



8. this adj.& pron.. 这, 这个。指示代词: (单数) this——that; (复数) these——those

this 的特殊用法: (1) 介绍别人时, 用 this is..., this is...。

(2) 打电话的常用语有:

This is ..., 意思是“我是...”

Is this ... ? 意为“你是...么”

Who is this ? 是“你是谁”的意思。

9. do v. 做, 干, 行动; 助动词。

助动词有两个: do 和 does (do 的单三形式), 一般用于否定句和疑问句中, 和实义动词的原形连用。两个助动词的区别在于: 当主语是第一人称 (我—I), 第二人称 (你—you) 或者人称复数 (数目大于等于 2) 时用助动词 do; 当主语是第三人称单数 (he\ she \ it\ Tom\ the boy) 时用 does。

Eg: I don't have big eyes (= My eyes are small.)

Does the boy know me? (Yes, he does.\ No, he doesn't.)

10. and conj. 和, 又, 且。

连词有表并列关系的连词 and, 表转折关系的连词 but 和表因果关系的连词

so.

eg: (1) My pet dog is nice and cute.

(2) His arms are long but mine are short.

(3) Tom is poor, so he needs our help.

11. what pron. 什么, 怎么样。

特殊疑问词有: what, where, who, whose, how, why, when (什么时候), which (哪一个)等, 由特殊疑问词引导的问句成为特殊疑问句, 一般位于句首。

Eg: What is that girl's name?

Where does your Chinese teacher

come from?

Who is the girl in pink?

How is your mother?

特殊用法 (特殊疑问词+n.提句首进行提问):

对年龄进行提问: How old +be+主语?

对班级/年级进行提问: What class/ grade +be+主语+ in?

What time is it? (= what's the time?)

Whose jacket is this?(= whose is

this jacket?)

12. from prep. 来自, 从……起。

Be from: come from 来自

Eg: She is from Beijing. = She comes from Beijing.

From……to…… 从……到……。

We go to work (n. 工作) from Monday to Friday.

13. number n. 数字, 号码。

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
zero	one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ten	eleven	twelve	thirteen	fourteen	fifteen	sixteen	seventeen	eighteen	nineteen
100	21	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
One	twenty	twenty	thirty	forty	fifty	sixty	seventy	eighty	ninety

hundred	y-one	y							
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注意三位数的表示方法: eg: 106 one hundred (and) six; 211 two hundred (and) eleven;

365 three hundred sixty-five; 985 nine hundred eighty-five.

14. in prep. 在……里面; 用; 穿着, 戴着; adv. 在家, 在内, 向内 (反义词是 out)。

Eg: The boy in blue pants is in Class Four, Grade Seven. (注意: in 引导的介词短语 in blue pants 做 the boy 的定语, 为避免头重脚轻, 定语后置)

——Can you spell “jiaozi” in English? ——Yes. D-u-m-p-l-i-n-g, dumpling.

Mary isn't in now. (= Mary is out now. \ Mary isn't at home now. )

15. a\ an\ the 三个都是冠词, 用于修饰名词。其中 a\ an 是不定冠词, 表泛指。如果修饰的名词是以元音因素开头, 用 an, 否则用 a; 而 the 是定冠词, 表特指。

Eg: This is an apple.

The shoes are white.

附: 已学过的以元音因素开头的名词有: apple\ orange\ eraser\ egg\ hour

已学过的以元音因素开头的形容词有: English\ old

16. 学习用具有:

Pen \ ballpen (圆珠笔) \ pencil \ pencil box \ pencil case \ pencil sharpener \ eraser \ ruler \ book \ notebook (笔记本) \ computer \ map \ blackboard \ schoolbag \ desk

17. same adj.&n. 同样的, 同一的。

Same 的特殊用法, 必须和 the 连用。

Eg: Thank you all the same (仍然感谢你)。

The same to you (你也一样)。

反义词: same——different.	old (老的)——young.	old (旧的)——new.
small——big.	short (矮的)——tall.	short (短的)——long.
right——wrong.	poor——rich.	good——bad.
go——come.	up——down.	

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