



Unit 1

一、词汇学习

- a (an) [ə] ([ən]) *art.* 一, 一个
- ability [ə'biləti] *n.* 能力; 才能
- able ['eɪbəl] *adj.* 有能力的
be able to do sth 有能力做某事
- aboard [ə'bɔ:d] *adv.* 在飞机(火车、船)上;
prep. 在(火车、船或飞机)上
- about [ə'baʊt] *adv.* 大约; 到处
prep. 关于; 在……各处
- above [ə'ʌv] *prep.* 在……上面
adj. 上述的
adv. 在上方
- abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 到(在)国外
go abroad 出国
- absent ['æbsənt] *adj.* 缺席的, 不在的
be absent from 缺席
- accept [ək'sept] *v.* 接受
- access ['ækses] *n.* 通道; 进入权
v. 存取, 获取
- accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* 事故, 意外的事
by accident 偶然地
- according to 根据
- account [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* 账目; 描述
on account of 因为, 由于
take sth into account 考虑到某事物
- accountant [ə'kaʊntənt] *n.* 会计; 会计师
- accurate ['ækjərət] *adj.* 准确的
- ache [eɪk] *v. & n.* 痛, 疼痛
- achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* 达到; 实现
- across [ə'krɒs] *prep.* 横过; 在……对面
- act [ækt] *n.* 法令, 条例
v. 扮演(角色); 起作用
act as 充当, 担任
- action ['ækʃən] *n.* 行动; 活动
- active ['æktɪv] *adj.* 积极的; 活跃的
- activity [æk'tɪvəti] *n.* 活动
- actor ['æktə] *n.* 演员
- actress ['æktɪs] *n.* 女演员
- actual ['æktʃuəl] *adj.* 实际的; 现实的
- actually ['æktʃuəli] *adv.* 实际上
- add [æd] *v.* 添加, 增加
- addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* 添加; 加法
in addition 除此之外, 并且
- address [ə'dres] *n.* 地址
- adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *v.* 调整; 校准
- admire [əd'maɪə] *v.* 钦佩; 羡慕
- admit [əd'mɪt] *v.* 承认; 准许(入场, 入学等)
- adopt [əd'ɒpt] *v.* 采用, 采纳
- adult ['ædʌlt] *n.* 成年人
- advance [əd'vɑ:ns] *v. & n.* 推进; 发展
- advanced [əd'vɑ:nsɪt] *adj.* 先进的; 高级的
- advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* 优点, 好处
- adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* 冒险; 奇遇
- advertisement [əd'vɜ:təsmənt] (=ad) *n.* 广告
- advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* 忠告, 建议
- advise [əd'vaɪz] *v.* 忠告, 劝告, 建议
- affair [ə'feə] *n.* 事情
- affect [ə'fekt] *v.* 影响
- afford [ə'fɔ:d] *v.* 负担得起(……的费用)
- afraid [ə'freɪd] *adj.* 害怕的; 担心的
be afraid of 担心; 害怕
- after ['ɑ:ftə] *adv.* 以后
prep. 在……之后
conj. 在……以后
- after all 毕竟
- afternoon [ˌɑ:ftə'nʊm] *n.* 下午, 午后
- afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwədz] *adv.* 后来; 随后
- again [ə'geɪn, ə'geɪm] *adv.* 再, 又
again and again 再三, 反复地

once again 再一次
 against [ə'genst, ə'gemst] *prep.* 反对; 倚着
 age [eɪdʒ] *n.* 年龄; 时代
 at the age of 在……的年龄
 agency ['eɪdʒənsi] *n.* 代理处; 机构
 agent ['eɪdʒənt] *n.* 代理人, 代理商

ago [ə'gəʊ] *adv.* 以前
 agree [ə'gri:] *v.* 同意; 赞成
 agree to (do) sth 同意(做)某事
 agree with sb 同意某人的看法
 agreement [ə'gri:mənt] *n.* 同意, 一致; 协定
 agriculture ['ægrɪkʌltʃə] *n.* 农业

重点词汇学习

- **ago与before:** ago 通常与过去时态连用; before通常与完成时态连用。
 He went to school three days ago.
 He has been there three days before.
- **accept与receive:** accept 强调主观接受; receive 指客观收到。
 He received a gift last night but he didn't accept it.
- **advice** 是不可数名词, 无复数形式, 表达具体数量时需用适当的量词。
 一条建议 a piece of advice
- **三条建议** three pieces of advice
- **admit doing sth** 承认做了某事
 He admitted making a mistake yesterday.
- **afford to do** 负担得起
 Now the house is very expensive and I can't afford to buy it.
- **agree to (do) sth** 同意(做)某事
agree on sth 就……达成一致意见
agree with 同意某人的意见
 I agree to your plan but I don't agree with what he says.

二、词汇练习

提示: “根据括号里的要求改写单词”栏目中, 括号里缩写字母的含义如下:

(<i>adj.</i>) 形容词	(<i>adv.</i>) 副词	(<i>n.</i>) 名词	(<i>v.</i>) 动词
(<i>p.</i>) 表示人的名词	(<i>syn.</i>) 同义词	(<i>opp.</i>) 反义词	(<i>pl.</i>) 复数形式

I. 根据括号里的要求改写单词

- able (*adj.* → *n.*) _____
- absent (*adj.* → *n.*) _____
- accurate (*adj.* → *adv.*) _____
- achieve (*v.* → *n.*) _____
- ache (*n.* → *v.*) _____
- active (*adj.* → *n.*) _____
- agree (*v.* → *n.*) _____
- add (*v.* → *n.*) _____
- advise (*v.* → *n.*) _____
- affect (*v.* → *n.*) _____

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- She has the _____ to solve the problem. (able)
- They had read the situation _____. (accurate)
- His _____ is great. (achieve)

4. His tooth _____ . (ache)
5. He took an _____ part in politics. (active)
6. They have reached an _____ about the programme. (agree)
7. Your _____ from the meeting made me angry. (absent)
8. In _____, I want to tell you some good news. (add)
9. He _____ me not to do it. (advice)
10. Their equipment isn't as _____ as ours. (advance)

III. 翻译下列短语 (A), 并用它们造句 (B)

A

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 出国 _____ | 2. 缺席 _____ |
| 3. 偶然地 _____ | 4. 担任 _____ |
| 5. 毕竟; 究竟 _____ | 6. 害怕某物 _____ |
| 7. 在……的年龄 _____ | 8. 在……方面表现积极 _____ |
| 9. 同意 (做) 某事 _____ | 10. 建议某人做某事 _____ |

B

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

IV. 单选题

1. He seldom _____ others' right suggestion.
A. received B. gets C. accepted D. accepts
2. He said that they had arrived a week _____.
A. before B. ago C. later D. after
3. They were advised _____ the meeting at once.
A. having B. to have C. has D. had
4. He has to admit _____ in yesterday's exam.
A. to cheat B. being cheating C. cheating D. being cheated

5. Would you give us _____ about how to improve English?
A. some advice B. an advice C. some advices D. any advice
6. She couldn't afford _____ that dictionary.
A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. bought
7. I didn't agree _____ this plan but I agree _____ help him.
A. to; with B. with; to C. to; to D. on; to
8. There is _____ "s" in the word "study".
A. a B. an C. the D. /
9. Please put your umbrella _____ the wall.
A. against B. on C. by D. at
10. What you said _____ us greatly.
A. affect B. affected C. effects D. effected

V. 阅读理解

When I was six, Dad brought home a dog one day, who was called "Brownie". My brothers and I all loved Brownie and did different things with her. One of us would walk her, and another would feed her. Then there were baths, playing catch and many other games, and Brownie, in return, loved us. One thing that most touched my heart was that she would go to whoever was sick and just be with them. We always felt better when she was around.

One day, as I was getting her food, she chewed up (咬破) one of Dad's shoes, which had to be thrown away in the end. I knew Dad would be mad and I had to let her know what she did was wrong. When I looked at her and said, "Bad girl," she looked down at the ground and then went and hid. I saw tears in her eyes.

Brownie turned out to be more than just our family pet. She went everywhere with us. People would stop and ask if they could pet her. Of course she'd let anyone pet her. She was just the most lovable dog. There were many times when we'd be out walking and a little child would come over and pull her hair. She never barked (吠) or tried to get away. The funny thing is that she would smile. This frightened people because they thought she was showing her teeth. Far from the truth, she loved everyone.

Now many years have passed since Brownie died of old age. I still miss the days when she was with us.

1. Brownie would _____ when someone was ill in the family.
A. look at them sadly B. keep them company
C. play games with them D. touch them gently
2. According to Paragraph 2, we can infer (推测) that Brownie _____.
A. would eat anything when hungry B. felt sorry for her mistake
C. loved playing hide-and-seek D. disliked the author's dad
3. The reason why the author said that Brownie was more than just a family pet is that _____.
A. she was treated as a member of the family
B. she played games with anyone she liked
C. she liked smiling
D. she went abroad with the family

4. Some people got frightened by Brownie when she _____.
 A. smiled B. barked C. rushed to them D. tried to be funny
5. According to the passage, Brownie was _____.
 A. shy B. polite C. brave D. lovely

VI. 词汇记忆自测

单词:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 能力; 才能 <i>n.</i> _____ | 2. 缺席的, 不在的 <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 3. 接受 <i>v.</i> _____ | 4. 影响 <i>v.</i> _____ |
| 5. 会计; 会计师 <i>n.</i> _____ | 6. 准确的 <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 7. 完成; 成就 <i>n.</i> _____ | 8. 活动 <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 9. 冒险; 奇遇 <i>n.</i> _____ | 10. 地址 <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 11. 钦佩; 羡慕 <i>n.</i> _____ | 12. 承认 <i>v.</i> _____ |
| 13. 采用, 采纳 <i>v.</i> _____ | 14. 成年人 <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 15. 优点, 好处 <i>n.</i> _____ | |

短语:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 16. 偶然地 _____ | 17. 出国 _____ |
| 18. 建议某人做某事 _____ | 19. 毕竟 _____ |
| 20. 在……的年龄 _____ | |

外研社

Unit 2

一、词汇学习

- ahead [ə'hed] *adv.* 在前面; 向前
- AI [ˌeɪ 'aɪ] (=artificial intelligence) *n.* 人工智能
- aid [eɪd] *n.* 援助, 帮助; 辅助设备
v. 援助, 资助; 促进
- aim [eɪm] *v.* (使) 瞄准, (使) 对准
n. 瞄准; 目标
- air [eə] *n.* 空气; 天空; 飞机
by air 乘飞机
- air conditioner [ˌeə kən'dɪʃənə] *n.* 空调
- airline ['eəlaɪn] *n.* 航空公司
- airport ['eəpɔ:t] *n.* 飞机场
- aisle [aɪl] *n.* 走道, 过道
- alarm [ə'lɑ:m] *n.* 警报器
- album ['ælbəm] *n.* 相簿; 唱片集; 集邮簿
- alert [ə'lɜ:t] *adj.* 警惕的, 机警的
v. 使警觉
- alike [ə'laɪk] *adj.* 相似的
- alive [ə'laɪv] *adj.* 活着的; 仍然存在的
- all [ɔ:l] *adv.* 完全
pron. 全部; 全体人员
- all over 到处, 处处, 全部
- all over the world 全世界
- in all 总计
- not at all 一点也不; 别客气
- allow [ə'laʊ] *v.* 允许, 准许
allow sb to do sth 允许某人做某事
allow doing... 允许做……
- almost [ˌɔ:l'məʊst] *adv.* 几乎, 差不多
- alone [ə'ləʊn] *adj.* 单独的; 孤独的
- along [ə'lɒŋ] *adv.* 向前; 一起; 一直
prep. 沿着, 顺着
- aloud [ə'laʊd] *adv.* 出声地
- already [ɔ:l'reɪdɪ] *adv.* 已经
- also [ˌɔ:l'səʊ] *adv.* 也
- although [ɔ:l'dəʊ] *conj.* 尽管, 虽然
- altogether [ˌɔ:l'tə'geðə] *adv.* 总共
- always [ˌɔ:l'wɛɪz] *adv.* 总是; 一直; 永远
- am [eɪ 'em] 上午
- amazing [ə'meɪzɪŋ] *adj.* 令人惊诧的
- ambulance ['æmbjələns] *n.* 救护车
- among [ə'mɒŋ] *prep.* 在……当中
- amount [ə'maʊnt] *n.* 数量, 数额
- amusing [ə'mju:zɪŋ] *adj.* 有趣的, 好笑的
- analyse ['ænal-aɪz] *v.* 分析
- ancient ['eɪnʃənt] *adj.* 古代的; 古老的
- and [ænd; ænd] *conj.* 和, 又
- angry ['æŋgrɪ] *adj.* 生气的, 气愤的
- animal ['ænəməl] *n.* 动物
- announce [ə'naʊns] *v.* 宣布, 宣告
- annual ['ænjʊəl] *adj.* 每年的, 一年一度的
- another [ə'nʌðə] *adj.* 另一个的; 再一个的
pron. 另一个
one after another 一个接一个
- answer ['ɑ:nsə] *n. & v.* 回答, 答复
- ant [ænt] *n.* 蚂蚁
- anxious ['æŋkʃəs] *adj.* 焦虑的; 使人焦虑的;
渴望的
be anxious to do sth 渴望做某事
- any ['eni] *pron.* 一些; 任何一个
- anybody ['eni,bɒdɪ] *pron.* 任何人, 无论谁
- anyhow ['enihaʊ] *adv.* 尽管如此
- anymore [ˌeni'mɔ:ə] *adv.* 再; 还; 从现在起
- anyone ['eniwʌn] *pron.* 任何人, 无论谁
- anything ['eniθɪŋ] *pron.* 某事物; 任何事物
- anyway ['eniweɪ] *adv.* 尽管如此; 反正; 至少;
总之
- anywhere ['eniweə] *adv.* 任何地方
- apartment [ə'pɑ:tmənt] *n.* (美) 一套住房,

公寓套房
 apologise [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] v. 道歉
 apologise to sb for sth 因某事向某人道歉
 appear [ə'piə] v. 出现
 appetite [ə'petɪt] n. 胃口, 食欲; 强烈欲望
 apple ['æpəl] n. 苹果
 application [ˌæplɪ'keɪʃən] n. 应用; 申请
 apply [ə'plai] v. 申请
 apply for 申请
 appointment [ə'pɔɪntmənt] n. 预约, 约定
 appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] v. 欣赏; 感激
 appropriate [ə'prəʊpri-ət] adj. 适当的, 合适的
 approve [ə'pru:v] v. 认可; 批准
 Arab ['ærəb] n. 阿拉伯人

area ['eəriə] n. 面积; 区域
 argue ['ɑ:gju:] v. 争辩; 争论
 argue with sb 与某人争吵
 argue about/over sth 就某事争论
 arm [ɑ:m] n. 上肢; 手臂
 take sb in one's arms 把某人拥在怀里
 army ['ɑ:mi] n. 陆军; 陆军部队
 around [ə'raʊnd] adv. 到处; 在附近
 prep. 在……周围; 大约
 arrange [ə'reɪndʒ] v. 安排; 布置
 arrest [ə'rest] v. & n. 逮捕, 拘留
 arrive [ə'raɪv] v. 到达; 来到
 arrive at/in a place 到达某地
 art [ɑ:t] n. 艺术, 美术; 技术

重点词汇学习

- **like与alike:** like作动词, 意思是“喜欢”, 作介词, 意思是“像……一样”; alike作形容词通常作表语, 意思是“相似的”。

He is like his mother and he likes English very much.
 The two brothers are alike.
- **alone与lonely:** alone与lonely都可以用作形容词, 意思是“孤独的”, alone通常指客观上的孤独, 而lonely通常指主观上的孤独感。lonely修饰名词时, 其意思是“偏远的, 偏僻的”。

He is alone at home but he is not lonely.
 He lives in a lonely village.
- **another与the other:** another 和the other都可以表示“另一个”, 但another通常泛指另一个, 而the other通常指两者中的另一个。

Would you give me another cup of tea?
 There are two books on the desk. One is mine, and the other is hers.
- **arrive in与arrive at:** arrive in通常后接大城市或国家; arrive at后接小地方。

Tomorrow they will arrive in Shenzhen.
 Soon they arrived at a village in a mountainous area.
- **among与between:** among通常指两者以上的之间; between指两者之间。

She is very popular among her classmates.
 What's the difference between American culture and Chinese culture?
- **some与any:** 两个词意思为“一些”时, some用于肯定句, any用于否定句和问句, 但在表示请求的问句中用some, 在条件句中用any。

There are some pens on the desk but there are not any books on it.
 Would you bring me some tea next time?
 If you have any questions, please raise your hand.

二、词汇练习

I. 根据括号里的要求改写单词

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. alive (<i>adj.</i> → <i>v.</i>) _____ | 2. angry (<i>adj.</i> → <i>n.</i>) _____ |
| 3. announce (<i>v.</i> → <i>n.</i>) _____ | 4. annual (<i>adj.</i> → <i>adv.</i>) _____ |
| 5. anxious (<i>adj.</i> → <i>adv.</i>) _____ | 6. argue (<i>v.</i> → <i>n.</i>) _____ |
| 7. arrange (<i>v.</i> → <i>n.</i>) _____ | 8. answer (<i>v.</i> → <i>n.</i>) _____ |
| 9. arrive (<i>v.</i> → <i>n.</i>) _____ | 10. apologise (<i>v.</i> → <i>n.</i>) _____ |

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- He is _____ in a village now. (*alive*)
- Don't make him _____. (*anger*)
- I have an _____ to tell you. (*announce*)
- We celebrate this festival _____. (*annual*)
- He is waiting for us _____. (*anxious*)
- Don't _____ with them. (*argument*)
- Your _____ is perfect. (*arrange*)
- You should _____ the question. (*answer*)
- His _____ makes us confident. (*arrive*)
- Please make an _____ to him for your mistake. (*apologise*)

III. 翻译下列短语 (A), 并用它们造句 (B)

A

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. 允许某人做某事 _____ | 2. 生某人的气 _____ |
| 3. 总计 _____ | 4. 渴望做某事 _____ |
| 5. 因某事向某人道歉 _____ | 6. 申请 _____ |
| 7. 与某人争论某事 _____ | 8. 到达 _____ |
| 9. 一个接一个 _____ | 10. 乘飞机 _____ |

B

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

IV. 单选题

- Henry doesn't allow _____ in his office.
A. smoke B. to smoke C. smoking D. being smoked
- Though they were very _____, I differed them at once.
A. like B. alike C. as D. same
- Maybe _____ choice is better.
A. the other B. other C. the another D. another
- Two boys were playing on the campus. One is Jack and _____ is Tom.
A. another B. an other C. the other D. other
- What's the difference _____ the two generations?
A. among B. between C. of D. with
- It was already five when I _____ New York.
A. arrived at B. arrived in C. reach D. get to
- Have you finished your homework _____ ?
A. yet B. already C. too D. neither
- You must apologise _____ your teacher _____ being late.
A. for; to B. to; by C. for; by D. to; for
- Don't argue _____ him _____ the problem of education.
A. with; about B. about; with C. with; for D. for; with
- I will help you if you meet _____ troubles.
A. some B. any C. much D. little

V. 阅读理解

One of the most famous surgeons (外科医生) of traditional Chinese medicine is Sun Simiao, who was also the most famous physician of the Tang Dynasty. When he was a child, he was often sick. But he was a very cute boy and was fond of reading, especially books about medicine.

Sun Simiao practised and studied medicine by living in mountains for his whole life. And he wrote a few famous books. Among these, the two most famous books are *Qian Jin Yao Fang* and *Qian Jin Yi Fang*. Both books are about medicine and the treatments of many diseases. There are about 6,500 prescriptions (药方) in the two books, which cover many things in life. Therefore, they are of great value.

Besides this, Sun Simiao also had great ideas about what a doctor could do and could not do. In his opinion, doctors should be knowledgeable and hard-working first. What's more, they should treat their patients as relatives; they should be very patient and kind to their patients.

Sun Simiao once wrote a book about doctors. It is known as *Da Yi Jing Cheng*. It is one

of the greatest and most important books in Chinese history.

Because of his kindness to patients and his two great medical books, Sun Simiao was called “the King of Medicine”.

1. Sun Simiao was a famous doctor from _____.
A. Japan B. Canada C. China D. America
2. Sun Simiao was _____ when he was young.
A. in good health B. in poor health
C. lazy and careless D. good at playing basketball
3. *Qian Jin Yao Fang* and *Qian Jin Yi Fang* are about _____.
A. famous people in history
B. how to play soccer and basketball
C. painting and dancing
D. medicine and the treatments of many diseases
4. According to Sun Simiao’s opinion, a doctor should _____.
A. read a lot of books B. know many people
C. be very patient and love his patients D. write books about medicine
5. _____ is a book about doctors written by Sun Simiao.
A. *Qian Jin Yao Fang* B. *Qian Jin Yi Fang*
C. *Da Yi Jing Cheng* D. *The King of Medicine*

VI. 词汇记忆自测

单词:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 分析 <i>v.</i> _____ | 2. 宣布, 宣告 <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 3. 航空公司 <i>n.</i> _____ | 4. 警报器 <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 5. 允许, 准许 <i>v.</i> _____ | 6. 申请 <i>v.</i> _____ |
| 7. 安排; 布置 <i>v.</i> _____ | 8. 完全 <i>adv.</i> _____ |
| 9. 预约, 约定 <i>n.</i> _____ | 10. 古代的; 古老的 <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 11. 生气的 <i>adj.</i> _____ | 12. 动物 <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 13. 每年的 <i>adj.</i> _____ | 14. 一套住房 <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 15. 逮捕 <i>v. & n.</i> _____ | |

短语:

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|-----------------|--------------------|
| 16. 申请 _____ | 17. 渴望做某事 _____ |
| 18. 与某人争吵 _____ | 19. 因某事向某人道歉 _____ |
| 20. 乘飞机 _____ | |