Group 1

about /ə-baʊt/→/əbaʊt/
adv.周围，附近；大约；prep.关于

about a third 大约三分之一
learn more about 了解更多的关于……
talk about 谈论关于某事
fight about 关于……而战
write about sth. 写某东西
be worried about sth. 为某事而担心
worry about sth. / sb. 担心某事 / 某人
for about three days 大约三天
重要用法考题：
1. What are you two talking _____ ?
　　A. above　　　　B. about
　　C. in　　　　　D. to　　　　　(B)

around /ə-ˈraʊnd/→/əˈraʊnd/
adv.周围，四周；到处；大约

sit around the table 围桌而坐
around the corner 在拐角附近（处）
look around 环视四周
travel around 到处旅行
turn around 转过身（头）来
around the world 全世界

look around 东张西望、环顾、掉头看
around 1850 大约1850年
重要用法考题：
1. Don't leave your things _____ 〔到处〕.
(around/about/round)　　　　(around)

bee /biː/→/biː/　n.蜜蜂

a queen bee 女王蜂
a worker bee 工蜂
as busy as a bee 十分忙碌
重要用法考题：
1. There are many _____ in the sky.
　　A. bee　　B. bees　　C. beees　　(B)

boy /bɔɪ/→/bɔɪ/　n.男孩

Boys and girls! 同学们!
an office boy 工友
My boy! 喂!
a three-year-old boy 一个三岁男孩
重要用法考题：
1. When the child was born, the nurse said,
"It's _____ !"
　　A. a baby　　B. a boy　　C. boy　　(B)

Group 2

careless /ˈkeə-lɪs/→/ˈkeəlɪs/
adj.粗心的，疏忽的

He's careless in everything. 他事事粗心。
make a careless mistake 犯了一个粗心错误
a careless driver 粗心的司机
be careless of sth 不注意〔管〕某事
重要用法考题：
1. Don't make _____ spelling mistakes when
you write an article.
　　A. careful　　　B. careless
　　C. carefully　　D. carelessly　　(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 watching clap.
所有看到的人都在鼓掌。
重要用法考题：
1. Mother clapped me on _____ shoulder.
　　A. my　　B. the　　C. a　　D. x (A)

cotton /ˈkɒtn/→/ˈkɒtn/
n.棉，棉花；棉线，棉纱

be made of cotton ……是由棉花创造的

make cotton cloth 做棉布
重要用法考题：
1. They pick _____ in the cotton field.
　　A. cotton　　　　B. cottons
　　C. a cotton　　　D. the cotton　　(A)

dialogue /ˈdaɪ-ə-lɒg/→/ˈdaɪəlɒg/
n.对话

复数形式：dialogues
in dialogue 以对话形式
make up some dialogues 编一些对话
have a similar dialogue with your partner
和你的同伴做类似的对话
start the dialogue like this
像这样开始对话
重要用法考题：
1. The novel is written _____ dialogue.
　　A. in　　　　　B. at
　　C. on　　　　　D. with　　　　(A)
2. The novel contains some good writing
_____ the dialogue is poor.
　　A. and　　　　B. or
　　C. but　　　　D. as　　　　　(C)

Group 3

earache /'ɪə-ˌeɪk/→/'ɪəˌeɪk/ n.耳痛

exercise /'ek-sə-saɪz/→/'eksəsaɪz/ n.锻炼，运动；做操；练习，习题

复数形式：exercises
do morning exercises 做早操
exercise one 练习一
take exercise 做运动
do exercise 做练习，做习题
eye exercises 眼保健操
take more exercise 做更多的练习
do some exercises 做锻炼
重要用法考题：
1. Exercise makes one _____.
　 A. strong　　　　B. strangely
　 C. strengthened　　　　　　(A)

fire /'faɪ-ə/→/'faɪə/ n.火；火灾，失火；v.开火，射出（子弹）

过去式和过去分词：fired，fired
on fire 着火
catch fire 着火
set fire to sth. 放火烧了某东西
make a fire 生火

be fired 被解雇
fire escape 安全梯
fire alarm 火警
fire exit 防火出口
in the fire 在大火中
the fire service 防火机构，消防队
hear the gun fire 听到枪响
a lot of fires 许多场大火
fire back to 对……开枪射击
cause the fire 引起大火
重要用法考题：
1. There is a fire _____ the sitting room.
　 A. in　　　B. on　　　C. at　　　D. for　　(A)

fruit /f-ruːt/→/fruːt/ n.水果

a lot of fruit 许多水果
bear fruit 结果，产生效果
重要用法考题：
1. "Do you like fruit?" "Yes, I eat a lot of _____."
　 A. fruit　　　B. fruits　　C. the fruit　　(A)
2. Apples and bananas are my favorite _____.
　 A. fruit　　　B. fruits　　C. the fruit　　(B)

Group 4

gray /g-reɪ/→/greɪ/ adj.灰色的；灰白的；n.灰色；灰白（美语）

dull gray 暗灰色
light gray 浅灰色

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
重要用法考题：
1. Don't climb so _____.
　 A. highly　　　　B. high
　 C. height　　　　D. tall　　　(B)

inside /ɪn-'saɪd/→/'ɪn'saɪd/ adv.&prep.在内部；n.内部

inside the park 在公园里边
meet inside 在里边见面
the inside of the coat 在外套的内侧（里面）
see inside the bedroom 看卧室的里面
inside the cave 在洞的里面
inside the temple 在庙里面

inside the satellite 在卫星里
go inside 进到里面去
go back inside 回到里面去
重要用法考题：
1. I went quickly _____ the drawing-room.
　 A. at　　　B. inside　　C. on　　(B)
2. Let's go _____ the house.
　 A. at　　　B. inside　　C. on　　(B)

last /lɑːst/→/lɑːst/ adj.&adv.最后的（地）

at last 最后，终于
last year 去年
last night 昨晚
last term 上学期
last Saturday evening 上周六的晚上
from last time 从上一次
at the last moment 在最后的时刻
重要用法考题：
1. You should practise writing English articles _____ once a week.
　 A. at last　　　　B. at first
　 C. at most　　　　D. at least　　(D)

Group 5

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 13　　□ 15　　□ 21　　□ 29

luck /lʌk/→/lʌk/　n.运气

Good luck! 好运气!

Bad luck! 倒霉!

have no luck 不幸

Good luck with one's trip! 祝某人一路顺风!

重要用法考题:

1. I wished him _____ before I said goodbye _____ her yesterday.

　A. lucks, to　　　B. luck, to

　C. lucks, at　　　D. luck, at　　　(B)

midnight /'mɪd-ˌnaɪt/→/'mɪdˌnaɪt/　n.半夜

go out at midnight 半夜里跑出去

at midnight 在半夜时 (指深夜十二点)

重要用法考题:

1. After midnight, the party broke _____.

　A. out　　B. up　　C. in　　　(B)

need /niːd/→/niːd/　n.&v.需要，必要

need do sth. 需要做某事 (need是情态动词)

need something to eat 需要吃的东西

need a number 40 bus 你需要乘40路公共汽车

There is no need to be worried. 没必要担心。

needn't be worried 没必要担心

sth. needs doing 某事需要做

need … to do sth. 需要……去做某事

needn't do sth. 不必做某事

There is no need to do sth. 没有必要做某事

重要用法考题:

1. The bike needs _____.

　A. to repair　　　B. repairing

　C. repaired　　　D. being repaired　(B)

officer /'ɒ-fɪ-sə/→/'ɒfɪsə/　n.军官，警官

a police officer 警官

His uncle was an officer in the army.

他的叔叔是部队的一名军官。

public officers 公务员

重要用法考题:

1. He wished _____ an army officer.

　A. to be　　B. being　　C. becoming　(A)

Group 6

分解式循环记忆指令: □ 14　　□ 16　　□ 22　　□ 30

pay /peɪ/→/peɪ/　v.支付

过去式和过去分词: paid，paid

pay for sth. 付钱，支付，付出代价

pay sb. 付某人钱

pay no attention 没注意

pay to get in 花钱进去

pay sb. a visit 拜访某人

pay a visit 拜访、访问

pay attention to 注意

pay back 偿还，归还 (借款)，报答

pay off 偿清 (欠款等)，还清

pay one's debts 还债

pay a visit to sb. at work 看在工作的某人

重要用法考题:

1. We've paid _____ all our debts.

A. for　　B. on　　C. off　　D. over　(C)

please /p-liːz/→/pliːz/　adv.请；v.请

Come this way, please. 请这边走。

Please can someone show me to my house?

请问某人能领我回家吗?

重要用法考题:

1. The children's performance _____ the foreign guests.

　A. please　　　　B. pleased

　C. pleases　　　　　　　　(B)

quarter /'kwɔː-tə/→/'kwɔːtə/　n.十五分钟；四分之一；地区，区域

a quarter 一刻，四分之一

a quarter past six 六点一刻

a quarter to six 差一刻六点

a quarter of the people 那些人中的四分之一

重要用法考题:

1. A quarter of the students in my class _____ (be)League members.　　(are)

river /'rɪ-və/→/'rɪvə/　n.河，河流

in the river 在河里

the River Thames 泰晤士河

重要用法考题:

1. I fished _____ the river.

　A. in　　　B. at　　　C. on　　　(A)

2. Ships get from London to the sea _____ sailing down the River Thames.

　A. to　　　B. by　　　C. on　　　(B)

seven /ˈse-vən/→/ˈsevən/　num.七
have a boy of seven 有一个七岁的儿子
at seven 在七点钟
seven people 七个人
重要用法考题：
1. I became a father a week ago, so I have a _____ daughter.
　　A. seven-day-old　　B. seven-days-old
　　C. seven days　　D. seven day　　(A)

sky /skaɪ/→/skaɪ/　n.天空
in the sky 在天空
a clear, blue sky 清澈的蓝天
a starry sky 星空
重要用法考题：
1. Not a cloud was seen _____.
　　A. on the sky　　B. in the sky
　　C. in skies　　D. at sky　　(B)

spoon /s-puːn/→/spuːn/
　　　　　　　　　　　　n.匙，汤匙
a tea spoon 小茶匙
a silver spoon 银匙

three spoons of sugar 三勺糖
重要用法考题：
1. He ate the vegetables _____ a table spoon.
　　A. with　　B. in　　C. at　　D. to　　(A)
2. I take three spoons of sugar _____ my tea.
　　A. with　　B. in　　C. at　　D. to　　(B)

sure /ʃʊə/→/ʃʊə/　adj.肯定的，确信的；adv.的确；一定
be sure of… 确信……
be sure that… 确信……
be sure to do 一定……，必然……
I'm not sure. 我不能确定。
be sure about 确信……
I sure am. 我真是。
Sure I was. 当然我是。
be sure about sb. 确〔相〕信某人
重要用法考题：
1. You'd better _____ yourself.
　　A. not too sure of
　　B. not to be sure of
　　C. be not too sure of
　　D. not be too sure of　　(D)

they /ðeɪ/→/ðeɪ/
　　　　pron.（主格）他们；她们
They gave some presents to their friends.
他们给他们的朋友一些礼物。
重要用法考题：
1. The cows are _____ the field. They have plenty to eat.
　　A. in　　B. at　　C. on　　(A)

tower /ˈtaʊə/→/ˈtaʊə/
　　　　n.塔；高楼；v.高耸，屹立
复数形式：towers
The highest part of the church is its big, square tower. 教堂的最高部分是它的大方塔。
重要用法考题：
1. We could hear the bells ringing _____ the church tower.
　　A. at　　B. in　　C. on　　(B)
2. A tower may stand alone _____ form part of a church, castle or other building.
　　A. or　　B. and　　C. but　　(A)

village /ˈvɪ-lɪdʒ/→/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/　n.乡村
in the village 在村子里

a fishing village 渔村
He lives in a little village in the West of Beijing. 他住在北京西部的一个小村庄里。
重要用法考题：
1. There are fewer houses in a village _____ there are in a town.
　　A. to　　B. than　　C. from　　(B)
2. The whole village is going _____ the baker's funeral today.
　　A. to　　B. than　　C. from　　(A)

white /hwaɪt/→/hwaɪt/
　　　　adj.白的，白色的
in white 穿白色的衣服
white-haired 白发的
white coffee 加牛奶的咖啡
white-collar worker 白领阶级
重要用法考题：
1. She turned white _____ fear.
　　A. on　　B. at　　C. for　　D. with　　(D)
2. She is dressed _____ white.
　　A. on　　B. at　　C. for　　D. in　　(D)

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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……

above the tree 在树上

fly above the clouds 在云上飞

above all 首要；首先

above all things 超过一切

above one's reach 为……力所不及

be above doing sth. 不屑于做某事

重要用法考题：

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

　　A. over　　　　B. above

　　C. up　　　　　D. on　　　　　　　(B)

art /ɑːt/→/ɑːt/　n.艺术

the art of talking 谈话术

the art of cooking 烹调法

art lesson 美术课

nature and art 自然与人工

She teaches art history. 她教授艺术史。

重要用法考题：

1. History and literature are _____ 〔属于文科〕。　　　　(among the arts)

2. Learning to speak a foreign language is _____.

　　A. a knowledge　　B. an art

　　C. an ability　　　D. the art　　　(B:本领)

beef /biːf/→/biːf/　n.牛肉

He loves beef steak. 他爱吃牛排。

重要用法考题：

1. I like _____ better than pork.

　　A. cattle　　B. cow　　　C. beef　　(C)

brave /b-reɪv/→/breɪv/　adj.勇敢的

a brave man 一个勇敢的人

Be brave!勇敢点儿!

重要用法考题：

1. He was rewarded for his _____.

　　A. brave　　　　　B. bravery

　　c. courage　　　　D. bravely　　(B)

2. It was brave _____ into the building to save a baby.

　　A. for him to go　　B. for his going

　　C. that he went　　D. of him to go　(D)

Group 2

分解式循环记忆指令： □ 02　　□ 04　　□ 10　　□ 26

carry /'kæ-rɪ/→/'kærɪ/

　　　　　　　　　vt.运送，搬运

carry sth. on one's shoulder 扛着某东西

carry away 冲走，搬走

carry out 履行，执行，实现，开展

carry sth. with sb. 拿着某东西

carry sth. outside 把某东西拿到外面去

carry off 夺走，抢走

carry on 继续

carry back sth to sw. 把某东西拿回到某地

carry sth. around 带某东西四处走

be carried out of 从……里面带出来

重要用法考题：

1. He carried _____ his promise.

　　A. off　　　　　B. away

　　C. out　　　　　D. at　　　　　　(C)

class /k-lɑːs/→/klɑːs/

　　　　　　　　n.班；班级；课程

Class One 一班

have classes 上课

after class 课后

重要用法考题：

1. No talking is allowed _____.

　　A. in class　　　B. on class

　　C. in a class　　　D. in classes　　(A)

cough /kɒf/→/kɒf/　n.咳嗽

复数形式：coughs

I began to cough last night. 我昨晚开始咳嗽。

have got a cough 咳嗽

重要用法考题：

1. He suffered from _____.

　　A. slight cough　　B. bad cough

　　C. the slight cough D. a bad cough　(D)

diary /'daɪ-ə-rɪ/→/'daɪərɪ/

　　　　　　　　　n.日记簿，日记

keep a diary in English 用英语写日记

write in one's diary 写日记

重要用法考题：

1. He keeps a diary _____ English.

　　A. in　　　　　　B. at

　　C. on　　　　　　D. with　　　　(A)

2. I didn't write _____ my diary yesterday.

　　A. in　　　　　　B. at

　　C. on　　　　　　D. with　　　　(A)

Group 3

early /ˈ3:-lɪ/→/ˈ3:lɪ/
adj.&adv.早的（地）

get up early 早起床
early or late 迟早，早晚
重要用法考题：
1. Come _____ me early tomorrow morning.
　 A. on　　B. in　　C. to　　D. for　　(C)
2. The sun is not early _____ the day.
　 A. on　　B. in　　C. to　　D. for　　(B)

expect /ɪks-ˈpekt/→/ɪksˈpekt/
v.期待；预期

过去式和过去分词：expected，expected
expect to do sth. 期望做某事
expect sb. back 希望某人回来
重要用法考题：
1. I _____ you to come here.
　 A. hope　　　　B. want
　 C. expect　　　D. wish　　(B, C, D)
2. She found that she missed him more than she had _____.
　 A. hoped　　　 B. waited
　 C. expected　　D. thought　　(C)

fireman /ˈfaɪə-mən/→/ˈfaɪəmən/
n.消防队员

复数形式：firemen
I saw a fireman racing to the fire.
我看见一个消防队员冲入了火中。

full /fʊl/→/fʊl/　adj.饱的，满的

be full of 充满……的
比较：full 形容词，be full of 装满……的
fill 动词，fill…with 使……满
have a full meal 饱餐一顿
be full 饱了，小组（队）人全了
Their lives are full. 他们的生活经历丰富。
重要用法考题：
1. He drives his car _____（全速地）.
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(at full speed)
2. —Do you need more water in the pan?
　 —No, it's _____.
　 A. already enough full
　 B. full already enough
　 C. full enough already
　 D. quite so full　　　　　　　　(C)

Group 4

great /g-reɪt/→/greɪt/　adj.伟大
的；重要的；大量的；很好的

Great Green Wall 绿色长城
It's great! 太好了。
a great city 大城市
a great success 很成功
a great earthquake 大地震
比较：big 指容积，体积大
large 指长度，宽度大
重要用法考题：
1. Sima Qian is a _____ historian.
　 A. large　　　　B. great
　 C. big　　　　　D. huge　　(B)
2. This is the _____ Hall of the People.
　 A. Large　　　　B. Great
　 C. Big　　　　　D. Huge　　(B)

hiking /ˈhaɪ-kɪŋ/→/ˈhaɪkɪŋ/
n.徒步旅行

I vote for hiking. 我赞成远足。

interest /ˈɪn-trɪst/→/ˈɪntrɪst/　n.兴趣

places of great interest 名胜古迹
show no interest in 对……不感兴趣

重要用法考题：
1. He felt no interest _____ English.
　 A. of　　B. in　　C. to　　D. with　　(B)
2. The work is _____ great interest.
　 A. of　　B. in　　C. to　　D. with　　(A)

late /leɪt/→/leɪt/
adj.&adv.晚的（地），迟到的（地）

a few days later 几天以后
later on 晚些时候
late March 三月晚些时候，三月下旬
later in the day 白天晚些时候
the late 1870s 19世纪70年代晚期
late afternoon 今天下午晚些时候
be late for school 上学迟到
late at night 深夜
重要用法考题：
1. The writer wrote _____ of poems in the _____ 18th century.
　 A. score, late　　　B. scores, last
　 C. scores, late　　　D. score, last　　(C)

Group 5　　分解式循环记忆指令：□ 13　　□ 15　　□ 21　　□ 29

lunch /lʌn-tʃ/→/lʌntʃ/　n.午餐
have lunch 吃午饭
eat lunch 吃午饭
a lunch box 便当盒
eat one's lunch 吃午饭
at lunchtime 在午饭时间
重要用法考题：
1. Lunch is from eleven _____ two.
　A. to　　B. at　　C. till　　(A, C)
2. He will be back _____ lunch soon.
　A. to　　B. at　　C. from　　(C)

milk /mɪlk/→/mɪlk/　n.牛奶
a glass of milk 一杯牛奶
Milky Way 银河
milk the cow 挤牛奶
重要用法考题：
1. Many other animals produce milk _____ their young ones.
　A. after　　B. before　　C. for　　(C)
2. To milk a cow is to get milk _____ it.
　A. after　　B. from　　C. for　　(B)

needle /'niːdl/→/'niːdl/
　　　　　　　　　n.针，指针，针状物
a needle and thread 针线
重要用法考题：
1. We sew _____ a needle and cotton.
　A. with　　B. in　　C. on　　(A)
2. The needle _____ the compass shows that we're facing south.
　A. of　　B. in　　C. on　　(A)

often /'ɒ-fn/→/'ɒːfn/
　　　　　　　　　　adv.经常，常常
how often 多长时间一次
not too often 不太经常
注意在句中的位置：
He is often busy.
He often goes there.
重要用法考题：
1. I often _____ a headache.
　A. has　　B. have　　C. had　　(B)
2. How often have you _____ there?
　A. gone　　B. been　　C. come　　(B)

Group 6　　分解式循环记忆指令：□ 14　　□ 16　　□ 22　　□ 30

PE /piː-'iː/→/piːˈiː/　n.体育
We have PE on Monday. 我们周一有体育课。

plenty /'p-len-tɪ/→/'plentɪ/
　　　　　　　　　　　n.丰富，富裕
plenty of 充裕的〔用于肯定句〕，许多
plenty more 还有很多
重要用法考题：
1. Could you tell us if there's _____ rain in your country?
　A. a plenty of　　B. plenty of
　C. plenty　　　　D. a plenty　　(B)
2. _____ damage was done in a short time.
　A. A plenty of
　B. A large amount of
　C. A large deal of
　D. A good number of　　(B)

queen /kwiːn/→/kwiːn/
　　　　　n.王后；女王；纸牌中的Q
The young king has a pretty queen.
年轻的国王有个美丽的王妃。
重要用法考题：
1. When a lady is made queen of a country, a crown is placed _____ her head.
　A. on　　B. at　　C. in　　(A)

road /rəʊd/→/rəʊd/　n.道路
比较road：车辆通过的大马路，如有人行道
sidewalk时则指车道。
street：两侧有建筑物，商店的市内道路，两边有人行道。
sidewalk：和车道相对的人行道，在车道两边，英国用pavement。
path：小路；乡间、山间的小路。
way：抽象意义的路，泛指方法。
on the road 在路上
along the road 沿着这条路
by the side of the road 靠路边
重要用法考题：
1. We had to drive very carefully, as there was ice _____ the road.
　A. to　　B. at　　C. on　　(C)
2. There was a big pile of stones _____ the road.
　A. in　　B. at　　C. on　　(A)

seventeen /ˈse-vən-ˈtiːn/→ /ˈsevənˈtiːn/　num.十七
The story happened seventeen years ago.
这个故事发生在17年前。

sleep /s-liːp/→/sliːp/　v.&n.睡眠
过去式和过去分词：slept，slept
go to sleep 入睡；睡着
sleep well 睡得好
talk in one's sleep 说梦话
sleeping car 卧车
sleeping pill 安眠药
重要用法考题：
1. Being very tired, Jim _____ as soon as he _____ down in bed.
　A. felt asleep, lie
　B. fell sleepy, lay
　C. went to bed, laid
　D. went to sleep, lay　　　　(D)
2. She spent many _____ nights thinking about her troubles.
　A. sleepy　　　B. sleepless
　C. asleep　　　D. sleep　　　(B)

sport /s-pɔːt/→/spɔːt/　n.体育运动
sports meet 运动会
sports car 比赛用车，赛车
sports goods 体育用品
重要用法考题：
1. Skating is one of the winter _____.
　A. sport　　B. sports　　C. a sport　　(B)
2. Which _____ do you like best, football, basketball, or swimming?
　A. sport　　B. sports　　C. a sport　　(A)

surprise /sə-ˈpraɪz/→/səˈpraɪz/　vt.使诧异，使惊奇
过去式和过去分词：surprised，surprised
be surprised 吃惊
to one's surprise 使某人惊奇的是
take the enemy by surprise 出其不意袭击敌人
take sb. by surprise=surprise sb. 使人吃惊
重要用法考题：
1. It seemed _____ that he should have taken back what he said.
　A. surprising　　　B. surprised
　C. surprise　　　　D. to surprise　　(A)

thick /θɪk/→/θɪk/　adj.厚的
She was still wearing her thick coat.
她仍然穿着厚上衣。
重要用法考题：
1. Thick smoke came _____ the burning building.
　A. out of　　B. at　　C. on　　(A)
2. This brick is 8 inches long, 4 inches wide and 2. 5 inches _____.
　A. thick　　B. thicker　　C. high　　(A)

town /taʊn/→/taʊn/　n.城镇，城市
home town 家乡
down town 市中心，繁华区
the town/city of……城
town centre 城镇中心
重要用法考题：
1. The whole town _____〔在讨论〕the news.
　　　　　　　　　　(is discussing)
2. He often _____〔上街〕on Sundays.
　　　　　　　　　　(goes to town)

violin /ˌvaɪə-ˈlɪn/→/ˌvaɪəˈlɪn/　n.小提琴
violin duet 提琴二重奏
play the violin 拉小提琴
He can play the violin well.
他小提琴拉得很好。
He played a tune on the violin.
他用小提琴演奏了一首曲子。

who /huː/→/huː/　pron.谁
Who is he? 他是谁？
Who are you? 你是谁？〔用于不认识的人〕
Who is it? It's me. 你是谁呀？是我。〔用于敲门〕
重要用法考题：
1. _____ is the boy? He is my younger brother.
　A. What　　　　　B. Who
　C. How　　　　　D. Whose　　(B)
2. This is the man _____ I gave it to.
　A. who　　　　　B. what
　C. which　　　　D. if　　　　(A)

Group 1

分解式循环记忆指令： □ 01   □ 03   □ 09   □ 25

abroad /ə-'brɔːd/→/ə'brɔːd/
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
They usually walk abroad in warm days.
在暖和天气他们通常去户外散步。
重要用法考题：
1. Li lei was still _____.
　　A. above　　　　B. over
　　C. about　　　　D. abroad　　　(D)
2. His son was living _____.
　　A. broad　　　　B. above
　　C. about　　　　D. abroad　　　(D)

artist /'ɑː-tɪst/→/'ɑːtɪst/
n.美术家；艺术家

The artist's works were displayed at the museum. 那位艺术家的作品在博物馆展出。
重要用法考题：
1. He is a great _____.

　　A. artist　　B. artists　　C. the artist　　(A)
2. He is an artist _____ words.
　　A. at　　　　B. in　　　　C. with　　　(B)

beer /bɪə/→/bɪə/   n.啤酒
a glass of beer 一杯啤酒
drink less beer 喝较少的啤酒
Buy me a beer, Jack. 杰克，给我买杯啤酒。
重要用法考题：
1. Pass me _____.
　　A. a glass of beer　　B. a beer
　　C. beer　　　　　　　　　　　　(B)

bread /b-red/→/bred/   n.面包
a piece(slice) of bread 一片面包
a loaf of bread 一条面包
重要用法考题：
1. He earns his bread by writing. 〔同义词〕
　　A. food　　　　B. eating
　　C. living　　　　D. life　　　(C)
2. Cut the bread and give me _____.
　　A. a loaf　　　　B. a piece
　　C. one　　　　　D. it　　　(B)

Group 2

分解式循环记忆指令： □ 02   □ 04   □ 10   □ 26

cart /kɑːt/→/kɑːt/   n.大车，板车，手推车；v.用大车运走
复数形式：carts
过去式和过去分词：carted, carted
a two-wheeled cart pulled by a bare-footed man 一个两轮的赤脚的人拉的马
shopping cart 购物手推车
golf cart 高尔夫球车；球具手推车
重要用法考题：
1. He carried the vegetables in _____.
　　A. the cart　　B. cart　　C. a cart　　(C)
2. Don't put _____ before the horse.
　　A. the cart　　B. cart　　C. a cart　　(A)

classmate /'k-lɑːs-meɪt/→/'klɑːsmeɪt/   n.同学
复数形式：classmates
a classmate of mine 我的一个同学
Most of my classmates are boys.
我们班大数同学都是男孩。
重要用法考题：
1. He is my _____ 〔同学〕. (classmate)

could /kʊd/→/kʊd/

aux.&v.可以，能，可能
could be 可能是；有可能
how could I 我怎么能；我如何能够
I wish I could go to France. 但愿我能去法国。
I would go if I could. 能去我就去。

dictionary /'dɪk-ʃən-ə-rɪ/→/'dɪkʃənərɪ/   n.词典，字典
复数形式：dictionaries
electronic dictionary 电子字典
English-Chinese dictionary 英汉字典
look up this word in your dictionary
在字典里查这个词
look it up in your dictionary 在字典里查它
重要用法考题：
1. Look it up _____ your dictionary.
　　A. in　　　　　　B. at
　　C. on　　　　　　D. with　　　(A)
2. I _____ an English Chinese dictionary yesterday.
　　A. buy　　B. bought　　C. buys　　(B)

Group 3

分解式循环记忆指令： □ 05　　□ 07　　□ 11　　□ 27

earn /ɜːn/→/ɜːn/

　　　　　　v.挣得，赚得，获得

过去式和过去分词：earned, earned

earn 500 yuan a day 一天赚500元

earn a lot of money 挣许多钱

earn one's living by doing sth. 靠做某事谋生

earn a living as a painter 做画家谋生

重要用法考题：

1. His achievement ＿＿＿＿〔使他〕respect and admiration.　　　　　　(earned him)

2. She would have to ＿＿＿＿〔谋生〕when she grew up.　　　　　(earn her living)

expensive /ɪks-'pen-sɪv/

→/ɪks'pensɪv/　adj.贵的，昂贵的

It is expensive to stay in that hotel.

住那家旅馆很贵。

first /fɜːst/→/fɜːst/　n.首先；第一

at first 起先，开始的时候

first of all 首先，第一

first aid 急救

for the first time 第一次

the first of May 5月1日

first name 〔对姓而言〕名

first… then(later)… 首先……然后……

sb. be first 某人第一

meet sb. for the first time 第一次见到某人

重要用法考题：

1. ＿＿＿＿ first place I visited was Beijing.

　A. A　　　B. This　　　C. The　　　(C)

2. The first thing ＿＿＿＿ was to have a meal.

　A. to do　　B. doing　　C. done　　(A)

fun /fʌn/→/fʌn/

　　　　　　adj.有趣的；n.乐事，趣事

make fun of sb. 取笑某人

be fun 有趣

fun-loving 爱开玩笑的

重要用法考题：

1. The children have had ＿＿＿＿ of fun with that model railway.

　A. a great number　B. quite a lot

　C. a great deal　　D. a good many (B, C)

2. He often ＿＿＿＿〔开玩笑〕of a person.

　　　　　　　　　　　　　(makes fun)

Group 4

分解式循环记忆指令： □ 06　　□ 08　　□ 12　　□ 28

green /g-riːn/→/griːn/

　　　　　　n.&adj.绿色的

green grass 绿草

in green 穿绿色衣服

green house 温室

light green 浅绿色

重要用法考题：

1. The ground is ＿＿＿＿〔很绿〕in spring.

　　　　　　　　　　　　　(very green)

hill /hɪl/→/hɪl/　n.小山

on the hill 在山上

move into the hills 搬到山里

重要用法考题：

1. Many farmers like to move ＿＿＿＿ the hill to open the farm.

　A. into　　B. at　　　C. on　　　(A)

2. The park is ＿＿＿＿ a hill overlooking the town.

　A. into　　B. at　　　C. on　　　(C)

into /'ɪn-tʊ/→/'ɪntʊ/

　　　　　　prep.到……里面

translate…into 把……译成……

put…into 把……变成……

get into the institute 上大学

重要用法考题：

1. I went out ＿＿＿＿ the hall.

　A. into　　B. for　　　C. to　　　D. on　　(A)

2. I will certainly see you ＿＿＿＿ the train.

　A. at　　　B. for　　　C. into　　D. on　　(C)

later /'leɪ-tə/→/'leɪtə/

　　　　　　adv.后来；过后

later on 后来，待会儿

sooner or later 迟早

some years later 一些年以后

a few months later 几个月以后

some time later 一些时间以后

a moment later 一会儿以后

a day or two later 一两天后

重要用法考题：

1. I will ＿＿＿＿〔过会儿见〕. (see you later)

2. ＿＿＿＿, you will get a chance.

　A. Sooner or late　　B. Soon or late

　C. Sooner or later　D. Soon or later　(C)

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