轻人和老年人都反对这种奢侈的生活方式。

There are many other arguments for and against television. 还有许多其他关于赞成和反对电视的争议。

It is now against the law to throw anything into the sea within 5 kilometers of land. 现在,把任何东西倾倒在离岸五千米以内的海洋里都是违反法律的。

**【能力测试】**

Our basketball team are going to play \_\_\_\_\_ No. 18 Middle School.

A. ×                      B. with                      C. to                      D. against

选 D。“对抗”谁要用 against。

**age** [eɪdʒ] *n.* 年纪;年龄;时代

**【语境】**

As a result, many Westerners die at an early age from heart illness. 结果,许多西方人年纪轻轻就死于心脏疾病。

The boy is tall for his age. 以他的年龄来说,这男孩个子算高了。

**【词组短语】**

Old [New] Stone Age 旧[新]石器时代

Middle Ages 中世纪

Ice Age 冰河期

old [middle] age 老[中]年人: Youth should always show respect to old age. 年轻人应该处处尊敬老年人。

at the age of 在……的年龄: She went to school at the age of six. 她6岁开始上学。

of the same age 同龄

**【能力测试】**

\_\_\_\_\_ the age of nine, she became a Young Pioneer.

A. On                      B. In                      C. By                      D. At

选 D。见[词组短语]。

ago [ə'gəʊ] *ad.* (距今)……以前;以往的

**【用法】**

① 与表示一段时间的词构成短语,在句子中作状语: I borrowed a book from the library two weeks ago. 两周前我在图书馆里借了一本书。

Many years ago, one of the best engineers in the Notco Company in Australia was Mr King. 许多年以前,金先生是澳大利亚诺特可公司最优秀的工程师之一。

② 由 ago 构成的短语前面可以加 since: He's been there for over two years. He's been there since two years ago. 他在那儿住了两年多。他两年前就在那儿了。

**【辨析】**

ago 和 before

◎ ago 仅作副词,而 before 可作副词、介词和连词。

作“……以前”讲,都与时间段连用。ago 指距现在之前的一段时间,与表示一段时间的词构成短语,不单独使用;与一般过去时连用。例如: I saw him three days ago. 我三天前见过他。

◎ 而 before 指过去某个时间之前的一段时间,与表示一段时间的词构成短语或单独使用;与一般过去时、现在完成时或过去完成时连用。例如: That happened long before. 这件事是很早以前发生的。

I have never lost a book before. 我以前从来没有弄丢过书。

◎ before 用于宾语从句中要与过去完成时连用。例如: He said he had been to Beijing three years before. 他说他三年前去北京。

◎ 因此,将直接引语转换成间接引语时,要特别注意把 ago 变成 before,以及注意时态的相应变化。例如: He said, "My sister was here three days ago." (He said his sister had been there three days before.)

**【词组短语】**

long, long ago 很久很久以前

**【能力测试】**

I have never heard of such a strange thing \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ago                      B. before                      C. still                      D. like that

选 B。见[辨析]。

**agree** [ə'gri:] *vi.*, *vt.* 同意;赞成;适合

**【句型】**

① **agree with sb:** I'm afraid I can't agree with you (= what you say). 恐怕我不能同意你(的观点)。

The verb must agree with the subject in person and number. 谓语动词在人称和数上应该与主语保持一致。

The climate [food] here doesn't agree with him. 他不适应这儿的气候[食物]。

② **agree to sth** 赞同某计划、提议: Antonio agreed to this, took the money and gave it to Bassanio. 安东尼奥同意这样办,拿了钱,把钱给了巴萨尼奥。

③ **agree on sth** 在某方面的意见一致: They agreed on the project of building a dam on the river last week. 他们已于上周一致通过了在那条河上修筑大坝的计划。

The building of a new car factory was agreed on last month. 盖一座新工厂的建议上个月已获批准。

④ **agree to do:** They all agreed to sing on his record for free. 他们一致同意为他的唱片义务演唱。

⑤ **agree that...:** I agree that the farmers might have some problems. 我承认,农场主是会有些麻烦。

⑥ 不跟宾语: They will never agree. 他们的意见决不会一致。

**【能力测试】**

You think foreign languages are more important than science. But I really can't agree \_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. to                      B. at                      C. with                      D. for

选 C。

**air** [eə(r)] *n.* 空气;天空

**【语境】**

The fresh air is of great help to sick people. 新鲜空气对病人很有好处。

**【词组短语】**

air force 空军

in the air 在空中

in the open air 在户外

on the air 正在广播

by air 乘飞机去

**【能力测试】**

Our headteacher is going to the USA \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in the air              B. on the air              C. by the air              D. by air

选 D。见[词组短语]。

**airline** ['eəlaɪn] *n.* 航空公司;航空系统

**【语境】**



An airline is a company which carries people or goods by aeroplane. 航空公司就是一个用飞机运输旅客和货物的公司。

**airplane** ['eəpleɪn] *n.* 飞机

**【提示】**

airplane(美) = aeroplane(英), 而 plane 为两者的缩略形式: The airplane took off on time. 那架飞机按时起飞了。

**airport** ['eəpɔ:t] *n.* 航空港; 飞机场

**【搭配】**

Because of bad weather at the airport, we couldn't get on our plane on time. 由于机场上空的恶劣天气, 我们无法按时登机。

**all** [ɔ:l] *a., ad., pron.* 所有; 一切; 全部; (三者) 都

**【用法】**

① 作形容词: There are all-night cinemas, bars and restaurants. 有通宵营业的电影院、酒吧和餐馆。

You can have all calls redirected to another number. 你可以把所有打给你的电话转移到另一部电话上去。

② 作副词: It is possible to connect several telephone numbers together so that you can all speak. 可以把几部电话同时接通, 这样就可以同时通话了。

③ 作代词: All for one, one for all. 大家为一人, 一人为大家。/ 人人为我, 我为人人。(注: 代人。)

He has lost his all. 他已失掉了一切。(注: 代物。)

**【语法归纳】**

① all 代表不可数名词时用作单数, 代表可数名词时则用作复数, 要注意主谓一致。例如: All (that) I can say is this. 我所能说的就是这些了。

That's all for today. 今天就到此为止。

All (of us) are here. 全在这儿了/ 我们都来了。

All (that) I can find are here. 所有我能找得到的全在这儿了。

② 关于“三者以上”的部分否定和全部否定(关于“二者”的部分否定和全部否定见 both) :

◎ 当需要表达“并非所有的……都……”这种部分否定的句子, 要用 not all... 和 all... not... 句型, 或者 not every... 和 every... not... 句型。

例如: Not all bamboo grows tall. 并非所有的竹子都长得很高。

Not all the parts of the car will be made in the factory. 并不是所有的汽车部件都在这家工厂里生产。

It will be a mixed school where not all the children are disabled. 它将办成一个混合型学校, 并非所有的学生都是残疾人。

But not all body language means the same thing in different countries. 然而, 并非所有的形体语言在不同的国度里都表示同一个意思。

Not everybody in the USA is rich. 在美国, 并非人人都是富翁。

How a telephone works is a question which not everyone can answer. 电话机究竟