

## 特色聚焦

- ★ 提炼出每个单词最核心的词义，记住的永远是最重要的，彻底减轻学习者的记忆负担
- ★ 国际音标清晰标注，单词发音超级简单，会音标就会读单词
- ★ 重点单词融入例句之中，情景式理解背诵最好懂
- ★ 运用循环速记法最新科研成果：核心单词列表+抗遗忘复习模式+神奇的循环记忆指令=想记不住单词都难
- ★ 每32个单词一个循环记忆单元，科学量化，分组记忆，方便学习者灵活安排学习进度，想背多少背多少
- ★ 书中收录的所有单词均配有美籍专家录制的标准朗读录音
- ★ 本书一共60个记忆单元，每天搞定1-2个，一个月即可拿下2000个单词，成为词汇高手，指日可待

**able** /'eɪ-bl/→/'eɪbl/

adj.能够, 有能力的

be able to do sth. 能够(有能力)做某事  
 will be able to do sth. 将能够做某事  
 may be able to do sth. 也许能够做某事  
 be going to be able to do sth. 将能够做某事  
 must be able to do sth. 一定能够做某事  
 shall be able to do sth. (我, 我们)将能做某事  
 an able teacher 一位能干的老师  
 can 能, 可以; 会, 强调脑力、体力的能力, 依客观条件的能力。  
 be able to 能, 会, 表示有能力, 指“经过努力而能够”, 主观的。

必考用法常见真题:

- He is an \_\_\_\_\_ man.  
 A. ability                      B. able  
 C. the ability                  D. ably (B)
- We had a holiday yesterday, and \_\_\_\_\_ return home once again.  
 A. is able to                      B. able  
 C. could                          D. were able to (D)

**ant** /ænt/→/ænt/ n.蚂蚁

复数形式: ants

The ant is a social insect. 蚂蚁是一种群居昆虫。

They make experiments with ants.

他们用蚂蚁做实验。

**bat** /bæt/→/bæt/

n.球棒; 球拍; 击球手

He is an excellent bat. 他是个击球能手。

They went on a bat last night. 昨晚他们纵酒作乐。

**care** /keə/→/keə/

n.小心, 谨慎, 注意

Take care! 小心!

take care of 照顾, 照料

with care 小心地

care for 照顾; 喜欢; 愿意; 想要

take good care of 好好照看……

care to do sth. 喜欢做某事

medical care 医疗护理

medical care to sb. 对某人做医疗护理

必考用法常见真题:

- You should give more \_\_\_\_\_ to your health.  
 A. cares                          B. care  
 C. mind                              D. carelessness (B)

## Group 2

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 02 □ 04 □ 10 □ 26

**boot** /bu:t/→/bu:t/ n.靴子

He laced up his boots. 他系紧靴子的鞋带。

Put the luggage in the boot.

把行李放在汽车行李箱里。

**citizen** /sɪ-tɪ-zn/→/'sɪtɪzn/

n.公民, 市民, 平民

复数形式: citizens

be born in a citizen of London 生为伦敦市民

American citizens 美国的公民

Citizen Rights Act 民权法案

make sb. citizens of 使某人成为……公民

必考用法常见真题:

- He was born \_\_\_\_\_ of London.  
 A. citizen                          B. a citizen  
 C. the citizen                      D. (B)

**convenient** /kən-'vi:njənt/→

/kən'vi:njənt/ adj.方便的, 舒适的

Is this a convenient time? 这方便吗?

be convenient for sb. 对某人来说是方便的

be convenient to sb. 对某人来说方便

必考用法常见真题:

- Will it be convenient \_\_\_\_\_ you to start

work tomorrow?

A. to                      B. for                      C. of                      D. at (B)

**dead** /ded/→/ded/

adj.死的; 无感觉的

比较: He has been dead for ten years.

他已经死了十年了。

It is ten years since he died. 他已经死了十年了。

a dead party 一个冷场的舞会

in the dead hours of the night 深夜

be dead tired 累死了

the dead 死者, 死了的人

deadline 截止日期

必考用法常见真题:

- 选出下列正确的句子:  
 A. He is dead.  
 B. He died.  
 C. He died at the age of eighty.  
 D. He was dead at the age of eighty.  
 E. The dead soldier wants to take a last look at his own country.  
 F. The dying soldier wants to take a last look at his own country. (A, C, F)



## Group 3

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 05

□ 07

□ 11

□ 27

**doll** /dɒl/→/dɒl/

n.玩具娃娃; v.打扮

复数形式: dolls

The little girl is playing with a doll.

小女孩正在玩洋娃娃。

She drolled herself up as though she was a girl of eighteen. 她打扮得花枝招展, 好像是个十八岁的姑娘似的。

**energy** /'e-nə-dʒi/→/'enədʒi/

n.精力, 力气, 活力; 能(量)

have much energy 有许多精力

atomic energy 原子能

必考用法常见真题:

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (精力充沛). (has much energy)

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (致力于工作).  
(devotes his energy to work)

**favourite** /'fei-və-rɪt/→/'feivərɪt/

adj.喜爱的; n.特别喜爱的人(或物)

a favourite book 最喜欢读的书

one's favorite 某人最喜爱的

必考用法常见真题:

1. What was her favourite subject \_\_\_\_\_

lessons?

A. in B. at  
C. on D. for (A)

2. His favorite sport is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. football B. a football  
C. footballs (A)

**fortune** /'fɔː-tʃən/→/'fɔːtʃən/

n.运气, 命运; 钱财, 财产

I've heard all about your good fortune.

我已听到所有关于你的好运气。

He told Mary of his good fortune.

他把他的好运告诉了玛丽。

必考用法常见真题:

1. I've heard all \_\_\_\_\_ your good fortune.

A. for B. about  
C. on D. in (B)

2. He told Kate \_\_\_\_\_ his good fortune.

A. of B. at  
C. on D. in (A)

## Group 4

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 06

□ 08

□ 12

□ 28

**government** /'gʌ-vən-mənt/→

/'gʌvən-mənt/ n.政府

复数形式: governments

hold important jobs in government

在政府里有重要的工作(职位)

Chinese government 中国政府

必考用法常见真题:

1. A new government \_\_\_\_\_.

A. has established B. had established  
C. has been established (C)

2. The government have (has) decided to cut \_\_\_\_\_ taxes.

A. at B. down C. on (B)

**high** /haɪ/→/haɪ/

adj.&adv.高的(地)

high school 中学

junior high school 初中

senior high school 高中

high up in the wall 高高在墙上

必考用法常见真题:

1. Don't climb so \_\_\_\_\_.

A. highly B. high C. height D. tall (B)

2. The Great Wall is about as \_\_\_\_\_ as a three-storyed house.

A. highly B. high C. height D. tall (B)

**interrupt** /,ɪn-tə-'rʌpt/→/,ɪntə-'rʌpt/

v.打断, 打扰; 断绝, 中断

过去式和过去分词: interrupted, interrupted

It's not polite to interrupt a speaker.

打断一个正在讲话的人是不礼貌的。

I don't want to interrupt you. Go on with your story. 我不想打断你, 继续你的故事吧。

Please don't interrupt. 请别打断别人的谈话。

必考用法常见真题:

1. His speech was constantly \_\_\_\_\_ by applause.

A. interrupt B. interrupted  
C. to interrupt (B)

2. Traffic \_\_\_\_\_ by a snowstorm.

A. was interrupt B. was interrupted  
C. was interrupting D. interrupted (B)

**lemonade** /,le-mə-'neɪd/→

/'lemə'neɪd/ n.柠檬汽水

He likes drinking lemonade. 他喜欢喝柠檬汽水。



精选高频词! 背单词就是超easy

## Group 5

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 13

□ 15

□ 21

□ 29

**march** /mɑ:tʃ/→/mɑ:tʃ/ n.行进, 行军; 进行曲; v.行进, 行军

过去式和过去分词: marched, marched

march along向前走过来

be on the march游行

march up and down the square 在广场来回走动

必考用法常见真题:

1. They marched ten miles after lunch. (同义词)

A. walked

B. left

C. fought

D. won

(A)

**moment** /'məʊ-mənt/→/'məʊmənt/ n.一会儿, 片刻

One moment, please. 请等一下。

a moment later 一会儿以后

after a moment 一会儿以后

hold on for a moment 等一下

from that moment on 从那个时候起

the moment... 一……就……

just for a moment 就(稍)等一会儿

for a moment 一会儿

必考用法常见真题:

1. You may come to visit me \_\_\_\_\_ (随时) .

(at any moment)

**newspaper** /'nju:z-per-pə/→ /'nju:spetpə/ n.报纸

复数形式: newspapers

take a newspaper 订一份报纸

an evening newspaper 晚报

in the newspaper 在报上

newspaper reporter 新闻记者

必考用法常见真题:

1. We read the news \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper every day.

A. at

B. in

C. on

(B)

**pain** /peɪn/→/peɪn/ n.疼痛, 痛苦

have got a pain here 这儿疼

feel a pain in one's chest 觉得胸部疼痛

have a pain in one's chest 胸疼

have a stomach pain 胃疼

必考用法常见真题:

1. He often has \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a toothache

B. a teethache

C. teechache

D. toothaches

(A)

## Group 6

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 14

□ 16

□ 22

□ 30

**picture** /'pɪk-tʃə/→/'pɪktʃə/

n.画像; 照片; 图片; 图画

复数形式: pictures

look at picture 1 看图画1

take a picture 拍一张照片

必考用法常见真题:

1. I put a picture of the college \_\_\_\_\_ this letter.

A. in

B. on

C. at

D. to

(A)

2. Photographers took pictures \_\_\_\_\_ them.

A. from

B. of

C. for

(B)

**practice** /'præktɪs/→/'præktɪs/

n.实践, 实施; 练习, 实习; 业务

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

be out of practice 缺乏练习

put into practice 付诸实施

必考用法常见真题:

1. Since the plan has been worked out, we must put it into \_\_\_\_\_.

A. reality

B. action

C. fact

D. practice

(D)

2. Practice makes \_\_\_\_\_.

A. perfect

B. perfectly

C. perfect

(A)

**railway** /'reɪl-weɪ/→/'reɪlweɪ/

n.铁路

复数形式: railways

railway station 火车站

line the railway tracks as 把铁轨排列的像是……

the underground railway 地铁

必考用法常见真题:

1. My brother is working \_\_\_\_\_ the railway.

A. on

B. at

C. in

(A)

2. The railways in many countries are owned \_\_\_\_\_ the State.

A. on

B. at

C. in

D. by

(D)

**roof** /ru:f/→/ru:f/ n.房顶, 屋顶

复数形式: roofs

the roof of a house 房子的屋顶

the roof of a building 建筑物的顶部

必考用法常见真题:

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the houses were covered with yellow \_\_\_\_\_.

A. roofs, leaves

B. roves, leaves

C. roofs, leaves

D. rooves, leave

(C)



## Unit 01



## Group 7

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 17 □ 19 □ 23 □ 31

**service** /'sɜːvɪs/→/'sɜːvɪs/

n.服务; 葬礼

turn up at the service 在葬礼出现

offer the best advice and service

提供最好的建议和服务

必考用法常见真题:

1. You are \_\_\_\_\_ his service when I'm away.  
A. on B. in C. at D. by (C)
2. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me a service?  
A. make B. give C. do D. by (C)

**situation** /sɪ'tjuː'eɪʃən/→

/sɪtju'eɪʃən/ n.形势, 局面; 地理位置

in the following situation 在下列情况下

guess from the situation 从上下文来猜

必考用法常见真题:

1. The situation of the school is \_\_\_\_\_ the left of the garden.  
A. in B. at C. to (B)
2. How did you ever get \_\_\_\_\_ such a bad financial situation?  
A. into B. at C. to (A)

**spell** /s-peɪl/→/spɛɪl/ v.拼写

过去式和过去分词: spelt, spelt

How do you spell it? 怎么拼写它?

spell backward 倒拼, 曲解, 误会

spell words into 把这些单词拼成……

必考用法常见真题:

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the word wrongly.  
A. spell B. spelt C. spelled (B)
2. You have spelt Ann's name Anne \_\_\_\_\_ Ann.  
A. instead of B. in stead of  
C. placing of (A)

**success** /sək-'ses/→/sək'ses/

n.成功, 成就

Congratulations on your success! 祝贺你成功!

They envied his success. 他们羡慕他的成功。

必考用法常见真题:

1. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (很出色) as a student.  
(a great success)
2. The experiment is of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very success B. great successful  
C. big successness  
D. great success (D)

## Group 8

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 18 □ 20 □ 24 □ 32

**term** /tɜːm/→/tɜːm/ n.术语; 学期

the first term 第一学期

this term 这学期

last term 上学期

long-term 长期的

必考用法常见真题:

1. Our school has two terms a year \_\_\_\_\_.  
three.  
A. not B. instead of  
C. without (B)
2. Are there any examinations \_\_\_\_\_ the end of term?  
A. in B. at C. by (B)

**toothache** /'tuːθ-eɪk/→/'tuːθeɪk/

n.牙疼

toothache remedy 治牙痛药

I've suffered agonies with toothache.

我遭受牙痛之苦。

His face was swollen (up) with toothache.

他的脸因牙痛而肿了起来。

**until** /ən-'tɪl/→/ən'tɪl/

conj.&prep.直到

until midnight 一直到半夜

not...until four 在四点前别……

It was not until... that... 直到……才……

until very late 直到非常晚

until recently 直到最近

from dawn until dark 从黎明到天黑

until the end of November 直到11月末

from 221 BC until 1916 从公元前221年至公元1916年

必考用法常见真题:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I was twenty, I had never been away from my hometown.  
A. Until B. Till  
C. Before D. Unless (A)
2. Don't get off the bus \_\_\_\_\_ it has stopped.  
A. before B. when  
C. until D. after (C)

**wheat** /wi:t/→/wi:t/ n.小麦

Is the wheat ripe yet? 小麦已经成熟了吗?

必考用法常见真题:

1. The farmer grows a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sweat B. sweet C. wheat (C)



精选高频词! 背单词就是超easy

## Group 1

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 01

□ 03

□ 09

□ 25

**above** /ə-'bʌv/→/ə'bʌv/ prep.

在……上方; (数量等) 大于……

be above ninety 超过九十岁

above the tree 在树上

fly above the clouds 在云上飞

above all 首要; 首先

as I mentioned above ……如上所述

repeat the dialogue above 复述上面的对话

above everything else 最重要的是, 尤其是

above mentioned 上述的, 上面提到的

above one's reach 为……力所不及

be above doing sth. 不屑于做某事

必考用法常见真题:

1. As he was waiting, he suddenly heard a voice calling from \_\_\_\_.

A. over

B. above

C. up

D. on

(B)

2. There is a portrait \_\_\_\_ the blackboard.

(above)

**anxious** /'æŋ-k-ʃəs/→/'æŋkʃəs/

adj. 忧虑的, 担心的; 渴望的

be anxious about sb. 为某人担心 (担忧)

be anxious to leave 急于离开

be anxious to do sth. 急于做某事

be anxious for wealth 渴望财富

I'm anxious about her safety. 我担心她的安全。

必考用法常见真题:

1. He is anxious \_\_\_\_ her safety.

A. about B. for C. with D. of (A, B)

**bath** /bɑ:θ/→/bɑ:θ/ n.&v 洗澡

take(have) a bath 洗澡

I am going to take a bath. 我打算洗个澡。

The bath is too hot. 洗澡水太烫了。

必考用法常见真题:

1. She \_\_\_\_ her baby once a day.

A. bathed

B. bathe

C. bathes

(C)

2. He can't see you right now. He's \_\_\_\_.

A. bathed

B. bathe

C. baths

D. bathing

(D)

**boring** /'bɔ:riŋ/→/'bɔ:riŋ/

adj. 无趣的; 单调的; 乏味的

He is a boring person. 他是个令人讨厌的人。

His speeches are boring. 他的演讲单调乏味。

## Group 2

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 02

□ 04

□ 10

□ 26

**careful** /'keə-ful/→/'keəfʊl/

adj. 小心的; 谨慎的; 仔细的

Be careful. 当心。

be careful to do sth.

谨慎做某事, 注意做某事

必考用法常见真题:

1. Be careful \_\_\_\_ your pronunciation.

A. with

B. of

C. to

D. at

(A)

2. Tell the man to be careful \_\_\_\_ his broken legs.

A. with

B. of

C. to

D. at

(B)

**clap** /k-læp/→/klæp/

n. 鼓掌; 霹雳声; v. 鼓掌, 拍手

clap one's hands 鼓掌

All the people are watching clap.

所有的人都在鼓掌。

必考用法常见真题:

1. Mother clapped me on \_\_\_\_ shoulder.

A. my

B. the

C. a

D. x

(A)

**conversation** /kɒn-və-'seɪʃən/→

/kɒnvə'seɪʃən/ n. 会话, 闲谈

复数形式: conversations

He got into conversation with his neighbor.

他开始与邻居交谈起来。

I had two conversations with him.

我和他谈了两次话。

**deal** /di:l/→/di:l/

n. 交易; v. 给予, 分给; 交易

过去式和过去分词: dealt, dealt

deal with 处理, 对待, 克服

deal out sth. 分配某东西

a great deal of 大量的, 一大堆的 (修饰不可数名词)

a great deal=very much 非常

必考用法常见真题:

1. Whose turn \_\_\_\_ cards now?

A. to deal

B. deal

C. deals

(A)

2. We \_\_\_\_ our enemy a heavy blow.

A. deal

B. deals

C. dealt

(C)

Unit  
02

## Group 3

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 05

□ 07

□ 11

□ 27

**dollar** /ˈdɒ-lə/→/ˈdɒlə/ n.美元

复数形式: dollars

They spent over one million dollars on the campaign. 他们花了一百多万美元竞选。

**engine** /ˈen-dʒɪn/→/ˈendʒɪn/

n.引擎, 发动机

复数形式: engines

This car has a new engine.

这辆汽车的发动机是新的。

A long train sometimes needs two engines.

长的列车有时需要两个发动机。

**feather** /ˈfe-ðə/→/ˈfeðə/ n.羽毛

复数形式: feathers

as light as a feather 轻如鸿毛

必考用法常见真题:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are very light, so that we say "as light as a feather".

- A. Feathers B. Feather  
C. A feather (A)

2. Fine \_\_\_\_\_ do not make fine birds.

- A. feathers B. feather  
C. a feather (A)

**forward** /ˈfɔ:-wəd/→/ˈfɔ:wəd/

adj.向前的; adv.向前

look forward to 期望, 盼望

look forward to doing sth. 期望做某事

必考用法常见真题:

1. He came forward and shook me \_\_\_\_\_ the hand.

- A. for B. at C. on D. by (D)

2. He hurried \_\_\_\_\_ to meet him.

- A. forward B. forwards  
C. for (A)

随手笔记

## Group 4

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 06

□ 08

□ 12

□ 28

**grade** /g-reɪd/→/g Reid/

n.等级, 年级; 分数

复数形式: grades

Grade One 一年级

students in all grades 各年级的学生

必考用法常见真题:

1. What grade are you \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. at B. in C. from (B)

2. He always got good \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. grade B. grades  
C. graded (B)

**hike** /haɪk/→/haɪk/

n.远足; 徒步旅行; 提价

a day hike 白天的徒步旅行

a price hike 物价猛涨

**introduce** /ˌɪntrə'dju:s/→

/ˌɪntrə'dju:s/ v.介绍

过去式和过去分词: introduced, introduced

ask to be introduced to sb. 请求被介绍给某人

be introduced to sb. as... 作为……介绍给某人

必考用法常见真题:

1. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ (自我介绍).

(introduce myself/make myself known)

2. Allow me to introduce my friend Mr. Li \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- A. of B. about  
C. with D. to (D)

**lend** /len-d/→/lend/ v.借出

过去式和过去分词: lent, lent

lend sth. to sb. 把某东西借给某人

borrow sth. from sb. 向某人借某东西

必考用法常见真题:

1. Banks \_\_\_\_\_ money and charge interest.

- A. lend B. lends  
C. lent (A)

2. Will you lend \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. me your bike  
B. your bike to me  
C. to me your bike (A, B)

随手笔记



精选高频词! 背单词就是超easy

**mark** /mɑ:k/→/mɑ:k/ n.标记, 记号; 分数; v.记分, 打分; 作标记

复数形式: marks

mark a path for ship 为船标出航线

get full marks 得了满分

on the mark sheets 在分数单上

mark sth. blue 把某东西标成蓝色

必考用法常见真题:

1. This table \_\_\_\_\_ (mark) very easily, don't put hot cup on it. (marked)

2. Each morning the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the students present, absent, or late. (marks)

**Monday** /'mʌn-di/→/'mʌndi/

n.星期一

See you on Monday. 星期一见。

on Monday morning 在周日的上午

one Monday morning 一个星期一的上午

必考用法常见真题:

1. He'll arrive \_\_\_\_\_ Monday evening.  
A. at B. on C. in (B)

2. She works \_\_\_\_\_ Mondays.  
A. in B. at C. X (C)

**niece** /ni:s/→/ni:s/ n.侄女, 外甥女  
复数形式: nieces

A niece is the daughter of one's brother or sister.

侄女(外甥女)是一个人兄弟或姐妹的女儿。

**paint** /peɪnt/→/peɪnt/

n.颜料, 油漆; v.粉刷; 油漆; 绘画

复数形式: paints

paint sth. white 把某东西粉刷成白色

have one's house painted 把某人的房子粉刷

get the table painted different colours

把桌子刷成不同种颜色

have the entrance hall painted white

把入口大厅刷成白色

be painted onto 被涂到……上去

必考用法常见真题:

1. Above it hung an oil \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall.

A. paint B. painting  
C. painter D. paints (B)

2. We will have to paint the door \_\_\_\_\_.

A. green B. green colour  
C. a green D. a green colour (A)



**piece** /pi:s/→/pi:s/

n. (一)块(片、件、张)

复数形式: pieces

a piece of 一张(块、片、件……)

cut sth. into pieces 把某东西切成碎片

必考用法常见真题:

1. The glasses broke \_\_\_\_\_ pieces.  
A. into B. on  
C. at D. to (A)

2. He tore \_\_\_\_\_ a small piece of paper.  
A. in B. off  
C. at D. to (B)

**practise** /'præk-tɪs/→/'præktɪs/

v.练习, 实习; 实践, 实施

过去式和过去分词: practised, practised

practise writing 练习写文章

practise singing 练嗓子

**rainbow** /'rem-bəʊ/→/'rembəʊ/

n.彩虹

复数形式: rainbows

all the colors of the rainbow 彩虹的所有颜色

attractive rainbow 迷人的彩虹

A rainbow is usually seen after a heavy rain.

彩虹通常出现在大雨之后。

Do you see rainbow?

你看到彩虹了吗?

**rooster** /'ru:s-tə/→/'ru:stə/

n.公鸡, 雄鸡

复数形式: roosters

The rooster clawed a hole in the earth.

那只公鸡在地上扒出个洞来。

He gets up at the crow of the rooster every day.

他每天鸡鸣起床。

随手笔记





## Group 7

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 17 □ 19 □ 23 □ 31

**set** /set/→/set/

n.台, 套; v.放置; 确定; 调整; 树立

our TV set 我们的电视机

set an example to sb. 给某人树立一个榜样

set sb. free 释放某人

set fire to 点火, 放火

set up 建立, 竖立, 发起, 创建

set off 引起爆炸, 出发, 发射

be set free 被释放

set sail to sw. 向某地航行

必考用法常见真题:

1. A monument to the people's heroes \_\_\_\_\_  
(建起了) in the middle of the square.  
(was set up)

**sixteen** /'siks-'ti:n/→/'siks'ti:n/

num.十六

She is a young woman of sixteen.

她是一个十六岁的少女。

**spend** /s-'pend/→/spend/

vt.花费(金钱、时间、精力等)

spend... doing sth. 花(时间/金钱)……做某事

spend one's vacation with sb. 和某人一起度假

spend much time away 花掉那么多的时间

必考用法常见真题:

1. Mother told me \_\_\_\_\_ too much time  
reading novels.  
A. don't to spend B. not to take  
C. not to spend D. don't cost (C)

**such** /sʌtʃ/→/sʌtʃ/

adj.这样的, 如此的

such a+形容词+名词+that从句

To do such a thing! 竟干出这样的事来!

必考用法常见真题:

1. English is \_\_\_\_\_ useful language that it  
\_\_\_\_\_ in many countries of the world.  
A. a such, is spoken  
B. such a, is spoken  
C. such an, speaking  
D. so a, is spoken (B)
2. Glass can be \_\_\_\_\_ such things \_\_\_\_\_  
bottles and cups.  
A. made into, as B. made of, like  
C. made from, as D. made, like (A)

## Group 8

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 18 □ 20 □ 24 □ 32

**terrible** /'te-rə-bl/→/'terəbl/

adj.可怕的, 令人生畏的; 极度的

a terrible dream 一个可怕的梦

a terrible storm 恐怖的暴风雨

terrible film 恐怖电影

terrible weather 坏天气

after a terrible storm 在一个可怕的暴风雨后

I felt terrible. 我感觉到难过。

必考用法常见真题:

1. Being lost \_\_\_\_\_ that forest was a terrible  
experience.  
A. in B. at C. by (A)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ animal opened its great mouth.  
A. terribly B. terrible  
C. terror (B)

**toothbrush** /'tu:θ-brʌʃ/→

/'tu:θbrʌʃ/ n.牙刷

复数形式: toothbrushes

toothbrush injury 刷牙损伤

electric toothbrush 电动牙刷

Don't forget to pack your toothbrush!

别忘了把牙刷放到箱子里去!

My toothbrush is losing its bristles.

我的牙刷掉毛。

**upstairs** /ʌp-'steəz/→/'ʌp'steəz/

adj.楼上的; adv.在楼上

go upstairs 上楼

the man upstairs 楼上的那个人

必考用法常见真题:

1. 他住在楼上的一个房间里。  
He lives in an upstairs room.
2. 她在楼上做作业呢。  
She is doing her homework upstairs.

**wheel** /wi:l/→/wi:l/ n.轮, 车轮

复数形式:wheels

A bicycle has two wheels.

自行车有两个轮子。

必考用法常见真题:

1. He was \_\_\_\_\_ the wheel.  
A. in B. at C. on (B)
2. Carts, cars and trains run \_\_\_\_\_ wheels.  
A. in B. at C. on (C)



精选高频词! 背单词就是超easy

## Group 1

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 01 □ 03 □ 09 □ 25

**abroad** /ə-'brɔ:d/→/ə'brɔ:d/  
adv. 出国, 在国外

be abroad 在国外  
go abroad 去国外  
live abroad 住在国外  
travel abroad 去国外旅行  
come from abroad 从国外来  
return from abroad 从国外返回来  
at home and abroad 在国内外  
do some travelling abroad 去国外旅行  
both at home and abroad 在国内外两者都  
from abroad 从国外; 来自于国外  
必考用法常见真题:

1. Li lei was still \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. above B. over  
C. about D. abroad (D)

**anybody** /'e-ni-bɒ-di/→/'eni,bɒdi/  
prep. 任何人; 随便哪一个人

Anybody may come. 谁来都行。  
I didn't meet anybody. 我没遇见任何人。  
必考用法常见真题:  
1. Did \_\_\_\_\_ ever hear of such a thing?

- A. nobody B. anybody  
C. somebody (B)

**bathroom** /'bɑ:θ-rʊm/→  
/'bɑ:θrʊm/ n. 洗手间; 浴室

复数形式: bathrooms  
use one's bathroom 用某人的浴室  
She went into the bathroom and took a shower. 她到浴室去淋浴。  
必考用法常见真题:

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in the house.  
A. bathroom B. a bathroom  
C. batheroom (B)

**borrow** /'bɒ-rəʊ/→/'bɒrəʊ/  
v. 借, 借入

过去式和过去分词: borrowed, borrowed  
borrow sth. from sb. 向某人借某东西  
比较: borrow 借入, lend 借出  
borrow money from bank 从银行借钱  
必考用法常见真题:

1. May I \_\_\_\_\_ your bike for a while?  
A. borrow B. use  
C. lend D. drive (B)

## Group 2

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 02 □ 04 □ 10 □ 26

**carefully** /'keə-fʊ-lɪ/→/'keəfʊli/  
adv. 小心谨慎地

Now listen carefully everybody.  
请大家仔细地听。  
a carefully cultivated image  
一个精心塑造的有涵养的形象

**classmate** /'k-lɑ:s-mert/→  
/'kla:smert/ n. 同学

复数形式: classmates  
be a classmate of mine 是我的一个同学  
必考用法常见真题:

1. He is my \_\_\_\_\_ (同学). (classmate)

**cook** /kʊk/→/kʊk/  
n. 厨师, 炊事员; v. 烹调, 煮, 做饭

复数形式: cooks  
过去式和过去分词: cooked, cooked  
cook sb. sth. = cook sth. for sb.  
为某人做某东西吃  
cook in the kitchen 在厨房里做饭  
home cooking 家常做法  
cook(the) supper 做晚饭  
cook a meal 做饭

cook the meal 做饭  
cook sth. whole 整个地做某东西  
必考用法常见真题:  
1. She \_\_\_\_\_ him some potatoes.  
A. cook B. cooked  
C. cooks D. to cook (B)  
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ some potatoes \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. cook, for B. cooked, for  
C. cooks, to D. to cook, to (B)

**December** /di-'sem-bə/→  
/di'sembə/ n. 十二月

in December 在十二月  
必考用法常见真题:  
1. His birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ December 15th.  
A. on B. in C. at (A)

随手笔记



Unit  
03

