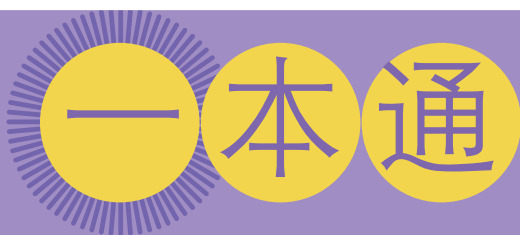


一本在手 高考无忧

职教高考英语词汇



主编 何彦琴 程丽娇 梁洁玲

- 详解单词，精选例句，辐射拼写、发音、应用
- 每日一练，每周一测，仅需**8**周搞定词汇难题

赠册 参考答案及解析



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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一本通

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内容提要

本书根据中等职业教育对英语学科的基本要求,并参照最新的中等职业学校英语课程标准编写而成,是为参加职教高考的考生量身定做的复习用书。本书把考生需要掌握的英语词汇分成了两个部分:高频必背词汇和高分突破词汇。高频必背词汇共包括6周42天的学习内容,每天40个单词,是考生参加职教高考需要掌握的基础词汇;高分突破词汇共包括2周14天的学习内容,每天30个单词,是考生突破现有水平、获得更高分数需要掌握的高级词汇。在编排上,本书除了对主词条的词汇进行举例讲解外,也精心选取了重点词汇的常见固定搭配;本书的即学即练部分按照不同的题型为考生准备了与当天所学词汇相关的练习题,旨在使考生通过练习不同类型的题目,加深对当天所学词汇的理解和记忆,并在练习的过程中掌握该词汇的用法;每周的最后一天是针对本周所学词汇的综合检测,通过不同的题型反复练习本周所学词汇,考生可以反复复习、记忆所学词汇,减少遗忘,更加高效地备考。

本书既可以作为参加职教高考的考生的复习用书,也可以作为中等职业院校教师的参考用书。

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前 言

经过多年的探索与实践,职教高考越来越规范有序。从考试内容和考试形式上来看,参加职教高考的考生面临着很大的挑战,多数考生为如何能在短期内熟悉考试内容、把握考试重难点、弥补“短板”而感到困惑,亟须通过高效的学习来快速提升应试能力,从而在考试中脱颖而出,考入自己理想的学府。

为了帮助广大考生在较短时间内高效、便捷、准确地把握考试的脉络,我们特组织多所学校的一线任课教师及教研员,以课程标准、教学大纲及最新考试说明为依据,深入研究近几年职教高考的命题情况,紧密结合中职学生的学习特点,精心编写了这本《一本在手,高考无忧:职教高考英语词汇一本通》,供广大考生在复习备考时使用。

本书根据中等职业教育对英语学科的基本要求,并参照最新的中等职业学校英语课程标准编写而成,是为参加职教高考的考生量身定做的复习用书。本书把该阶段考生需要掌握的英语词汇分成了两个部分:高频必背词汇和高分突破词汇。高频必背词汇共包括6周42天的学习内容,每天40个单词,是考生参加职教高考需要掌握的基础词汇;高分突破词汇共包括2周14天的学习内容,每天30个单词,是考生突破现有水平、获得更高分需要掌握的高级词汇。在编排上,本书除了对主词条的词汇进行举例讲解外,也精心选取了重点词汇的常见固定搭配;本书的即学即练部分按照不同的题型为考生准备了与当天所学词汇相关的练习题,旨在使考生通过练习不同类型的题目,加深对当天所学词汇的理解和记忆,并在练习的过程中掌握该词汇的用法;每周的最后一天是针对本周所学词汇的综合检测,通过不同的题型反复练习本周所学词汇,考生可以对所学词汇进行反复练习和记忆,减少遗忘,更加高效地备考。

本书所配的参考答案及解析,详细独到,由点及面,不仅方便考生核对正误,而且有助于考生查漏补缺、校正解题思路、总结解题方法。

在编写本书的过程中,我们广泛征求了一线教师的意见,秉持高效、实用的理念打造精品。我们相信,凝聚着众多名师智慧的本书定能成为考生通向成功彼岸的金桥,帮助考生到达理想的殿堂!衷心希望本书能为广大考生的复习备考带来实质性的帮助。对书中的不足之处,敬请各位读者不吝指正。

编 者

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高频必背词汇

Week One—Day One

词汇精讲

1. able ['eɪbl]

adj. 能够;有才能的;(某方面)擅长的

He was able to read novels when he was five. 他5岁的时候就能够读小说了。

派生词

ability [ə'biləti] *n.* 能力;才能

You can see his ability from what he is doing. 你从他在做的事情里就可以看出他的能力。

拓展

be able to do sth. 能够做某事

2. about [ə'baʊt]

adv. 大约;到处;几乎

He will come here at about five o'clock. 他大约5点会到这里。

prep. 关于;在……各处

I love reading books about history. 我喜欢读历史方面的书籍。

3. above [ə'boʊv]

prep. 在(或向)……上面;(数目、数量、水平、年龄)超过

He rented a room above the supermarket. 他在超市上面租了一个房间。

adv. 在(或向)……上面;(数目、数量、水平、年龄)超过

Seen from above, those cars are as small

as ants. 从高处往下看,那些车像蚂蚁一样小。

4. abroad [ə'brɔ:d]

adv. 在国外;到国外

They went abroad last year. 他们去年出国了。

5. absent ['æbsənt]

adj. 缺席;缺少

The professor was absent from the meeting because of the storm. 由于暴风雨,教授缺席了此次会议。

6. accept [ək'sept]

v. 接受(建议、邀请等);承认

We accepted his invitation immediately. 我们马上接受了他的邀请。

7. accident ['æksɪdənt]

n. (交通)事故;意外遭遇

His younger brother was injured in the car accident. 他弟弟在车祸中受伤了。

The little girl lost her schoolbag by accident. 这个小女孩意外丢失了她的书包。

拓展 by accident 偶然;意外地

8. ache [eɪk]

v. 疼痛

After running a week, his body ached for some time. 跑了一周后,他全身疼痛了一段时间。

n. (身体某部位的)疼痛

She feels aches in her muscles. 她觉得肌肉疼痛。

9. across [ə'krɒs]

adv. 横过;在对面

We'll have to swim across. 我们得游过去。

prep. 横过;在……对面

The old man went across the road slowly. 老人慢慢走过了马路。

10. act [ækt]

v. 行动;扮演(戏剧、电影中的角色);充当

My mother always tells me how to act in public. 我妈妈经常告诉我在公共场合要怎样表现。

n. 行为;(议会通过的)法案;(戏剧、歌剧等的)一幕

We are thankful for his acts of kindness. 我们感谢他的善心之举。

派生词

① actor [ˈæktə(r)] *n.* 演员

② actress [ˈæktɹəs] *n.* 女演员

拓展

act as 担任,充当

11. active [ˈæktɪv]

adj. (尤指体力上)忙碌的;积极的;活跃的;有效的

He is always active in class. 他在班上总是很活跃。

派生词

activity [æk'tɪvəti] *n.* 活动;活跃

He planned an activity for the foreign teacher. 他为外教安排了一次活动。

12. actual [ˈæktʃʊəl]

adj. 真实的;实际的

She looks very young, and we really don't know her actual age. 她看上去非常年轻,我们真不知道她的实际年龄。

13. address [ə'dres]

n. 住址;地址;演讲;称呼

Jane wrote her address on the cover of the book. 简在书的封面上写下了自己的地址。

14. admire [əd'maɪə(r)]

v. 钦佩;欣赏;羡慕

We all admire her courage. 我们都很佩服她的勇气。

15. admit [əd'mɪt]

v. 承认;招认;准许……进入(某地)

He finally admitted his mistake. 他最终承认了他的错误。

16. adult [əd'ɒlt]

n. 成年人;成年动物

Only adults can drive. 只有成年人可以开车。

17. advise [əd'vaɪz]

v. 建议

I advise selling your old car. 我建议你卖掉旧车。

I strongly advise you to attend the meeting. 我强烈建议你参加会议。

派生词

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* 建议;意见

He needs advice from an expert. 他需要专家的建议。

18. affair [ə'feə(r)]

n. 事情;个人的事

You needn't care about other's private affairs. 你不必关心别人的私事。

19. affect [ə'fekt]

v. 影响;侵袭;使感染;深深打动

His decisions can affect the lives of millions of people. 他的这些决定会影响数百万人的生活。

20. afraid [ə'freɪd]

adj. 害怕;担心(会发生某事)

All kids at school are afraid of failing the test. 学校所有的孩子都害怕考试不及格。

He isn't afraid to say his thoughts. 他不害怕说出他的想法。

拓展

be afraid of 害怕
I'm afraid 恐怕,很遗憾

21. Africa [ˈæfrɪkə]

n. 非洲

He has been in Africa for three years.
他在非洲待了3年了。

派生词

African [ˈæfrɪkən] *n.* 非洲人
There are several Africans in our class. 我们班有几个非洲人。

adj. 非洲的

African people like dancing. 非洲人喜欢跳舞。

22. after [ˈɑːftə(r)]

prep. (时间)在……后;(按顺序、重要性)在……后面

She left after breakfast. 她早饭后离开了。

conj. 在……以后

Please call me after you come back. 你回来后给我打个电话。

拓展

after a while 过了一会儿

after all 毕竟,终究

after school 放学后

23. afternoon [ˌɑːftəˈnuːn]

n. 下午

It was yesterday afternoon that they met. 他们是昨天下午见面的。

24. again [əˈɡeɪn]

adv. 再一次

I have told him again and again not to argue with others. 我一再告诉他不要和别人争执。

拓展

again and again 再三地,反复地

once again 再一次,再次

25. against [əˈɡeɪnst]

prep. 反对;违反;紧靠

Don't lean against the wall, because the paint is wet. 不要靠着墙,因为油漆

未干。

26. age [eɪdʒ]

n. 年龄;(历史上的)时代;老年;破旧

He joined the company at the age of twenty. 他在20岁时加入了这家公司。

拓展

at the age of 在……岁的时候

27. ago [əˈɡəʊ]

adv. 以前

Michel was a college student seven years ago. 7年前米歇尔是一名大学生。

28. agree [əˈɡriː]

v. 同意;答应

I agree with you to some extent. 在某种程度上我同意你的观点。

He agreed to accept their proposal. 他同意接受他们的提议。

派生词

agreement [əˈɡriːmənt] *n.* 协议;(意见或看法)一致;同意

Finally they reached an agreement after several discussions. 几次讨论后,他们最终达成了协议。

拓展

agree to do sth. 同意做某事

agree with sb. 同意某人

agree on sth. 商定或同意某事

reach an agreement 达成协议

29. ahead [əˈhed]

adv. (时间、空间)在前面;提前;预先

There is a shadow ahead. 前方有个阴影。

30. aim [eɪm]

n. 目标;瞄准

Our aim is to let more students keep these phrases in mind. 我们的目标是让更多的学生记住这些词组。

v. 目的是;针对;瞄准

He aimed the stone at the bird in the tree. 他用石头瞄准了树上的鸟。

31. air [eə]

n. 空气;天空;感觉

The air in the mountain is so thin that I can hardly breathe. 山上的空气如此稀薄,我几乎没有办法呼吸。

拓展

by air 乘飞机

32. airline ['eəlaɪn]

n. 航空公司

The airline is worth relying on. 这家航空公司值得信赖。

33. airport ['eəpɔ:t]

n. 机场;航空站

We arrived at the airport on time. 我们准时赶到了机场。

34. alike [ə'laɪk]

adj. 相像

The twins are much alike. 这对双胞胎非常相像。

adv. 十分相像地

Men and women don't often think alike. 男人和女人通常想得不一樣。

35. alive [ə'laɪv]

adj. 活着;有活力

She must be the happiest woman alive. 她肯定是这个世上最幸福的女人。

36. all [ɔ:l]

det. 所有;整个的,全部的

My mother did the cleaning all afternoon. 我妈妈整个下午都在打扫卫生。

adv. 完全

She likes to live all alone. 她喜欢独自居住。

pron. 所有;一切

All of us have to listen to the lecture. 我们所有的人都必须去听讲座。

拓展

all one's life 终身,一辈子

all over the world 全世界

in all 总共,总计

not at all 一点也不,别客气

all the time 一直,始终

37. allow [ə'laʊ]

v. 允许;同意

They don't allow smoking in the hotel. 他们不允许在酒店抽烟。

My father doesn't allow me to change my job. 我爸爸不允许我换工作。

38. almost ['ɔ:lməʊst]

adv. 几乎

He was almost late because of the heavy rain. 由于下大雨,他几乎迟到了。

39. alone [ə'ləʊn]

adj. 独自;单独

The old man is always alone, but he doesn't feel lonely. 这位老人经常一个人独处,但是他不感到寂寞。

40. along [ə'lɒŋ]

adv. (与某人)一起;向前

We are going to have a picnic this weekend. You can come along. 我们这个周末要去野餐,你可以一起来。

prep. 沿着;靠着……边

The young couple walked along the bank of the river, talking and laughing. 这对年轻夫妇沿着河堤散步,有说有笑。

 即学即练

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词或词组的意义。

1. We like walking along the road.

A. 沿着 B. 沿途 C. 靠着 D. 靠边

2. She doesn't mind being alone because she never feels lonely.

A. 孤独 B. 孤僻
C. 独自 D. 独立

3. The two cars look much alike.

A. 相同的 B. 相像
C. 相处 D. 相当

4. We were told to arrange our affairs.
 A. 事实 B. 情况
 C. 情景 D. 个人的事
5. He was deeply affected by their behaviour.
 A. 感情 B. 深深打动
 C. 感觉 D. 使感伤
6. Don't only admire others. You should study hard.
 A. 羡慕 B. 嫉妒 C. 喜欢 D. 厌恶
7. Cathy does not care others' feelings at all.
 A. 非常 B. 稍许
 C. 一点也不 D. 一点点
8. She is seldom absent from class.
 A. 参加 B. 出席 C. 脱离 D. 缺席
9. Little Tom is against our plan.
 A. 反对 B. 赞同 C. 同意 D. 放弃
10. She admitted that she was lying about her illness.
 A. 同意 B. 承认 C. 鼓励 D. 拒绝

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. She has shown some _____ (able) to learn English.
2. I don't know what _____ (actual) happened last night.
3. We were all surprised by his _____ (agree) to perform on the stage.
4. The famous _____ (act) sat there silently, reading the letter from his mother.
5. The old lady comes from _____ (African).
6. The little girl played an _____ (activity) part in the play.
7. The doctor gave us some _____ (advise) on how to fight against the flu.
8. The _____ (actor) talked happily about the new film when they watched it.
9. Mother doesn't allow us _____ (talk) with food in the mouth.
10. He _____ (admit) to me that he didn't know the answer.

11. We shouldn't let the change _____ (affect) our friendship.
12. His muscles were _____ (ache) after working for so long time.
13. The gentleman _____ (act) as an driver in the film.
14. I think he _____ (accept) our invitation soon.
15. The child is not _____ (allow) to go out alone.

III. 根据汉语提示,填写英语单词。

1. The _____ (机场) is far away from our school.
2. He has been _____ (缺席的) from work for a week.
3. I _____ (建议) him to save some money last time we met.
4. She is _____ (害怕的) she might fail the test.
5. She is an expert in foreign _____ (事务).
6. She _____ (瞄准) at a point in the sky.
7. Our _____ (地址) is 52 Third Street.
8. The young _____ (女演员) is popular both at home and _____ (在国外).
9. I followed my doctor's _____ (建议) and lost some weight.
10. We saw them walking _____ (穿过) the street.

IV. 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

1. They met in the school _____ (偶然地).
2. Both sides finally _____ (商定) the assignment.
3. He began to learn German _____ (在……岁的时候) ten.
4. Don't _____ (害怕) failure. You will succeed some day.

- Read the passage _____ (再次).
- We plan to visit Beijing _____ (乘飞机).
- The professor has devoted himself to the project _____ (一辈子).

- Our teacher repeated the importance of learning English _____ (再三地).
- Don't scold the boy. _____ (毕竟), he is only six years old.
- Jane and Lily were ready to clean the classroom _____ (放学后).

Week One—Day Two

词汇精讲

- aloud** [ə'laʊd]

adv. 大声地; 出声地

Read these new words aloud, boys and girls. 孩子们, 大声读这些新单词。
- already** [ɔ:l'reɪdɪ]

adv. 已经

He has already finished his homework. 他已经完成了家庭作业。
- also** [ˈɔ:lsəʊ]

adv. 而且; 也; 同样

She not only speaks English fluently, but also writes it beautifully. 她不仅英语说得流畅, 而且英文书写也非常漂亮。
- always** [ˈɔ:lweɪz]

adv. 总是; 一直

The old always get up early in the morning. 老年人早上总是起得很早。
- America** [ə'merɪkə]

n. 美国; 美洲

The United States of America is in North America. 美国在北美洲。

派生词

American [ə'merɪkən] **n.** 美洲人; (尤指) 美国人

Many Americans are fond of Chinese culture. 很多美国人喜欢中国文化。

adj. 美洲的; (尤指) 美国的

You can also pay in American dollars. 你

也可以用美元支付。

- among** [ə'mʌŋ]

prep. 在……中; 在三者或以上中 (分配或选择)

She likes sitting among kids and talking with them. 她喜欢坐在孩子们中间跟他们聊天。
- amount** [ə'maʊnt]

n. 金额; 数量

A large amount of money was used in production. 生产方面花了不少钱。

拓展

a large amount of 大量的
- and** [ænd]

conj. 和; 然后; 加上

Please read and write these sentences once again. 请再次朗读、书写这些句子。

拓展

and so on 等等
- angry** ['æŋɡrɪ]

adj. 愤怒的, 生气的

You'd better keep silence, for she is angry about what you have done. 你最好别出声, 她对你刚才做的事很生气。

派生词

anger ['æŋɡə(r)] **n.** 怒火

I just couldn't hold back my anger. 我只是控制不住我的怒火。

拓展

be angry with sb. about sth. 因某事对

某人生气

10. animal [ˈænɪml]

n. 动物(不包括植物或人的生物)

You can see a lot of animals in the Safari Park. 你可以在野生动物园看到很多动物。

11. announce [əˈnaʊns]

v. 宣布;(尤指通过广播)通知

The headmaster announced her retirement. 校长宣布她退休了。

派生词

announcement [əˈnaʊnsmənt] *n.* (一项)公告,布告,通告

I have an announcement to make. 我要发布一个通知。

12. another [əˈnʌðə(r)]

det., pron. 又一;另一

Another three bridges will be built on the river. 这条河上还要建三座桥。

拓展

one after another 一个接一个地

13. answer [ˈɑːnsə(r)]

v. 回答

The little boy answered the question quickly. 小男孩很快回答了这个问题。

n. 回答;答案;解决办法

The answer to this problem is not easy. 这个问题的答案不容易。

14. anxious [ˈæŋkɪəs]

adj. 焦虑;令人焦虑的;渴望

She is anxious about the coming examination. 她对马上要进行的考试很焦虑。

She is anxious to know the result of the examination. 她渴望知道考试的结果。

拓展

be anxious to do sth. 渴望做某事

be anxious about sth. 焦虑某事

15. any [ˈeni]

pron. 任何数量;任一

I need to buy some salt. There isn't

any. 我需要买点盐,已经用光了。

det. 任何的,任一的

Any student must obey the school rules. 所有学生必须遵守学校规则。

16. anybody [ˈeniˌbɒdi]

pron. 任何人;随便哪个人

There isn't anybody in the classroom. 教室里没有人。

17. anyhow [ˈenihaʊ]

adv. 随便地;无论如何

It may rain tomorrow, but I will attend the meeting anyhow. 明天可能会下雨,但是无论如何我会参加会议。

18. anyone [ˈeniwʌn]

pron. 任何人;随便哪个人

Anyone who has finished his job may have a rest. 完成任务的人可以休息一下。

19. anything [ˈeniθɪŋ]

pron. 任何东西;随便哪个东西

He couldn't see anything through the hole. 他从这个洞中什么也看不到。

20. anywhere [ˈeniweə(r)]

adv. (用于否定句和疑问句代替 somewhere) 在任何地方;在(或去)任何地方

You can go anywhere you like. 你可以去你想去的任何地方。

21. apartment [əˈpɑːtmənt]

n. (通常指在同一楼层的)公寓套房

They have lived in the apartment for a few months. 他们在这间公寓里住了好几个月。

22. apologize [əˈpɒlədʒaɪz]

v. 道歉

The girl apologized to the old man for breaking the bottle. 女孩因打破了瓶子向老人道歉。

派生词

apology [əˈpɒlədʒɪ] *n.* 道歉;(因不能赴会或提前离会的)致歉

He made an apology in public. 他公开表示道歉。

拓展

apologize to sb. for sth. 因某事向某人道歉

23. appear [ə'piə(r)]

v. 似乎; 出现

It appears that his parents have known his secret. 似乎他父母知道了他的秘密。

派生词

appearance [ə'piərəns] *n.* 外貌; 到来; 出现

The teacher's appearance made us happy and excited. 老师的出现让我们既开心又兴奋。

24. apple ['æpl]

n. 苹果

There are many apples on the tree. 这棵树上有好多苹果。

25. apply [ə'plai]

v. 申请; 应用; 涂

He applied for several jobs as soon as he graduated. 他一毕业就申请了好几份工作。

He applied the theory to practice. 他把理论用在了实践中。

拓展

apply for 申请

apply sth. to sth. 把……应用于……

26. April ['eɪprəl]

n. 四月

April is the fourth month in the year. 四月是一年中的第四个月。

27. area ['eəriə]

n. 地域; 地方; 领域

They came to the area from the north. 他们从北方来到了这个地区。

28. argue ['ɑ:gju:]

v. 争论; 争辩

She argued with them about this matter. 她为此事与他们进行了争论。

拓展

argue with sb. about/over sth. 和某人争论某事

argue for/against sth. 争论或争辩某事

29. arm [ɑ:m]

n. 手臂; 扶手

The teacher came into the classroom with a book under his arm. 老师胳膊下夹着一本书走进了教室。

v. 装备

He armed himself with a warm coat. 他穿着暖和的大衣。

拓展

take...in one's arms 把……抱在怀中

30. army ['ɑ:mɪ]

n. 陆军部队

His uncle joined the army when he was 18. 他叔叔 18 岁加入了陆军部队。

31. around [ə'raʊnd]

adv. 大约; 周围; 到处

She entered the hall and looked around. 她进入大厅, 四周看了看。

prep. 围绕; 在那边; 到处

There is a bank around the corner. 拐角处有一家银行。

32. arrange [ə'reɪndʒ]

v. 安排; 整理

She arranged everything before she left. 她在离开之前把一切都安排好了。

派生词

arrangement [ə'reɪndʒmənt] *n.* 安排; 布置; 商定; 整理

All of the arrangements have been made before the meeting begins. 在会议开始之前一切都安排好了。

33. arrest [ə'rest]

v. 逮捕

The policemen arrested the prisoner successfully. 警察成功逮捕了犯人。

34. arrive [ə'raɪv]

v. 到达;到来

The group arrived at the school at eight in the morning. 这个小组的人早上8点到达了学校。

The group arrived in Shenzhen at eight in the morning. 这个小组的人早上8点到达了深圳。

拓展

arrive at/in 到达

35. art [ɑ:t]

n. 艺术, 美术(尤指绘画、雕刻、雕塑); 艺术作品

Johnson has been fond of African arts since he studied art. 自从学习艺术以来, 约翰逊一直喜欢非洲艺术作品。

派生词

artist ['ɑ:tɪst] n. 艺术家;(尤指)画家

The artist will give us a lecture on the art of dancing the day after tomorrow. 这位艺术家后天会给我们讲授舞蹈艺术。

36. article ['ɑ:tɪkl]

n. (报刊上的)文章;物件;冠词

The article she wrote is great. 她写的这篇文章太妙了。

37. as [æz]

adv. (比较时用)像……一样,如同

This movie is not as interesting as that one. 这部电影不如那部电影有趣。

prep. 如同;作为

As a student, you should listen to the teacher in class carefully. 作为学生,你上课应该认真听讲。

拓展

as a matter of fact (=in fact) 事实上
as a result 结果

as if/though 似乎,好像

as soon as 一……就

as usual 像往常一样

as well 也

as... as 同……一样,像……一样

38. ash [æʃ]

n. 灰烬

The table was covered in cigarette ashes. 桌子上布满了烟灰。

39. Asia [ˈeɪʒə]

n. 亚洲

China is in the east of Asia. 中国位于亚洲东部。

派生词

Asian [ˈeɪʃn] n. 亚洲人

There are many Asians living in the world everywhere. 有许多亚洲人生活在世界各地。

adj. 亚洲的

I like Asian food very much. 我非常喜欢亚洲菜。

40. ask [ɑ:sk]

v. 询问;要求;恳求

Don't ask such silly questions. 不要问如此愚蠢的问题。

拓展

ask sb. for sth. 向某人要某物

即学即练

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词或词组的意义。

1. Read the text aloud, please.

A. 大声地 B. 小声地

C. 悄悄地 D. 默默地

2. The article should put at the beginning of the sentence.

A. 文章 B. 冠词 C. 段落 D. 名词

3. The two boys were arguing about the maths problem excitedly.

A. 争吵 B. 争论 C. 争斗 D. 争辩

4. The forbidden area is not far away.

A. 街区 B. 部分 C. 领域 D. 地域

5. The apartment they rent is quite near the subway.

A. 家庭 B. 房子 C. 公寓 D. 楼层

6. The city is as beautiful as my hometown.
 A. 同……一样 B. 如同
 C. 好似 D. 和……类似
7. This is a secret among us.
 A. 在……前 B. 在……中
 C. 在……上 D. 在……下
8. She didn't say anything about him.
 A. 某些东西 B. 一些东西
 C. 任何东西 D. 有些东西
9. Little Tom talks as if he were a boss.
 A. 看起来 B. 听起来
 C. 确实 D. 好像
10. She lost a large amount of money during the crisis.
 A. 数目 B. 数量 C. 数字 D. 数学

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

- Canada is located in North _____ (American).
- He showed his _____ (angry) immediately.
- The _____ (appear) of the famous professor made us excited.
- They have come to an _____ (arrange) over the price.
- The chairman made an _____ (announce) that the meeting was over.
- People should treat _____ (animal) kindly.
- She gave us a satisfying _____ (answer) to the problem.
- They were _____ (argue) about something when they entered the office.
- You can _____ (apply) this method to the experiment.
- Joyce _____ (apologize) to the lady for stepping on her foot just now.
- Charlie was _____ (ask) to complete the article by himself.
- His aunt _____ (announce) the good news when the family are all here.
- The gentleman _____ (arrive) at the airport two hours earlier.
- Lily _____ (apply) for the job as soon as she graduated from the university.
- The robber was _____ (arrest) the moment he left the bank.

III. 根据汉语提示,填写英语单词。

- The young _____ (艺术家) is performing on the stage now.
- He is _____ (渴望) to get help from his friends.
- Her sister was _____ (生气的) about what she had done.
- There are plenty of trees _____ (在……周围) the square.
- The task is difficult, but _____ (无论如何) I will try my best to complete it.
- The _____ (陆军部队) are helping to clear up after the flood.
- His brother is an expert in this _____ (领域).
- He was writing an _____ (文章) in the _____ (公寓) at this time yesterday.
- There may be some misunderstanding _____ (在……中) them.
- _____ (任何的) person must learn to respect others.

IV. 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

- They came to see the hero _____ (一个接一个地).
- _____ (事实上), she did fairly well at her age.
- They reviewed the lessons _____ (像往常一样).
- _____ (大量的) money was used in building the house.
- _____ (结果), she passed the examination after hard

- work.
6. Jimmy _____ his friends _____
_____ (向……寻求帮助), for he
knew little about this project.
7. She telephoned her sister _____
_____ (一……就) she
got home.

8. The little girl _____ the doll
_____ (把……
抱在怀中) tightly.
9. It looks _____ (好像) it
is going to snow.
10. He likes maths; his sister likes it
_____ (也).

Week One—Day Three

词汇精讲

1. assign [ə'sain]
- v. 分派(工作、任务等);指派**
I was assigned to clean the equipment.
我被分配去清洁设备。
- 派生词**
assignment [ə'sainmənt] *n.* (分派的)工
作,任务
He finished the assignment on time. 他
准时完成了任务。
2. attack [ə'tæk]
- v. 袭击;攻击;抨击;侵袭**
The dog attacked that girl yesterday. 这
只狗昨天袭击了那个女孩。
- n. 袭击;攻击;打击;(尤指常发疾病的
的)发作**
The old man suffered a heart attack last
night. 那位老人昨天晚上突发了心脏病。
3. attend [ə'tend]
- v. 参加;经常去(某处);陪同**
My husband and I will both attend the
conference to be held in Germany. 我和
我丈夫都将参加在德国举行的会议。
4. attention [ə'tenʃn]
- n. 注意;关注**
The novel has attracted worldwide attention.
这本小说吸引了全球的关注。
- 拓展**
pay attention to 注意
draw/attract one's attention 吸引某人

- 的注意力
5. attitude ['ætɪtju:d]
- n. 态度**
We are surprised at his attitude to
money. 我们惊讶于他对金钱的态度。
6. attract [ə'trækt]
- v. 吸引;招引;引起(反应)**
The film attracted many people, both
young and old. 这部电影吸引了老老少少
许多人。
7. August ['ɔ:gəst]
- n. 八月**
You can visit the city in August. 你可以
八月去这座城市游玩。
8. aunt [ɑ:nt]
- n. 姑母;姨母;伯母;婶母;舅母**
Her aunt is a well-known professor in
this field. 她的姨母是这个领域有名的
教授。
9. Australia [ɔ:'streɪliə]
- n. 澳大利亚**
Australia belongs to Oceania. 澳大利亚
属于大洋洲。
- 派生词**
Australian [ɔ:'streɪliən] *n.* 澳大利亚人
An Australian will pay a visit to our
school. 一位澳大利亚人将来参观我们
学校。
adj. 澳大利亚的

I have some Australian friends. 我有几个澳大利亚的朋友。

10. autumn [ˈɔ:təm]

n. 秋天; 秋季

Autumn is the best season in a year. 秋季是一年中最美的季节。

11. available [ə'veɪləbl̩]

adj. 可获得的; 有空的

You can use all available resources to help you finish the task. 你可以利用所有可用资源来帮助你完成这项任务。

12. average [ˈævərɪdʒ]

adj. 平均的; 正常的; 普通的

The average age of the women interviewed is 23.8. 来面试的女性的平均年龄是 23.8 岁。

n. 平均数; 平均水平

I spend an average of 300 yuan on books every month. 我每个月平均花 300 元买书。

拓展

on average 平均

13. avoid [ə'veɪd]

v. 避免; 躲避

She tried hard to avoid making mistakes in the experiment. 她尽力避免在实验中出差错。

拓展

avoid doing sth. 避免做某事

14. awake [ə'weɪk]

adj. 醒着(尤指入睡前或刚醒时)

The old lady kept awake the whole night. 那个老太太整个晚上都醒着。

v. (**awoke** [ə'wəʊk], **awoken** [ə'wəʊkən]) (使)醒来; 唤起

He was awoken by the storm during the night. 他被晚上的暴风雨弄醒了。

15. award [ə'wɔ:d]

n. 奖; (毕业证书等的)授予

His invention won the highest award. 他的发明获得了最高奖。

v. 授予; 奖励; 判给

The winner will be awarded twenty dollars. 获奖者将被奖励 20 美元。

16. away [ə'weɪ]

adv. (时间或空间上)离开; 去别处

Cathy hopes to get away from him. 凯茜希望离开他。

拓展

be away from 从……离开

go/run away 走/跑开

17. baby ['beɪbɪ]

n. 婴儿; 动物幼崽

The mother put the baby on the bed. 这个妈妈把婴儿放在了床上。

18. back [bæk]

adv. 向后; 以前; 回原处

It's time to go back home now, for it is dark. 天黑了, 是时候回家了。

19. bad [bæd] (worse [wɜ:s], worst [wɜ:st])

adj. 坏的; 严重的; 变质的

It's bad for you to stay up. 熬夜对你不好。

派生词

badly ['bædli] (worse, worst) **adv.** 拙劣地; 严重地; 非常

The manager is badly in need of rest. 经理非常需要休息。

拓展

be bad for 对……有害/坏处

20. bag [bæg]

n. 塑料袋; 手提包

The careless girl lost her bag on the way to the office. 这个粗心的女孩在去办公室的路上丢了手提包。

21. bake [beɪk]

v. (在烤炉里)烘烤

She enjoys baking. 她喜欢烘焙。

22. ball [bɔ:l]

n. 球;球状物;(大型正式的)舞会

Boys like to play balls. 男孩子们喜欢打球。

23. banana [bə'nɑ:nə]

n. 香蕉

He gave the monkey a bunch of bananas. 他给了猴子一串香蕉。

24. bank [bæŋk]

n. 银行;岸

The old man likes to have a walk on the bank of the river. 这位老人喜欢在河岸上散步。

25. base [beɪs]

n. 底座;根据;基础

The lamp base is too light. 这盏灯的底座太轻了。

v. 以……为据点(或总部等);把(总部等设在)

They decided to base the new company in Beijing. 他们决定将新成立的公司总部设在北京。

26. basic ['beɪsɪk]

adj. 基本的;最简单的;必需的

As a student, you should grasp the basic knowledge of the subject. 作为学生,你应该掌握这门学科的基本知识。

27. basket ['bɑ:skɪt]

n. 篮;一篮(的量)

The old woman put all the eggs in the basket. 老太太把所有的鸡蛋都放在了篮子里。

派生词

basketball ['bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] **n.** 篮球;篮球运动
Michel likes playing basketball very much. 米歇尔非常喜欢打篮球。

28. bath [bɑ:θ]

n. 浴缸;洗澡

I was taking a bath when the telephone rang. 我正在洗澡的时候,电话突然响了。

拓展

take a bath 洗澡,沐浴

29. bathroom ['bɑ:θrʊm]

n. 浴室;洗手间

There is only one bathroom in the new house. 这栋新房里只有一个洗手间。

30. bear [beə(r)]

v. (bore [bɔ:(r)], born [bɔ:n]) 忍受;生(孩子)

He couldn't bear the pain. 他无法忍受这种痛苦。

n. 熊

He came across a bear in the forest. 他在树林里偶然遇到了一只熊。

拓展

be born 出生

be born with 生而具有

31. beat [bi:t]

v. (beat, beaten [bi:tn]) (在比赛或竞争中)赢;敲打;(使)规律作响,作节奏运动

His father beat him black and blue. 他父亲把他打得鼻青脸肿。

n. (心脏等的)跳动;有规律的敲击(声);(音乐、诗歌等的)节拍

He could hear the beat of his heart after running. 跑步后他能听到自己的心跳。

32. beauty ['bjʊ:ti]

n. 美;美人

The beauty of the museum is beyond description. 这家博物馆的美无法形容。

派生词

beautiful ['bjʊ:tɪfl] **adj.** 美丽的;出色的
Shenzhen is a beautiful city. 深圳是一座美丽的城市。

33. because [bi'kɔ:z]

conj. 因为

The doctor failed to examine his patients, because he was ill himself. 这个医生没有来检查病人,因为他自己生病了。

拓展

because of 因为, 由于

34. become [bɪ'kʌm]

v. (became [bɪ'keɪm], become) 开始变得; 变成

Janet hopes to become a lawyer when she grows up. 珍妮特希望她长大以后成为一名律师。

35. bed [bed]

n. 床; (河)床

He put the bed against the wall so that the room is big enough for him to do exercise. 他把床靠墙放, 这样他就有足够的空间做运动了。

拓展

make the bed 铺床

go to bed 去睡觉

on the bed 在床上

in bed 卧床

36. bedroom ['bedru:m]

n. 卧室

Their bedroom is on the third floor. 他们的卧室在三楼。

37. bee [bi:]

n. 蜜蜂

The girl was afraid of bees. 这个女孩害怕蜜蜂。

38. beef [bi:f]

n. 牛肉

I dislike stewed beef. 我不喜欢炖牛肉。

39. beer [biə(r)]

n. 啤酒

Youngsters enjoy beer while having a barbecue. 年轻人喜欢烧烤时喝啤酒。

40. before [bɪ'fɔ:(r)]

conj. 在……以前; 到……之前

We had finished the job before the teacher came. 我们在老师来之前已经完成了任务。

prep. 在……以前; 在……面前(或前面)

They'll know before long. 他们很快就会知道。

adv. 以前; 过去; 已经

I should have told you before. 我早该告诉你的。

即学即练

1. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词的意义。

1. We should keep these basic rules in mind while doing the experiment.

- A. 基本的 B. 基础的
C. 主要的 D. 次要的

2. They had a ball in the dining hall yesterday evening.

- A. 球 B. 扑球 C. 舞会 D. 舞伴

3. The doctor assigned the job to his assistants.

- A. 接受 B. 分派 C. 参加 D. 争辩

4. The boy especially cares his parents' attitude.

- A. 身份 B. 猜测 C. 意见 D. 态度

5. The baby looks like his father.

- A. 婴儿 B. 孩子
C. 年轻人 D. 老年人

6. He could not bear what she has done.

- A. 承担 B. 携带 C. 忍受 D. 出生

7. His heart beat wildly when he saw his wife.

- A. 打赢 B. 跳动 C. 敲打 D. 节拍

8. We will send you a copy if it is available.

- A. 可获得的 B. 有空的
C. 有意的 D. 可人的

9. He has had a heart attack in the accident.

- A. 伤害 B. 损害 C. 攻击 D. 发作

10. His dream is to become a lawyer in the future.

- A. 担任 B. 执行 C. 得益 D. 成为

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. We are _____ (bad) in need of skilled workers.
2. The _____ (beauty) girl is good at drawing.
3. She stayed late to finish the class _____ (assign).
4. Their _____ (aunt) are preparing for the dinner.
5. He has got a number of _____ (award) these years.
6. The little girl took a bath in the new _____ (bath).
7. My mother is always as busy as a _____ (bee).
8. They _____ (attend) the conference next month.
9. Try to avoid _____ (argue) with others about such trifles.
10. His film _____ (attract) a lot of youngsters every year.
11. Her voice _____ (awake) the sleeping baby just now.
12. Charlie was _____ (bear) in Beijing in 2010.
13. His aunt _____ (attack) by a dog.
14. The gentleman _____ (award) \$5,000 for what he had done.
15. He _____ (assign) the task to clean the courtyard.

III. 根据汉语提示,填写英语单词。

1. There are many flowers on the river _____ (岸).
2. He ignored their _____ (态度) to his friends.
3. The scenery of _____ (秋天) is very _____ (美丽的).
4. Plenty of information is _____ (可

获得的) on the Internet.

5. Monkeys like to eat _____ (香蕉).
6. The young like to drink _____ (啤酒).
7. Students had entered the classroom _____ (在……以前) the teacher came in.
8. Johnson was playing _____ (篮球) on the playground when I called him yesterday.
9. _____ (烘烤) the cake half an hour, please.
10. Sorry, I cannot _____ (忍受) what you have done.

IV. 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

1. You should _____ (注意) what the teacher says.
2. They are late _____ (由于) the heavy rain.
3. They both _____ (去睡觉) at ten in the evening.
4. The child _____ (从……跑开) his parents happily.
5. They _____ (从……离开) their hometown for nearly twenty years.
6. They are eighteen _____ (平均).
7. The girl tried to _____ (吸引他们的注意力) by crying.
8. He has stayed _____ (卧床) for three days because of illness.
9. They are learning how _____ (整理床铺).
10. It _____ (对……有害处) you if you always stay up late at night.

Week One—Day Four

词汇精讲

1. beg [beg]

v. 恳求;祈求;乞讨

He begged his girlfriend to forgive his rudeness. 他恳求女朋友原谅他的粗鲁。

She ran to the police station to beg for help. 她跑到警察局祈求帮助。

拓展

beg sb. for sth. 恳求某人某事

beg (sb.) to do sth. 请求(某人)做某事

beg one's pardon 请某人原谅;再说一遍

2. begin [br'gɪn]

v. (**began** [br'gæən], **begun** [br'gʌn])
开始;启动;起始

The bright girl began to learn advanced mathematics when she was ten. 那个聪明的女孩10岁开始学习高等数学。

拓展

at the beginning of 在……的开头

begin with 以……开始

3. behaviour [br'heɪvjə(r)]

n. 行为;表现方式

His behaviour showed that he is a polite man. 他的行为表明他是一个有礼貌的人。

4. behind [br'haɪnd]

prep. 在(或向)……的后面;落后于

He likes to talk with the person sitting behind him. 他喜欢和坐在他后面的人聊天。

5. believe [br'li:v]

v. 相信;把(某事)当真

Seeing is believing. 百闻不如一见。

We believe in his honesty. 我们相信他的诚实。

拓展

believe in 相信,信赖

6. bell [bel]

n. 钟(声);铃(声);电铃(声)

Judy was going to take a shower when the bell rang. 朱迪正要去洗澡,门铃响了。

7. belong [br'lɒŋ]

v. 应在(某处);适应

The book in his hand belongs to Cathy. 他手上的那本书是凯茜的。

拓展

belong to 属于

8. below [br'ləʊ]

prep. 在(或到)……下面;(数量)少于;(标准)低于

I could hear a dog barking below my window. 我能听到有只狗在我的窗下叫。

9. bend [bend]

v. (**bent**, **bent** [bent]) (使)倾斜,偏向;(使)拐弯,弯曲

He bent his head when he heard the bad news. 他听到这个坏消息,低下了头。

10. benefit ['benɪfɪt]

n. 益处;(公司提供的)福利

The new measures will be of great benefit to our customers. 这些新举措会让我们的消费者受益极大。

v. 使受益;得益于

I am sure you will benefit a lot from this experience. 我相信你会从这次经历中受益。

拓展

be of benefit to 对……有好处

11. beside [br'saɪd]

prep. 在旁边(或附近)

They like to sit beside the old man and listen to his story. 他们喜欢坐在那位老人身边,听他讲故事。

12. besides [br'saɪdz]

prep. 除……之外(还)

Many graduates will consider other reasons besides money when choosing jobs. 很多毕业生选择工作时,除了考虑金钱外,还会考虑其他原因。

adv. 况且;此外

I don't want to go. Besides, I'm very tired. 我不想去,况且我很累。

13. best [best]

adj. 最好的;最合适的

This is the best book I've ever read. 这是我读过的最好的书。

adv. 最;最出色地;最适合地

Which book do you like best? 你最喜欢哪本书?

n. 最好的事物(或人);(人或事物所能达到的)最高标准

They tried their best to save the patient. 他们尽最大努力抢救那位病人。

拓展

try/do one's best 尽最大努力
all the best 祝一切顺利,万事如意

14. better ['betə(r)]

adj. 更好的;(病势)好转的

His study is getting better and better. 他的学习越来越好了。

adv. 更好;较大程度地;更妥

He does better in maths than other students in the class. 他数学学得比班里其他学生好。

拓展

had better 最好

15. between [br'twi:n]

prep. (空间上)在……中间,介于……之间

The baby sat between his parents. 这个婴儿坐在他父母中间。

16. beyond [br'jɒnd]

prep. 在(或向)……较远的一边;晚于;超出;非……所能及

The beautiful dress is beyond my reach.

我够不着那件漂亮的连衣裙。

17. bicycle ['baɪsɪkl]

n. 自行车;脚踏车

He goes to school by bicycle every day. 他每天骑自行车上学。

18. big [bɪg]

adj. (体积、程度、数量等)大的;重大的;年龄较大的

The room is big enough for the family. 对于那家人来说,这个房间足够大。

19. bill [bɪl]

n. 账单;议案

He paid the phone bill by credit card. 他用信用卡交电话费账单。

20. biology [baɪ'ɒlədʒɪ]

n. 生物学

My favourite subject is biology. 我最喜欢的学科是生物。

21. bird [bɜ:d]

n. 鸟

You can hear birds singing in the morning. 早上你可以听到鸟在歌唱。

22. birth [bɜ:θ]

n. 出生;创始

My date of birth is New Year's Day. 我出生的日期是元旦。

23. birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ]

n. 生日

He had a nice birthday party with his friends. 他和朋友们一起办了一个很棒的生日聚会。

拓展

on one's birthday 在某人生日那天

24. bit [bɪt]

n. 有点儿

After a twenty-minute walk, we felt a bit tired. 走了20分钟后,我们感觉有点儿累。

拓展

a bit (of) 一点点

25. bite [baɪt]

v. (bit [brɪ], bitten ['brɪtn]) 咬;叮;蜇

That dog tried to bite the girl and she was frightened to death. 那只狗试图咬这个女孩,她吓得要死。

n. 咬;(咬下的)一口

He took a bite of the apple. 他咬了一口苹果。

26. black [blæk]

adj. 黑色的;黑暗的

He would like to wear a black coat. 他想穿一件黑色外套。

n. 黑色;黑色人种的人

She likes dressing in black. 她喜欢穿黑色的衣服。

27. blackboard [ˈblækbɔ:d]

n. 黑板

The teacher wrote the sentences on the blackboard. 老师把这些句子写在了黑板上。

28. blame [bleɪm]

v. 把……归咎于;责怪;指责

You are to blame for the mistake. 你应承担此次错误的责任。

n. (坏事或错事的)责任;责备;指责

You shouldn't place most of the blame on your classmate. 你不应该把大部分责任都推到你的同学身上。

拓展

be to blame (对坏事)负有责任

blame sth. on 把……归咎于

29. blind [blaɪnd]

adj. 失明的;视而不见的

They set up a school for blind children. 他们为失明儿童建了一所学校。

v. 使失明;使眼花

The boy was blinded in the right eye by accident. 这个男孩右眼意外地失明了。

拓展

be blind to... 对……视而不见

30. block [blɒk]

n. (方形平面)大块;大楼;街区;障碍物

We often take a walk in the block. 我们

经常在街区里散步。

v. 堵塞;堵住(某人的路等)

The sink is blocked up. 水槽堵住了。

31. blood [blʌd]

n. 血;血统

The nurse took samples of my blood. 护士给我采了血样。

32. blow [bləʊ]

v. (blew [blu:], blown [bləʊn])
吹;刮;吹奏(哨子、乐器等)

The wind blew wildly last night. 昨天晚上狂风怒吼。

33. blue [blu:]

n. 蓝色

My favourite color is blue. 我最喜欢的颜色是蓝色。

adj. 蓝色的;忧郁的

He wore a dark blue raincoat. 他穿了一件深蓝色的雨衣。

34. board [bɔ:d]

n. 板;(尤指)木板;董事会

The boy is too young to go on board himself. 这个男孩太小,不能一个人乘机。

v. 上船(或火车、飞机、公共汽车等)

I have waited for half an hour to board. 我候机半个小时了。

拓展

go on board 上(飞机、车、船等)

35. boat [bəʊt]

n. 小船

The boat sank in the middle of the river. 那艘小船在河中央沉了。

36. body [ˈbɒdi]

n. 身体;躯干

Body language is very helpful. 肢体语言很有帮助。

37. boil [bɔɪl]

v. 煮沸

It is very difficult to boil water on the

plateau. 在高原上水很难煮沸。

38. bone [bəʊn]

n. 骨头

Dogs like bones. 狗喜欢骨头。

39. book [bʊk]

n. 书;印刷(或电子)出版物

The book on the table is hers. 桌上的书是她的。

v. 预约,预订

You can book the ticket in advance. 你可以提前订票。

40. borrow [ˈbɒrəʊ]

v. 借,借用;借入(款项)

May I borrow your dictionary? 我可以借用一下你的字典吗?

拓展

borrow sth. from sb. 从某人处借某物

即学即练

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词或词组的意义。

- He sat beside his father, listening to the music.
A. 在前面 B. 在后面
C. 在侧边 D. 在旁边
- The scenery is beyond words.
A. 在……之下 B. 在……之上
C. 超出 D. 超过
- Biology is not easy for such small children.
A. 物理学 B. 生物学
C. 科学 D. 化学
- Our school is between the two tall buildings.
A. 在……中间 B. 在……旁边
C. 在……后面 D. 在……前面
- The snake bit the farmer and ran away quickly.
A. 咬 B. 闻 C. 蜇 D. 叮

6. He forgot his birthday at all.

A. 节日 B. 假日 C. 生日 D. 日期

7. A fallen tree was blocking the road during the typhoon.

A. 堵住 B. 堵严 C. 封口 D. 封闭

8. You can begin your speech with a song.

A. 以……开始 B. 以……结尾

C. 开始 D. 结束

9. He bent to pick the pen on the ground.

A. 屈膝 B. 抬头 C. 低头 D. 弯腰

10. You may book the ticket ahead of time.

A. 书本 B. 预订 C. 预售 D. 书籍

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

- _____ (bird) are singing in the tree.
- I am against him from the _____ (begin).
- The _____ (beg) stood at the door, waiting for a chance.
- Their _____ (bicycle) are much more modern than ours.
- Police found a few drops of _____ (blood).
- Look! That _____ (boat) is shaking in the storm.
- He always pays all kinds of _____ (bill) on time.
- He insisted that the book _____ (belong) to him.
- He was _____ (blame) for this accident.
- It _____ (benefit) you to read such good books.
- You can only drink _____ (boil) water.
- The boy went to the library _____ (borrow) the latest magazines.
- The wind _____ (blow) strongly when we went home.
- He didn't _____ (believe) that she was a liar.
- Stop _____ (bite) your fingers.

III. 根据汉语提示,填写英语单词。

1. The moment he came into the room the _____ (铃) rang.
2. His _____ (行为) means that he is modest.
3. _____ (除……之外) Chinese, we also need to learn maths, English and so on.
4. You may _____ (借) the book _____ your teacher. He has one.
5. The _____ (盲人) needs to walk across the road carefully.
6. The _____ (董事会) of Directors gathered together, listening to his report.
7. The room _____ (在……下面) his apartment is very large.
8. His father stood _____ (在……的后面) him quietly.
9. The film had already _____ (开始) before they got to the cinema.
10. To see is to _____ (相信).

IV. 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

1. _____ (在……的开头) this term, he was

determined to learn English hard.

2. It will be _____ (对……非常有益) to us if we can get some knowledge about biology.
3. You may end your letter with the sentence “_____ (万事如意).”
4. He pretended to _____ (对……视而不见) the changes on her.
5. The young man _____ his boss _____ (乞求) give him another chance.
6. We should _____ (竭尽全力) to help those children in the countryside.
7. You _____ (最好) take a rest after working so many hours.
8. Don't _____ this mistake _____ (把……归咎于) your little brother.
9. We all _____ (相信) you, for you never break your promise.
10. Please give me _____ (一点点) time. I will finish it in a few minutes.

Week One—Day Five



词汇精讲

1. boss [bɒs]

n. 老板; 总经理

The boss is very kind to his employees.
这个老板对他的员工很好。

2. both [bəʊθ]

det. 两个, 两个都

Both men have successful careers. 两个人都事业有成。

pron. 两个, 两个都

Both of my brothers are engineers. 我的两位兄弟都是工程师。

拓展

both...and... 不仅……而且……; ……和……都

3. bother [ˈbɒðə(r)]

v. 花费时间精力(做某事); 使(某人)烦恼(或担忧、不安); 打扰

Don't bother him. He is sleeping. 不要打扰他, 他正在睡觉。

n. 麻烦

I'll drive you home later. It's no bother.

等会儿我开车送你回家,没什么麻烦的。

4. bottle [ˈbɒtl]

n. (细颈)瓶子;一瓶(的量)

There is a bottle of water on the table.
桌子上有一瓶水。

5. bottom [ˈbɒ:təm]

n. 底部;底面;屁股

At the bottom of the hill, there is a
farmhouse. 山脚下有一家农舍。

6. bowl [bəʊl]

n. 碗;一碗(的量)

The poor girl needs a bowl of rice. 这个
可怜的女孩需要一碗米饭。

7. box [bɒks]

n. 盒;一盒(东西);方框;包厢

There is a box of pictures on the ground.
地上有一盒照片。

8. boy [bɔɪ]

n. 男孩;男青年

The boy read the poem aloud. 那个男孩
大声地朗读了这首诗。

9. brain [breɪn]

n. 脑;脑力

Use your brain and you will get the
answer easily. 动动脑筋,你会很容易找到
答案。

10. brave [breɪv]

adj. 勇敢的;需要勇气的

They are brave enough to face the
difficulty. 他们足够勇敢,可以面对
困难。

11. bread [bred]

n. 面包

A piece of bread is wanted. 需要一片面包。

12. break [breɪk]

n. 间歇;间断;破裂

We've been busy for hours. Let's take a
break. 我们已经忙了几个小时了,歇会
儿吧。

v. (broke [brəʊk], broken [ˈbrəʊkən])
(使)破,裂,碎;弄坏;弄破

Johnson broke the cup carelessly. 约翰
逊不小心打碎了杯子。

拓展

break down 出故障;垮掉

break out (战争、打斗等不愉快事件)突
然开始;爆发

13. breakfast [ˈbrekfəst]

n. 早饭

We always have breakfast at school at
half past seven in the morning. 我们通
常早上7点半在学校吃早饭。

拓展

at breakfast 正在吃早饭

have breakfast/lunch/supper 吃早饭/
午饭/晚饭

14. breathe [breɪð]

v. 呼吸;呼出

He breathed heavily after climbing the
mountain. 爬山后他大口喘着气。

派生词

breath [breθ] **n.** 呼吸的空气;一次吸入
的空气;微量

They held their breath when watching
the exciting film. 他们在看这部激动人
心的电影时屏住了呼吸。

拓展

hold one's breath 屏气;屏息以待
out of breath 上气不接下气

15. bridge [brɪdʒ]

n. 桥;纽带;桥牌

There is a bridge over that river. 那条
河上有一座桥。

16. brief [brɪf]

adj. 短暂的;简洁的

We stopped to have a brief visit to his
house. 我们停下来短暂参观了他的房子。

17. bright [braɪt]

adj. 明亮的;鲜艳夺目的;聪明的;

有希望的

Children like bright colours. 孩子们喜欢亮色。

The bright girl was drawing a picture when the telephone rang. 电话响时那个聪明的女孩正在画画。

18. bring [brɪŋ]

v. (brought, brought [brɔ:t]) 带来; 导致

He brought her a beautiful overcoat. 他给她带来了一件漂亮的外套。

拓展

bring about 导致; 引起

bring forward 提出

bring up 养育; 提出

19. Britain ['brɪtn]

n. 不列颠(包括英格兰、苏格兰及威尔士)

London is the capital of Britain. 伦敦是英国的首都。

派生词

British ['brɪtɪʃ] *adj.* (大不列颠及北爱尔兰)联合王国的; 英国的; 英国人的

I have a British penfriend. 我有一个英国笔友。

20. broad [brɔ:d]

adj. 宽阔的; 涉及各种各样的人(或事物)的; 广泛的

We have to learn a broad range of subjects. 我们要学习各种各样的课程。

21. brother ['brʌðə(r)]

n. (同父母的)兄, 弟; 弟兄, 伙伴

My elder brother has been to Shanghai twice. 我哥哥去过两次上海。

22. brown [braʊn]

n. 棕色; 褐色

He likes brown best in all colours. 所有颜色中他最喜欢褐色。

adj. 棕色的; 褐色的

The boy with dark brown eyes is

reading a book. 那个有着深褐色眼睛的男孩在看书。

23. brush [brʌʃ]

v. (用刷子)刷净; (用刷子)抹; 轻擦

Brush the wall carefully to keep the colour the same. 仔细刷墙, 要保持颜色一致。

n. 刷子; 画笔

Have you got a brush? 你有刷子吗?

24. build [bɪld]

v. (built, built [bɪlt]) 建造; 创建

The workers are building the museum. 工人们正在建博物馆。

25. building ['bɪldɪŋ]

n. 建筑物; 房子

The building is the highest one in the city. 这栋楼是这座城市里最高的。

26. burn [bɜ:n]

v. (burnt, burnt [bɜ:nt]/burned, burned) 燃烧; 着火

He was burnt in the fire. 他在大火中被烧伤了。

27. burst [bɜ:st]

v. (使)爆裂, 胀开; 猛冲; 爆满

He burst into tears on hearing the news. 一听到这个消息, 他放声大哭。

n. 突发; 裂口

There was a burst of laughter in the next room. 隔壁房间突然爆发出一阵笑声。

28. bus [bʌs]

n. 公共汽车

You can take Bus No. 15 to school. 你可以乘坐 15 路公共汽车去学校。

29. business ['bɪznəs]

n. 商业; 生意; 商务

Don't talk about this. It is none of your business. 不要谈论这个, 那不关你的事。

拓展

on business 出差; 因公

30. busy ['bɪzi]

adj. 忙碌的; 人来车往的; 工作

忙的

All teachers and students are busy preparing for the coming examination. 所有的老师与同学都在忙着为即将到来的考试做准备。

拓展

be busy doing sth. 忙于做某事

be busy with sth. 忙于某事

31. but [bʌt]

conj. 而;然而;除……外

I called you last night but you were not at home. 我昨天晚上给你打电话了,然而你不在家。

prep. 除了

All the children went camping but Joyce. 除了乔伊斯,孩子们都去野营了。

拓展

but for 要不是

not...but 不是……而是

32. buy [baɪ]

v. (bought, bought [bɔ:t]) 购买;收买

He bought some bread and milk for breakfast. 他买了一些面包和牛奶当作早餐。

33. by [baɪ]

prep. 靠近;在……之前;(表示方式);由于

Most of us go to school by bus. 我们大部分人乘坐公共汽车上学。

34. bye [baɪ]

exclamation 再见

He waved his hand to say bye to us. 他挥手对我们说再见。

35. cake [keɪk]

n. 蛋糕;饼状食物

The birthday cake tastes delicious. 生日蛋糕很好吃。

36. call [kɔ:l]

n. 打电话;(唤起注意的)喊声;短暂拜访;呼吁

I will give you a call later. 稍后我会给

您打电话。

v. 给……命名;称呼;大声呼叫;打电话;(短暂地)访问

I heard my name called in the office. 我在办公室听到有人叫我。

拓展

call for 需要;(公开)要求

call on 拜访

call on sb. to do sth. 号召某人做某事

37. calm [kɑ:m]

adj. 镇静的;无风的

He can always keep calm whenever he meets any difficulty. 无论何时遇到困难,他总是能保持镇静。

v. 使平静;使镇静

You need to calm yourself down first in face of danger. 当面临危险时,你首先要让自己镇静下来。

38. camera ['kæməɹə]

n. 照相机

We seldom use cameras now. 我们现在很少用照相机。

39. camp [kæmp]

n. 营地;度假营;营帐

Jane will take part in a winter camp next month. 简下个月将参加一个冬令营。

v. 露营;野营

Boys are fond of go camping. 男孩子们喜欢野营。

40. can [kæn]

v. (could [kʊd]) 能;可以

He can deal with the problem himself. 他自己可以解决这个问题。

n. (盛食品或饮料的)金属罐;一听(的量)

I drank a can of soda water just now. 我刚刚喝了一罐苏打水。

即学即练

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词或词组的意义。

- The company calls for more labours because of the task.
A. 拜访 B. 通话 C. 需要 D. 号召
- The group of workers are busy repairing the machine together.
A. 忙碌的 B. 轻松的
C. 努力的 D. 悠闲的
- Air pollution has brought about a large amount of damage to the environment.
A. 提出 B. 引起 C. 引用 D. 提供
- You can find some Chinese characters at the bottom of the vase.
A. 顶部 B. 中部 C. 底部 D. 侧面
- Lisa was at breakfast when her mother came in.
A. 正在吃午饭时 B. 正在吃早饭时
C. 正在吃晚饭时 D. 正在吃正餐时
- The boy held his breath while watching the horrible film.
A. 呼吸 B. 吐气 C. 屏气 D. 呼出
- Their business is becoming better and better.
A. 公事 B. 商务 C. 商人 D. 生意
- He is not a writer but a player.
A. 不但……而且 B. 因为……所以
C. 不是……而是 D. 不仅……而是
- My mother bought me a pair of shoes as the birthday gift.
A. 买 B. 卖 C. 销售 D. 邮购
- Don't bother making the bed for her. She can do it herself.
A. 打扰 B. 麻烦 C. 烦恼 D. 烦心

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

- The man went to the forest _____ (brave).
- Jack explained how to operate the new machine _____ (calm).
- Standing on the top of the _____

(build), you will see the whole city.

- Those _____ (boss) are talking excitedly about the project.
- He likes collecting different kinds of _____ (box).
- He answered the questions _____ (brief).
- He _____ (break) his promise not to tell others the secret.
- It is said that they _____ (build) a new school in this district in the near future.
- They _____ (burst) out laughing when he finished telling the story.
- He _____ (burn) in the fire last night.
- He _____ (buy) a gift for his mother yesterday.
- The girl _____ (brush) her shoes now.
- She _____ (bring) a gift box to school tomorrow.
- He _____ (call) his friend as soon as he arrived in Shenzhen.
- We drank three _____ (bottle) of milk.

III. 根据汉语提示, 填写英语单词。

- Don't _____ (打扰) him. He is preparing the speech.
- The _____ (桥) was built in the 1950s.
- He made a _____ (简短的) introduction about himself in the meeting.
- We often _____ (称呼) each other by our first names.
- The _____ (照相机) in his hand belongs to his sister.
- We all know that John has a quick _____ (头脑).
- The _____ (碗) on the table has a long history.
- He felt that he couldn't _____ (呼吸) because of the serious pain in his chest.

9. Her elder _____ (兄), a businessman, lives abroad.
10. He has a room, 20 metres long and 30 metres _____ (宽的).

IV. 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

- They _____ (忙于) the experiment this term.
- When we were in Shanghai, we _____ (拜访) Professor Li.
- _____ (要不是) his help, I couldn't finish the task on time.
- He _____ (养育) by his aunt.
- When they _____ (正在吃早饭时), a stranger came in.
- World War II _____ (爆发) in the year when he was born.
- The car _____ (出故障) in the middle of the road.
- They ran into the classroom, _____ (上气不接下气).
- He went abroad _____ (出差).
- _____ (男生和女生都) miss their teacher very much.

Week One—Day Six

词汇精讲

1. Canada ['kænədə]

n. 加拿大

He moved to Canada years ago. 他数年前搬到了加拿大。

派生词

Canadian [kə'neɪdɪən] *n.* 加拿大人

That boy over there is a Canadian. 那边那个男孩是加拿大人。

adj. 加拿大的

Canadian English is a little different from British English. 加拿大英语和英国英语有一点点不同。

2. cancel ['kænsəl]

v. 取消; 废除

The 7:25 train to Beijing has been cancelled because of the storm. 因为暴风雨, 7:25 开往北京的火车取消了。

3. cap [kæp]

n. (尤指男用有帽舌的) 便帽, 制服帽; (钢笔、瓶子等的) 帽, 盖

Whose cap is this? 这是谁的帽子?

4. capital ['kæpɪtl]

n. 首都; 资本; 大写字母

Paris is the capital of France. 巴黎是法国的首都。

5. car [kɑ:(r)]

n. 小汽车; 火车车厢

My father always goes to work by car. 我爸爸经常开车去上班。

6. card [kɑ:d]

n. 卡片纸; 信用卡; 贺卡

My student card was left in the classroom. 我的学生卡落教室里了。

7. care [keə]

n. 照顾; 小心

Parents always give their children as much care as possible. 父母总是给他们的孩子尽可能多的照顾。

v. 在意; 关心

He doesn't care what others say about him at all. 他一点都不在意别人怎么说他。

派生词

① careful ['keəfl] *adj.* 小心; 慎重的

He is very careful about his work. 他对工作非常慎重。

② careless ['keələs] *adj.* 粗心的; 淡漠的
He made a careless mistake in the experiment.
他在实验中犯了一个粗心的错误。

拓展

take care of 照顾; 照料

care for 照顾; 喜欢

8. carry ['kæri]

v. 拿; 携带; 输送

She carried the box to her friend. 她把那个盒子带给了她的朋友。

拓展

carry on 继续做

carry out 执行(计划等); 完成(任务)

9. cart [kɑ:t]

n. (两轮或四轮)运货马车; 手推车

The old lady always goes shopping with a shopping cart. 那位老太太总是推着一个购物车去购物。

10. case [keɪs]

n. 具体情况; 箱; 调查的案件

Such cases are not often seen in big cities. 这种情况在大城市里不常见。

拓展

in any case 无论如何

in case of 如果; 万一; 以防

11. cash [kæʃ]

n. 现金; 金钱

The old are fond of buying things in cash. 老人喜欢用现金购物。

v. 兑现(支票)

You can cash your cheque in this bank.
你可以在这家银行兑现支票。

12. cat [kæt]

n. 猫; 猫科动物

There is a cat under the table. 桌子底下有一只猫。

13. catch [kætʃ]

v. (caught, caught [kɔ:t]) 接住; 抓

住; 逮住; 赶上; 得病; 听清楚

They are very happy because they have caught a lot of fish. 他们很开心, 因为他们抓了好多鱼。

拓展

catch hold of 抓住

catch sight of 看见

catch up with 赶上

catch/have a cold 感冒

14. cattle ['kætl]

n. 牛

The cattle is eating grass over there. 那头牛正在那边吃草。

15. cause [kɔ:z]

n. 原因; 理由; 事业

The policemen are investigating the cause of the fire. 警察正在调查火灾的原因。

v. 引起; 导致

These gases may cause damage to the environment. 这些气体可能会破坏环境。

16. celebrate ['selibreɪt]

v. 庆祝; 赞美

We will celebrate the 23rd anniversary of our school in the hall. 我们将在大厅庆祝学校成立 23 周年。

派生词

celebration [ˌselɪ'breɪʃn] *n.* 庆祝活动

They planned a special celebration for her arrival. 他们为她的到来准备了一场特别的庆祝活动。

17. cent [sent]

n. 分; 分币

When he got to Canada, he didn't have a cent. 当他到加拿大时, 身无分文。

18. centre ['sentə(r)]

n. 中心; (市镇的)中心区; 活动中心

Our school is in the centre of the city.
我们学校在市中心。

派生词

central ['sentrəl] *adj.* 有控制力的; 在

中心的

She works in the central district of the company. 她在公司的中心区域工作。

19. century [ˈsentʃəri]

n. 百年;世纪

Mark Twain was a famous American writer in the 19th century. 马克·吐温是19世纪著名的美国作家。

20. certain [ˈsɜːtɪn]

adj. 确定;肯定

It is certain that we must unite together to defeat the enemy. 可以肯定的是,我们必须团结起来以打败敌人。

派生词

certainly [ˈsɜːtnli] *adv.* 确定;当然

It is certainly right for him to get along well with everyone here. 毫无疑问,他和这里的每个人相处很好是对的。

21. chair [tʃeə(r)]

n. 椅子;(大学的)系主任

Come here and take this chair, please. 请过来坐在这里吧。

22. chairman [ˈtʃeəmən]

n. 主席;董事长

We all chose him as chairman of the Students' Union. 我们都选他为学生会主席。

23. chalk [tʃɔːk]

n. (白色或彩色的)粉笔

The teacher drew the picture on the blackboard with a piece of chalk. 老师用粉笔在黑板上画了这幅画。

24. chance [tʃɑːns]

n. 可能性;机会;偶然

Jack asked them to give him another chance to try it again. 杰克请求他们再给他一次机会试试。

拓展

by chance 偶然

25. change [tʃeɪndʒ]

n. 变化;找给的零钱;换车

Great changes have taken place in our country since 2000. 自从2000年以来,我们国家发生了巨大的变化。

v. 改变;(使)变成;转换

He changed his mind. 他改变了他的想法。

拓展

change... into... 把……变成……

change one's mind 改变某人的主意

26. charge [tʃɑːdʒ]

n. 收费;指控;主管

Children under 12 is free of charge. 12岁以下的儿童免费。

v. (向……)要价;控告;给……充电

Mr. Li charges us \$40 for a night in the hotel. 在这家酒店住一晚上李先生收我们40美元。

拓展

be in charge (of) 负责;掌管

27. chat [tʃæt]

n. 聊天

The teacher wants to have a chat with your father. 老师想和你爸爸聊聊。

v. 聊天

They like to chat with each other through the social media. 他们喜欢用社交媒体聊天。

28. cheap [tʃi:p]

adj. 便宜的

These shoes are cheap. You can have a pair. 这些鞋子很便宜,你可以买一双。

29. check [tʃek]

n. 检查;调查;支票

I had a quick check for spelling mistakes before I handed in my paper. 交卷子前我快速检查了一下拼写错误。

v. 检查;核实

Check the computer carefully before you buy it. 在你买电脑之前,仔细检查一下。

拓展

check in 登记;报到

check out 获得证明;结账离开

check up 查证;核实

30. cheer [tʃiə(r)]

n. 欢呼声;喝彩声

They gave us a great cheer, for we passed the examination. 他们对我们发出了热烈的喝彩声,因为我们通过了考试。

v. 欢呼;喝彩;鼓励

Thank you for cheering me up. 谢谢你帮我振作起来。

31. cheque [tʃek]

n. 支票

You can pay the computer by cheque. 你可以用支票购买电脑。

32. chicken [tʃɪkɪn]

n. 鸡;鸡肉

We will have roast chicken as supper. 我们晚饭吃烤鸡。

33. chief [tʃi:f]

adj. 主要的;首席的

Mr. Li is the chief financial officer of this company. 李先生是这家公司的首席财务官。

n. 首领;族长

The police chief denied all the charges. 警察局长否认了所有的指控。

34. child [tʃaɪld]

n. (pl. children [ˈtʃɪldrən]) 儿童;子女

The children are playing basketball on the playground now. 孩子们现在正在操场上打篮球。

35. China [ˈtʃaɪnə]

n. 中国

China is a country with a long history.

中国是一个具有悠久历史的国家。

派生词

Chinese [ˌtʃaɪˈni:z] *n.* 中文;中国人

Chinese is learned by more and more people all over the world. 全世界越来越多的人学习中文。

adj. 中国的

We Chinese people are brave and hard-working. 我们中国人民勇敢且勤劳。

36. choose [tʃu:z]

v. (chose [tʃəʊz], chosen [ˈtʃəʊzn])

选择

We chose Mr. He as manager of the company. 我们推选何先生为公司的经理。

派生词

choice [tʃɔɪs] *n.* 选择;选择权

The choice they made was just what we wanted. 他们做的选择正是我们想要的。

37. Christmas [ˈkrɪsməs]

n. 圣诞节;圣诞节期间

Merry Christmas is often heard during Christmas. 圣诞节期间经常可以听到《圣诞快乐》这首歌。

38. church [tʃɜ:tʃ]

n. (基督教的)教堂;礼拜

People often go to church on Sunday. 人们经常周日去做礼拜。

39. cigarette [ˌsɪgəˈret]

n. 香烟;卷烟

Smoking cigarettes does harm to your health. 抽烟对你的健康有害。

40. cinema [ˈsɪnəmə]

n. 电影院;(去电影院)看电影

They like to go to the cinema when they are free. 他们有空就喜欢去看电影。

拓展

go to the cinema 去看电影

 即学即练

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词或词组的意义。

- Beijing is the capital of China.
A. 首都 B. 资本 C. 字母 D. 省会
- The little boy likes to wear a cap while climbing the mountain.
A. 笔盖 B. 便帽 C. 软帽 D. 笔筒
- I like to chat with my partners while playing games.
A. 吵架 B. 聊天 C. 呼叫 D. 要求
- In any case, this problem must be solved immediately.
A. 毫不犹豫 B. 以防万一
C. 无论如何 D. 如果
- When you leave the hotel, do remember to check out.
A. 结账离开 B. 检查行李
C. 登记入住 D. 检查房间
- He is trying to give up smoking. Don't give him a cigarette.
A. 香料 B. 香薰 C. 香水 D. 香烟
- The weather is the chief reason why we choose this place.
A. 主要的 B. 次要的
C. 必需的 D. 必要的
- They go to church every other day.
A. 教会 B. 礼拜 C. 礼仪 D. 教堂
- When you are learning English, you needn't change every sentence into your native language.
A. 把……编写成 B. 把……翻译成
C. 把……改编成 D. 把……变成
- If you have the chance, seize it tightly.
A. 偶然 B. 可能性
C. 多样性 D. 机会

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

- He was sorry for making such _____ (careful) mistakes.

- There are many people in the _____ (centre) district of the city.
- _____ (certain), he is always helping others.
- These _____ (child) like playing football.
- There have been many _____ (change) in our school in the past few years.
- He likes to make notes on these _____ (card) whenever he reads magazines.
- After taking a rest, he _____ (carry) on doing his homework.
- They are ready to _____ (celebrate) the 100th anniversary of the university.
- When they heard the good news, they _____ (cheer).
- The teacher made him _____ (cancel) all those useless sentences in the article.
- His sister told him that he could _____ (choose) either of the two books.
- The old man thanked the doctors and nurses who had _____ (care) for him.
- They were out of breath after _____ (catch) the last bus.
- Please _____ (charge) the battery before you use the telephone.
- He came in, _____ (carry) a box of books.

III. 根据汉语提示,填写英语单词。

- He was eager to get the _____ (机会) to have a further study.
- It is good to be _____ (仔细的) while doing the experiment.
- We all think that his _____ (选择) was right on this matter.
- He was elected _____ (主席) of the Students' Union.

5. Can you give my tyres a _____ (检查)?
6. Nowadays few people buy what they want in _____ (现金).
7. It is quite _____ (便宜的) to buy clothes online.
8. The _____ (原因) of the fire is still unknown.
9. We saw a lot of _____ (牛) on the farm.
10. The old bridge was built a _____ (百年) ago.

IV. 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

1. The little sister was asked to _____ (照顾) her brother at home.
2. Dr. Smith is _____ (负责) this project.
3. He _____ (感冒) three days ago.
4. Xiao Ming was determined to _____ (赶上) his classmates this term.
5. The project must _____ (执行) as soon as possible.
6. Don't scold her. She made the mistake _____ (偶然).
7. After testing the cellphone, he _____ (改变主意) to buy it.
8. Take an umbrella, _____ (万一) it rains.
9. When we were taking a walk on the street, we _____ (看见) a friend who we hadn't seen for many years.
10. He invited his parents to _____ (看电影) together.

《 Week One 综合检测 》

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词或词组的意义。

1. I'd like to go to the cinema when I need to have a rest.
A. 去看电影 B. 去看电视
C. 去看话剧 D. 去看卡通
2. A century is not long in the human history.
A. 十年 B. 二十年
C. 一百年 D. 五十年
3. You will get a lot if you chat with him.
A. 讨论 B. 聊天 C. 教诲 D. 聆听
4. The chief editor is making a speech on protecting the environment in the hall.
A. 首席的 B. 次要的
C. 重要的 D. 紧要的
5. The project must be carried out within three months.
A. 继续 B. 起因 C. 变化 D. 完成
6. May I have some change, please?
A. 变化 B. 更换 C. 零钱 D. 兑换
7. The boy showed great interest in biology at the age of eight.
A. 生物学 B. 化学
C. 物理 D. 数学
8. To save the child, he was burnt in the fire.
A. 燃烧 B. 烧伤 C. 烧毁 D. 烫伤
9. He can't see anything at all, for he is blind.
A. 聋的 B. 哑的 C. 瘸的 D. 失明的

10. Use your brain when you make a decision.
A. 脑 B. 手 C. 腿 D. 心
11. Besides English, we study several other subjects at school.
A. 在……旁边 B. 况且
C. 此外 D. 除……之外(还)
12. They sat on the bank of the river, talking happily.
A. 银行 B. 岸 C. 街道 D. 区
13. They attacked the enemy with guns.
A. 恐吓 B. 损害 C. 攻击 D. 抨击
14. The mother took the baby in her arms the minute she saw him.
A. 把……抱在怀中 B. 把……放在心上
C. 把……背在背上 D. 把……放在脚下
15. The twins are very alike.
A. 同样的 B. 两者都
C. 喜欢 D. 相像
16. He went abroad when he was a little child.
A. 广为流传 B. 到国外
C. 在室外 D. 到处传颂
17. His uncle brought up him and he is now working in his uncle's company.
A. 提出 B. 引起 C. 养育 D. 带来
18. Little boys and girls care for cartoons.
A. 喜欢 B. 照顾 C. 关心 D. 照料
19. He reads those magazines again and again.
A. 再次 B. 再三地
C. 又一次 D. 再一次
20. We all admire what he has done in the job.
A. 钦佩 B. 喜欢 C. 感动 D. 感染
- II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。
1. When they were _____ (have) breakfast, a stranger came in.
2. The district is _____ (bad) short of water.
3. His _____ (appear) surprised everyone at the meeting.
4. My parents _____ (certain) never expect me to be a lawyer in the future.
5. The girls were attracted by the _____ (beauty) scenery of the mountain.
6. He is always _____ (care) in doing everything.
7. The _____ (child) are reading poems aloud.
8. On the top of the _____ (build) stands a torch.
9. His teacher was very _____ (anger) about his telling a lie.
10. The _____ (bedroom) are big enough to hold about ten people.
11. He hopes _____ (apply) for the job when he finishes his education.
12. We should always remember to avoid _____ (waste) time on such trifles.
13. The _____ (box) are too heavy _____ (carry).
14. The boss made a _____ (briefly) introduction before we began our work.
15. He is sorry for _____ (break) the bowl.
16. He was about _____ (take) a bath when the telephone _____ (ring).
17. He was allowed _____ (enter) the lab alone.
18. Joyce _____ (advise) us to cooperate with them just now.
19. The _____ (boil) water is not fit to drink.
20. The monitor _____ (announce) the good news when he comes back from the teachers' office.
- III. 根据所给汉语提示,填写英语单词。
1. Jack received an invitation, but he refused to _____ (接受) it.

2. Go _____ (横过) the street and you will find the supermarket.
3. No one _____ (承认) to take the books away.
4. We were all moved by what they had done in the _____ (活动).
5. The girl is _____ (害怕) of being punished.
6. The young teacher often makes his class _____ (活跃的).
7. The manager _____ (道歉) to customers for the poor quality of the TV sets.
8. The headmaster promised to _____ (出席) the conference to be held tomorrow _____ (下午).
9. We should try to _____ (避免) talking with him about it.
10. The classroom is too noisy. I can't _____ (忍受) it any more.
11. Reading English in the morning is of great _____ (好处) to students.
12. You can go to the library to _____ (借) novels.
13. He _____ (呼吸) deeply after he knew how to deal with the problem.
14. It is _____ (粗心的) of you to _____ (相信) the made-up story.
15. He got up early so as to _____ (赶上) the first bus to the downtown.
16. If you get the _____ (机会), don't give up.
17. The fruits here are very _____ (便宜的). We can buy some.
18. Stay _____ (镇静的) when you are in danger.
19. It is he that is to _____ (责备) for the failure.
20. At the _____ (底部) of the hill, there is a temple.

IV. 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

1. She found the truth of this matter _____ (偶然).
2. She studies harder than ever in order to _____ (赶上) other classmates.
3. Next Sunday my uncle will _____ (拜访) the old professor.
4. _____ (要不是) his help, we couldn't have finished the task in time.
5. The boy has _____ (照顾) his grandpa for more than four years.
6. The machine _____ (出故障) suddenly.
7. These books _____ (属于) my sister.
8. We students _____ (忙于) reviewing the grammar now.
9. Dr. Li _____ (提出) his thought about the plan.
10. They sang a song _____ (在……的开头) the meeting.
11. He has to stay at home _____ (由于) his illness.
12. The doctor advises us to _____ (上床睡觉) before 11 at night.
13. The dog _____ (从……跑开) the girl as soon as it saw the beef on the ground.
14. Our teacher asks us to _____ (注意) the pronunciation when speaking English.
15. Although it rained heavily, they _____ (到达) the airport on time.
16. You needn't _____ him

_____ (与……争论……) it. It has nothing to do with you.

17. English is widely used _____
_____ (全世界).

18. His parents _____ (急于) to know what had happened to his son.

19. Mr. Yang _____ (担任) the managing director of the company. He often goes abroad _____ (出差).

20. She insists on _____ (继续) the experiment, no matter what others say.

V. 语法填空。

It was a very cold day. 1
December 27th, 2022, I had my 2
(birth) party. My parents celebrated it

for me at a restaurant. I 3 (invite) some of my friends to the party and we had lots of fun there.

My mum made the birthday cake herself, and the restaurant provided us with hamburgers, milk shake and French fries, too. We 4 (allow) to make our own ice cream with the ice cream machine at the restaurant, but it was not very easy. Then it was time 5 (open) the gifts. I was very 6 (excite) at that moment, because I got some surprising gifts from my parents 7 my friends. 8 (final) it was time to go home. I really had 9 good time. I thought I would never 10 (forget) what we did that day. It was the happiest time in the whole year.

Week Two—Day One

词汇精讲

1. circle [ˈsɜːkl]

n. 圆; 圆圈; 圆形物

We sat in a circle. 我们围坐成一个圆圈。

v. (尤指在空中) 盘旋; 围绕……画圈; 圈出

This road circles the city. 这条路环绕该城市。

2. city [ˈsɪti]

n. 城市

Our office is in the city centre. 我们的办公室位于市中心。

3. claim [kleɪm]

v. 声称; 认领

He claims to have met the president, but I don't believe him. 他声称见过总统, 可

是我不相信他。

4. clap [klæp]

v. 鼓掌, 拍手; (常指友好地) 轻拍某人的背(或肩)

The audience clapped and cheered when she stood up to speak. 她站起来讲话时, 观众们鼓掌欢呼。

n. 鼓掌; 掌声; 霹雳声

We gave the teacher a big clap after his speech. 演讲过后我们给这位老师用力鼓掌。

5. class [klaːs]

n. 班级; 课; 阶层; 等级

Which class are you in this year? 今年你在哪个班?

拓展

take classes 上课

(赠册)

一本在手, 高考无忧:
职教高考英语词汇一本通

参考答案及解析



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高频必背词汇

Week One—Day One

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词或词组的意义。

1. A 句意: 我们喜欢沿着马路散步。along 意为“沿着”。
2. C 句意: 她不在意独自一人, 因为她从来不觉得寂寞。alone 意为“独自”。
3. B 句意: 这两辆车看起来很相像。alike 意为“相像”。
4. D 句意: 我们被告知要安排好我们的事情。affair 意为“个人的事”。
5. B 句意: 他被他们的行为深深打动了。affect 意为“深深打动”。
6. A 句意: 不要只是羡慕他人, 你应该努力学习。admire 意为“羡慕”。
7. C 句意: 凯茜一点也不在意别人的情感。not at all 意为“一点也不”。
8. D 句意: 她很少缺课。be absent from 意为“缺席”。
9. A 句意: 小汤姆反对我们的计划。against 意为“反对”。
10. B 句意: 她承认她隐瞒了她的病情。admit 意为“承认”。

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. ability some 后面应该接名词。故填 ability。
2. actually 修饰动词 happened 要用副词。故填 actually。
3. agreement 形容词性物主代词 his 后跟名词。故填 agreement。
4. actor 定冠词 the 后应接名词, 从后面的 from his mother 可以看出, 是位男演员。故填 actor。
5. Africa 介词后面接名词, 表示“来自非洲”。故填 Africa。
6. active 修饰名词 part 应用形容词。故填 active。
7. advice give sb. sth. 是固定搭配, 这里要填名词。advice 是不可数名词。故填 advice。
8. actors 由 they 可知主语应用复数。故填 actors。

9. to talk allow sb. to do sth. 是固定搭配, 意为“允许某人做某事”。故填 to talk。
10. admitted 从句的谓语动词为过去式, 句子的时态前后应保持一致。故填 admitted。
11. affect let 后应用动词原形。故填 affect。
12. aching 句中的谓语动词为 were doing, 是过去进行时。故填 aching。
13. acts/acted 第三人称单数作主语, 且时态可以用一般现在时, 也可以用一般过去时。故填 acts 或 acted。
14. will accept 时间状语 soon 表示将来的时间, 句子应用一般将来时。故填 will accept。
15. allowed 句子为一般现在时的被动语态。故填 allowed。

III. 根据汉语提示, 填写英语单词。

1. airport 2. absent 3. advised 4. afraid
5. affairs 6. aimed 7. address 8. actress;
- abroad 9. advice 10. across

IV. 根据所给汉语提示, 完成英语句子。

1. by accident 2. agreed on 3. at the age of
4. be afraid of 5. once again 6. by air/plane
7. all his life 8. again and again
9. After all 10. after school

Week One—Day Two

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词或词组的意义。

1. A 句意: 请大声朗读课文。aloud 意为“大声地”。
2. B 句意: 冠词应该放在该句的句首。article 意为“冠词”。
3. B 句意: 那两个男孩在兴奋地争论这道数学题。argue 意为“争论”。
4. D 句意: 禁区不远。area 意为“地域”。
5. C 句意: 他们租的公寓离地铁很近。apartment 意为“公寓”。
6. A 句意: 这座城市同我家乡一样漂亮。as... as 意为“同……一样”。
7. B 句意: 这是我们之间的秘密。among 意为“在……之间”。
8. C 句意: 关于他, 她什么都没有说。anything

意为“任何东西”。

9. D 句意:小汤姆说起话来像老板。as if 意为“好像”。

10. B 句意:她在危机中损失了一大笔钱。amount 意为“数量”。

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. America 此处表示“北美洲”。故填 America。
2. anger 形容词性物主代词 his 后面应该接名词。故填 anger。
3. appearance 定冠词 the 后面应该接名词。故填 appearance。
4. arrangement 不定冠词 an 后面应该接名词。故填 arrangement。
5. announcement 不定冠词 an 后面应接名词。故填 announcement。
6. animals 此处指所有动物,应用 animal 的复数形式。故填 animals。
7. answer 前面有冠词 a,表示这里是单数。故填 answer。
8. arguing 句中的谓语动词为 were doing,是过去进行时。故填 arguing。
9. apply 谓语动词前面是情态动词 can,所以此处动词要用原形。故填 apply。
10. apologized 由时间状语 just now 可知此处应用动词的过去式。故填 apologized。
11. asked 句子为一般过去时的被动语态,结构为“was/were+过去分词”。故填 asked。
12. will announce when 引导的时间状语从句用一般现在时,主句要用一般将来时。故填 will announce。
13. arrived 由句子的时间状语可以看出此处要用动词的过去式。故填 arrived。
14. applied 后面从句的谓语动词为一般过去时,句子的时态前后应保持一致。故填 applied。
15. arrested 句子为一般过去时的被动语态,结构为“was/were+过去分词”。故填 arrested。

III. 根据汉语提示,填写英语单词。

1. artist
2. anxious
3. angry
4. around
5. anyhow
6. army
7. area
8. article; apartment
9. among
10. Any

IV. 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

1. one after another
2. As a matter of fact
3. as usual
4. A large amount of
5. As a result
6. asked; for help
7. as soon as
8. took; in her arms
9. as if/though
10. as well

Week One—Day Three

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词的意义。

1. A 句意:我们在做实验时要记住这些基本原则。basic 意为“基本的”。
2. C 句意:昨天晚上他们在餐厅开了舞会。ball 意为“舞会”。
3. B 句意:医生给他的助手们分派了工作。assign 意为“分派”。
4. D 句意:这个男孩特别在意家长的态度。attitude 意为“态度”。
5. A 句意:这个婴儿看起来像他的父亲。baby 意为“婴儿”。
6. C 句意:他不能忍受她所做的工作。bear 意为“忍受”。
7. B 句意:当他看到他的妻子时,心狂跳。beat 意为“跳动”。
8. A 句意:如果可以获得,我们会复制一份寄给你。available 意为“可获得的”。
9. D 句意:在事故中他的心脏病发作了。attack 意为“发作”。
10. D 句意:他的梦想是将来成为一名律师。become 意为“成为”。

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. badly 副词修饰介词短语 in need of。故填 badly。
2. beautiful 应用形容词修饰名词 girl。故填 beautiful。
3. assignment 定冠词 the 后接名词。故填 assignment。
4. aunts 根据谓语 are 可以看出应填名词复数。故填 aunts。
5. awards a number of 后接可数名词复数。故填 awards。
6. bathroom 定冠词 the 后接名词。故填 bathroom。
7. bee 根据冠词 a 可知应填可数名词单数。as busy as a bee 是固定搭配,意为“忙得不可开交”。故填 bee。
8. will attend 由时间状语 next month 可知要用一般将来时。故填 will attend。
9. arguing avoid 后接动词的-ing 形式。故填 arguing。
10. attracts 由 every year 可知,谓语动词应用一般现在时,第三人称单数作主语,attract 要加-s。故填 attracts。
11. awoke 由时间状语 just now 可知应填动词的过去式。故填 awoke。
12. born be born 为固定短语。故填 born。
13. was attacked 本句应用一般过去时的被动语

态。故填 was attacked。

14. was awarded 本句应用一般过去时的被动语态。故填 was awarded。
15. was assigned 本句应用一般过去时的被动语态。故填 was assigned。

III. 根据汉语提示,填写英语单词。

1. bank 2. attitude 3. autumn; beautiful
4. available 5. bananas 6. beer 7. before
8. basketball 9. Bake 10. bear

IV. 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

1. pay attention to 2. because of 3. go to bed
4. ran away from 5. have been away from
6. on average 7. attract/draw their attention
8. in bed 9. to make the bed 10. is bad for

Week One—Day Four

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词或词组的意义。

1. D 句意:他坐在他父亲身旁听音乐。beside 意为“在旁边”。
2. C 句意:这里的美景无法用语言来表达。beyond 意为“超出”。
3. B 句意:生物学对这些小孩子来说不容易。biology 意为“生物学”。
4. A 句意:我们学校在这两栋高楼中间。between 意为“在……中间”。
5. A 句意:蛇咬伤农夫,很快跑掉了。bite 意为“咬”。
6. C 句意:他完全忘记他的生日了。birthday 意为“生日”。
7. A 句意:在台风中倒下的树堵住了马路。block 意为“堵住”。
8. A 句意:你可以以一首歌开始你的演讲。begin with 意为“以……开始”。
9. D 句意:他弯腰去捡地上的钢笔。bend 意为“弯腰”。
10. B 句意:你可以提前订票。book 意为“预订”。

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. Birds 由谓语 are 可以看出应填可数名词复数。故填 Birds。
2. beginning 定冠词 the 的词后接名词。故填 beginning。
3. beggar 定冠词 the 的词后接名词。故填 beggar。
4. bicycles 由谓语 are 可以看出应填可数名词复数。故填 bicycles。
5. blood 介词后应接名词, blood 为不可数名词。故填 blood。
6. boat 由谓语 was 可以看出应填可数名词单

数。故填 boat。

7. bills 由 all kinds of 可知应用可数名词复数。故填 bills。
8. belonged insist 意为“坚持”,后接宾语从句,从句时态与主句一致。故填 belonged。
9. to blame be to blame 为固定搭配,意为“负有责任”。故填 to blame。
10. will benefit/benefits 这里的 it 为形式主语,由句意可知句子可以用一般现在时, it 作主语谓动词词要用第三人称单数形式;句子也可以用一般将来时,故填 will benefit/benefits。
11. boiled 形容词修饰名词,此处表示开了的水。故填 boiled。
12. to borrow 动词不定式表示目的。故填 to borrow。
13. was blowing 由句意可知,表示动作正在进行,应用过去进行时。故填 was blowing。
14. believe didn't 后接动词原形。故填 believe。
15. biting stop doing sth. 为固定用法,意为“停止做某事”。故填 biting。

III. 根据汉语提示,填写英语单词。

1. bell 2. behaviour 3. Besides
4. borrow; from 5. blind 6. Board
7. below 8. behind 9. begun 10. believe

IV. 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

1. At the beginning of 2. of great benefit
3. All the best 4. be blind to 5. begged; to
6. try/do our best 7. had better
8. blame; on 9. believe in 10. a bit of

Week One—Day Five

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词或词组的意义。

1. C 句意:因为这项任务,公司需要更多的劳动力。call for 意为“需要”。
2. A 句意:这群工人正忙着一起修理这台机器。busy 意为“忙碌的”。
3. B 句意:空气污染对环境造成了大量的破坏。bring about 意为“引起”。
4. C 句意:你在花瓶底部会发现一些汉字。bottom 意为“底部”。
5. B 句意:丽莎正在吃早饭时,她妈妈来了。at breakfast 意为“正在吃早饭时”。
6. C 句意:那个男孩在看恐怖片时屏住了呼吸。hold one's breath 意为“屏气”。

7. D 句意:他们的生意越来越好。business 意为“生意”。
8. C 句意:他不是作家而是运动员。not... but 意为“不是……而是”。
9. A 句意:我妈妈买了一双鞋作为给我的生日礼物。buy 意为“买”。
10. B 句意:不要麻烦帮她铺床,她自己能够做这些。bother 意为“麻烦”。

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

- bravely 副词修饰整个句子。故填 bravely。
- calmly 修饰动词 explained 应用副词。故填 calmly。
- building 定冠词 the 后接名词。故填 building。
- bosses 由谓语 are 可知,应用可数名词复数。故填 bosses。
- boxes 由 different kinds of 可知,应用可数名词复数。故填 boxes。
- briefly 修饰动词 answered 应用副词。故填 briefly。
- broke 分析句子可知,本句应用一般过去时, break 的过去式是 broke。故填 broke。
- will build 由时间状语 in the near future 及主句谓语 is 可知,句子应用一般将来时。故填 will build。
- burst 从句的谓语动词为过去式,句子的时态前后应保持一致,主语也应用一般过去时, burst 的过去式是 burst。故填 burst。
- was burnt 由时间状语 last night 可知,句子应用一般过去时。且 he 和 burn 之间是被动关系,应用一般过去时的被动语态。故填 was burnt。
- bought 由时间状语 yesterday 可知,句子应用一般过去时, buy 的过去式是 bought。故填 bought。
- is brushing 由时间状语 now 可知,句子应用现在进行时。故填 is brushing。
- will bring 由时间状语 tomorrow 可知,句子应用一般将来时。故填 will bring。
- called 从句的谓语动词 arrived 为过去式,句子的时态前后应保持一致,主句也应用一般过去时。故填 called。
- bottles 由 three 可知,这里应用可数名词复数。故填 bottles。

III. 根据汉语提示,填写英语单词。

- bother
- bridge
- brief
- call
- camera
- brain
- bowl
- breathe
- brother
- broad/wide

IV. 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

- are busy with
- called on
- But for
- was brought up
- were at/having breakfast
- broke out
- broke down
- out of breath
- on business
- Both boys and girls

Week One—Day Six

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词或词组的意义。

- A 句意:北京是中国的首都。capital 意为“首都”。
- B 句意:这个小男孩爬山时喜欢戴顶帽子。cap 意为“便帽”。
- B 句意:我玩游戏时喜欢和同伴们聊天。chat 意为“聊天”。
- C 句意:无论如何,这个问题必须马上解决。in any case 意为“无论如何”。
- A 句意:当你离开酒店时,记得要结账离开。check out 意为“结账离开”。
- D 句意:他正在努力戒烟,不要给他烟。cigarette 意为“香烟”。
- A 句意:天气是我们为什么选这个地方的主要原因。chief 意为“主要的”。
- D 句意:他们隔天去一次教堂。church 意为“教堂”。
- D 句意:你在学习英语时,没有必要把每个句子都变成自己的母语。change...into 意为“把……变成”。
- D 句意:如果你有机会,要紧紧抓住。chance 意为“机会”。

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

- careless 修饰名词 mistakes 应用形容词,根据整个句子可知,这里指因粗心犯的错误。故填 careless。
- central 修饰名词 district 应用形容词。故填 central。
- Certainly 副词修饰整个句子,位于句首时第一个字母要大写。故填 Certainly。
- children 由 these 及谓语动词 like 可知,主语应用可数名词复数。故填 children。
- changes many 修饰可数名词复数。故填 changes。
- cards these 后接可数名词复数。故填 cards。
- carried 分析句子可知,休息之后,他继续写作业。句子描述的事情已经发生,应用一般过去时。故填 carried。
- celebrate 动词不定式后接动词原形。故填

celebrate.

9. cheered 由 heard 及句意可知,谓动词要用过去式。故填 cheered。
10. cancel make sb. do sth. 是固定用法,空处应填动词原形。故填 cancel。
11. choose 情态动词后接动词原形。故填 choose。
12. cared 分析句子可知, care for him 发生在 thanked 之前,表示“过去的过去”,应用过去完成时。故填 cared。
13. catching after 是介词,其后接动词-ing。故填 catching。
14. charge 祈使句开头应用动词原形。故填 charge。
15. carrying 逻辑主语 he 和动词 carry 之间是主谓关系,应用动词的现在分词形式,表示伴随。故填 carrying。

III. 根据汉语提示,填写英语单词。

1. chance 2. careful 3. choice 4. chairman
5. check 6. cash 7. cheap 8. cause
9. cattle 10. century

IV. 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

1. take care of 2. in charge of
3. caught/had a cold 4. catch up with
5. be carried out 6. by chance/accident
7. changed his mind 8. in case
9. caught sight of 10. go to the cinema

Week One 综合检测

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线的单词或词组的意义。

1. A 句意:当我需要休息时,我愿意去看电影。go to the cinema 意为“去看电影”。
2. C 句意:在人类历史中 100 年不算长。a century 意为“一百年”。
3. B 句意:如果你和他聊天,你将会学到很多。chat 意为“聊天”。
4. A 句意:主编在大厅做关于保护环境的演讲。chief 意为“首席的”。
5. D 句意:这项工程必须在三个月内完成。carry out 意为“完成”。
6. C 句意:请给我换点零钱好吗? change 意为“零钱”。
7. A 句意:那个男孩 8 岁时对生物表现出了极大的兴趣。biology 意为“生物学”。
8. B 句意:为了救那个孩子,他在大火中烧伤了。burn 意为“烧伤”。

9. D 句意:他什么都看不见,因为他失明了。blind 意为“失明的”。
10. A 句意:当你做决定时,动脑子。brain 意为“脑”。
11. D 句意:除了英语之外,我们还学习其他几门学科。besides 意为“除……之外(还)”。
12. B 句意:他们坐在河岸上,开心地聊着天。bank 意为“岸”。
13. C 句意:他们用枪攻击了敌人。attack 意为“攻击”。
14. A 句意:妈妈一看到这个婴儿就把他抱在了怀中。take... in one's arms 意为“把……抱在怀中”。
15. D 句意:这对双胞胎很相像。alike 意为“相像”。
16. B 句意:他还是小孩的时候就出国了。abroad 意为“到国外”。
17. C 句意:他叔叔把他养育大,现在他在他叔叔的公司上班。bring up 意为“养育”。
18. A 句意:小男孩和小女孩都喜欢动画片。care for 意为“喜欢”。
19. B 句意:他再三地读这些杂志。again and again 意为“再三地”。
20. A 句意:我们都很钦佩他在工作中做的一切。admire 意为“钦佩”。

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. having 分析句子可知,when 引导的从句应用过去进行时,结构为 was/were doing。故填 having。
2. badly 修饰短语 short of water 应用副词。故填 badly。
3. appearance 形容词性物主代词 his 后接名词。故填 appearance。
4. certainly 修饰整个句子应用副词。故填 certainly。
5. beautiful 修饰名词 scenery 应用形容词。故填 beautiful。
6. careful be careful in doing sth. 是固定搭配,意为“仔细做某事”。故填 careful。
7. children 由 be 动词 are 可知,主语应用可数名词复数。故填 children。
8. building 定冠词 the 后接名词。故填 building。
9. angry be angry about 是固定搭配,意为“因某事而生气”。故填 angry。
10. bedrooms 由 be 动词 are 可知,主语应用可数名词复数。故填 bedrooms。
11. to apply hope to do sth. 是固定搭配,意为

“希望做某事”。故填 to apply。

12. wasting avoid doing sth. 是固定搭配,意为“避免做某事”。故填 wasting。
13. boxes; to carry 由 be 动词 are 可知,第一空应用可数名词复数,即 boxes; too... to 是固定用法,意为“太……而不能”。故填 boxes; to carry。
14. brief 修饰名词 introduction 应用形容词。故填 brief。
15. breaking be sorry for doing sth. 是固定搭配,意为“抱歉做了某事”。故填 breaking。
16. to take; rang be about to do sth. 是固定用法,意为“即将做某事”。主从句时态应保持一致,第二个空应用过去式。故填 to take; rang。
17. to enter be allowed to do sth. 是固定搭配,意为“被允许做某事”。故填 to enter。
18. advised advise sb. to do sth. 是固定搭配,意为“建议某人做某事”。由 just now 可知句子应用一般过去时。故填 advised。
19. boiling 此处要填 boiling,表示正在开的水不能喝。故填 boiling。
20. will announce 状语从句为一般现在时,主句应用一般将来时。故填 will announce。

III. 根据所给汉语提示,填写英语单词。

1. accept 2. across 3. admits/admitted
4. activity 5. afraid 6. active 7. apologized
8. attend; afternoon 9. avoid 10. bear
11. benefit 12. borrow 13. breathed
14. careless; believe 15. catch 16. chance
17. cheap 18. calm 19. blame 20. bottom

IV. 根据所给汉语提示,完成英语句子。

1. by accident/chance 2. catch up with
3. call on 4. But for 5. taken care of
6. broke down 7. belong to 8. are busy
9. brought forward 10. at the beginning of
11. because of 12. go to bed
13. ran away from 14. pay; attention to
15. arrived at 16. argue with; about
17. all over the world 18. were anxious
19. acts as; on business 20. carrying on

V. 语法填空。

1. On 特指某一天应用介词 on。句首单词的首字母需大写。故填 On。
2. birthday my birthday party 意为“我的生日聚会”,形容词性物主代词 my 后接名词。故填 birthday。
3. invited 并列连词 and 连接的两个句子,前后

时态应保持一致。故填 invited。

4. were allowed 根据语境可知是“我们被允许”,所以应用一般过去时的被动语态。故填 were allowed。
5. to open It is time to do sth. 是固定句型,故此处要用动词不定式。故填 to open。
6. excited be 动词 was 后接形容词,excited 意为“感到兴奋的”。故填 excited。
7. and 此处表示并列,应用并列连词 and 连接两个名词。故填 and。
8. Finally 副词修饰整个句子且在句子开头,首字母要大写。故填 Finally。
9. a have a good time 是固定搭配,意为“玩得开心”。故填 a。
10. forget 根据上下文可知,此处应用过去将来时,结构为“would+动词原形”。故填动词原形 forget。

Week Two—Day One

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中选出句中画线单词或词组的意义。

1. A 句意:我每天打扫房间。clean 意为“打扫”。
2. A 句意:我妈妈让我把衣服收好。clothes 意为“衣服”。
3. D 句意:很明显他从来不锻炼。clear 意为“明显的”。
4. C 句意:我们是亲密的朋友。close 意为“亲密的”。
5. A 句意:约翰决定长大后成为一名网球教练。coach 意为“教练”。
6. C 句意:我们总是把老师比作园丁。compare... to... 意为“把……比作……”。
7. B 句意:我会竭尽全力让我的梦想成真。come true 意为“成真”。
8. D 句意:我们所有人都要对自己有信心。be confident in 意为“对……有信心”。
9. A 句意:他们没有共同之处。in common 意为“共同的”。
10. B 句意:快点!巴士来了。come on 意为“快点”。

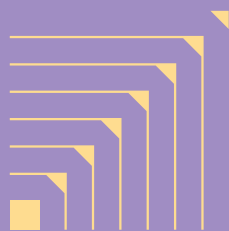
II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. cloudy is 是系动词,其后接形容词。故填 cloudy。
2. confidence complete 此处是形容词,修饰名词。故填 confidence。
3. clothes 由 Those 及 are 可知,空格处应用名词复数。故填 clothes。
4. comfortable felt 是感官动词,其后接形容词。故填 comfortable。

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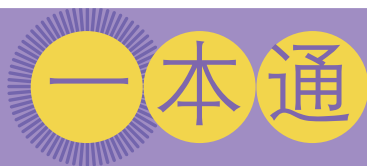


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