

初级

Ruth Gairns and Stuart Redman

金宇 译

牛津英语词汇

Oxford Word Skills



上海译文出版社

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(英)鲁思·盖尔恩斯

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Introduction 导语

什么是牛津英语词汇？

牛津英语词汇系列一套三册，旨在帮助学生更好地学习、练习及复习生词。

初级：	初级和初中级 [欧洲语言学习统一标准(CEF)的A1和A2水平]
中级：	中级和中高级 [欧洲语言学习统一标准(CEF)的B1和B2水平]
高级：	高级 [欧洲语言学习统一标准(CEF)的C1和C2水平]

每册收录生词或词组2000余个，可供课堂教学或自我学习使用。

本书是如何设计的？

每册分为80个单元，每个单元根据话题所涉内容长短占1~3页不等。我们为学习者选取了适量的生词，并紧接练习加以巩固。每5~10个单元按相同主题归为一大板块。每板块最后设复习单元，并安排了深度练习以便单词学习者复习和自测。

本书的附录包括：

- 构词表
- 练习答案
- 单词表，其中包括单词或词组的音标指南及其所在单元标注

每册书附有CD-ROM一张。内容涉及单词朗读及课外练习，其中包含一部分听力练习。

含有哪方面的词汇？

初级英语词汇涉及：

- 涉及面广的日常话题。例如：服饰、空余时间、在机场
- 社交中的单词及短语。例如：人物介绍、电话使用
- 词汇语法。例如：地点介词、动词短语

本书聚焦日常英语口语中的高频词汇。在中级篇中将加入不同形式的书面英语。在高级篇中学习者还能接触到更多的词汇喻意以及惯用语。

牛津3000常用词收录了教师及学生在教和学的过程中最应掌握的3000个单词，而本系列几乎囊括了所有这些词汇。单词的选取基于其出现的频率及实用性，并由牛津大学出版社结合语料库及70多位来自语言学习和教学领域专家提供的信息作进一步的改进和整合。此外，我们还收录了大量的高频词组（at the moment, never mind）以及特殊语境中的常用词条（在餐馆中可用：main course；在机场可用：hand luggage）。

我们为学习者提供了精确的插图、定义及例句以确保他们能够理解所有出现在特殊语境中的生词和词组。学习者应当注意有些英语单词含有多义。另外，同一名词在有些情况下为可数，在另一些情况下则不可数。如需知晓这些单词的其他含义、结构或可数性，则可通过查阅词典获取信息。（可参考开篇单元中的“如何学习新词”）

教师该如何运用本书进行课堂教学？

本书通过对话、表格或图片等形式引入生词。短文中的单词将统一归纳在每单元的小型词汇表下集中释义。如遇重点条目，我们会在词汇要点一栏中做特别说明，便于学习者理解。

教师可遵循以下教学流程：

- 让学生自主学习5~10分钟（如有必要时间可稍作延长）。
- 回答学生关于生词的疑问，需要时可提供音标。
- 让学生做第一个练习，他们可根据书后的答案自行检测，也可在你的带领下全班一起核对。
- 若没有问题，可试着让学生在您的监督下独自或组对完成深度练习，并在需要时提供帮助。
- 当学生们完成书面练习后，他们可以通过另一种方式进行自测，看看究竟是否掌握了新学的词汇。单元中的材料经过版面设计，学生可将目标词条和单词定义中的任意一方遮住，互推单词和释义，从而加深印象巩固知识。这种自测方式简单快捷，便于反复操作，因此教师也不用费心为学生寻找不同的练习。
- 几天或一周时间过后，你可以利用复习单元中的练习题对学生掌握的知识进行深层巩固和测试。
- 也许你已经注意到以“ABOUT YOU”和“ABOUT YOUR COUNTRY”为标题的练习。这类主观练习帮助学生将所学的新单词运用到个人生活的语境中去。他们可以采用书面形式作答，或是两两问答锻炼口语。如果你在教学中采用口语问答方式，则可要求学生写下自己或搭档的答案作为课后练习。

学生该如何运用本书进行自学？

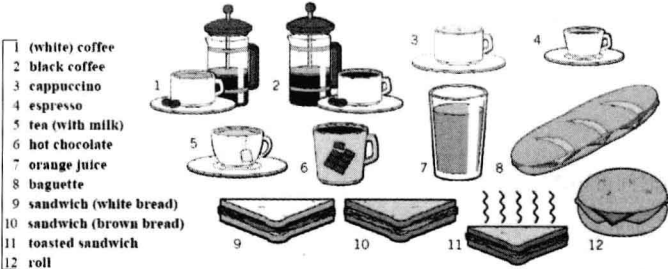
本书经过精心设计，既适用于课堂教学，也适合学生自学。如果用于自学，学习者应先浏览开篇部分。我们建议他们搭配CD-ROM一起使用。CD-ROM配备了单词朗读、课外练习及相应的答案，以便学习者自查自纠。相对于课堂教学，自学的优势在于学生自主性更强，他们可以自由选取感兴趣或有帮助的话题来学习以扩大词汇量。

Starter 开篇

A How to use a unit 如何使用每一单元

Study the new words. They are usually in **bold type**. You can listen to the words on the CD-ROM and practise the pronunciation. Or you can look at the wordlist (page 237) to find out how to say the words.

27 I can order in a café 在咖啡馆点单 Do Unit 26 first



A waiter (W) is talking to a customer (C) in a café.
W Yes, please?
C I'd like a ham sandwich on brown bread, please, and two chicken baguettes.
W Is that to eat here or take away?
C To eat here.
W OK. Anything else?
C Yes, two coffees, please, and a cappuccino.
W OK. The food will be a couple of minutes. Have a seat.

Glossary

I'd like = I would like. (a polite way to say 'I want')
take away eat in another place (not in the café)
two coffees two cups of coffee (also two teas, etc.)
a couple of minutes two or three minutes
have a seat sit down

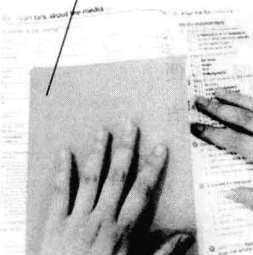
spotlight Yes, please? and Yes, please.
Yes, please? = 'What would you like?'
Yes, please is a polite way to say 'yes'.

- 1 Find the end of each word. 找出完整的单词。
1 You can have a roll, baguettes, sandwich, toasted sandwich.
2 You can have a cappuccino, tea, orange juice, espresso, black coffee.
- 2 Complete the phrases. 完成短语。
► a ham sandwich 4 black 8 black or coffee?
1 brown 5 eat here or 9 a seat, please.
2 a toasted 6 a of minutes
3 hot 7 brown or bread?
- 3 Add one word to each line of the conversation. 为每一句对话增加一个词。
W Please? ► Yes, please?
C I like two coffees please. 1
W To drink here or away? 2
C To drink here. And a toasted ham. 3
W OK. It will be a couple minutes. 4
Have seat, please. 5
- 4 Test yourself. Cover the words and name the things in the pictures. 自测 遮住文字, 说出图中物品的名称。

Sometimes a glossary explains the new words.

A 'spotlight' tells you about important words.

Do the exercises. Check your answers in the answer key (page 203).



Use the cover card to test yourself.

Unit 27

Write the words in the correct order in the dialogue between a customer (C) and waiter (W). 连词成句, 完成服务员 (W) 和顾客 (C) 之间的对话。

► W please / yes / ? Yes, please?
1 C sandwich / ham / please / toasted / like / a / I'd
2 W that / eat / is / here / to / away / take / or / ?
3 C away / please / and / baguette / a / cheese / take
4 W else / fine / anything / ?
5 C coffee / black / yes / two / a / with / lemon / and / teas
6 W be / OK / will / a / minutes / of / it / couple

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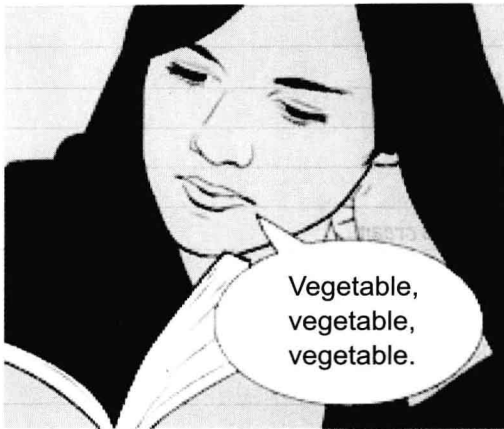
Unit 27

Write the words in the correct order in the dialogue between a customer (C) and waiter (W). 连词成句, 完成服务员 (W) 和顾客 (C) 之间的对话。

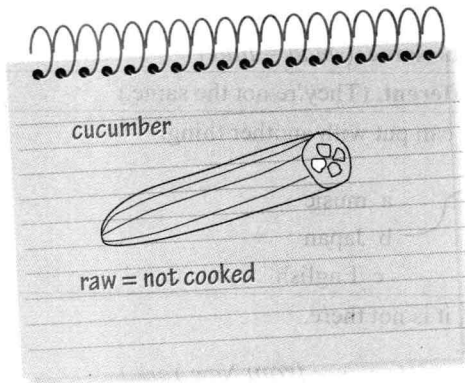
► W please / yes / ? Yes, please?
1 C sandwich / ham / please / toasted / like / a / I'd
2 W that / eat / is / here / to / away / take / or / ?
3 C away / please / and / baguette / a / cheese / take
4 W else / fine / anything / ?
5 C coffee / black / yes / two / a / with / lemon / and / teas
6 W be / OK / will / a / minutes / of / it / couple

There's more practice in the review units and on the CD-ROM.

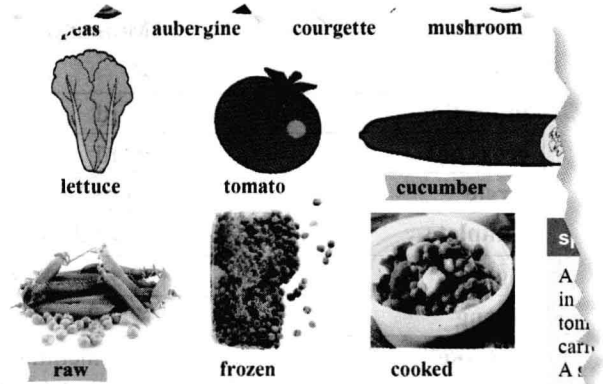
B How to learn new words 如何学习生词



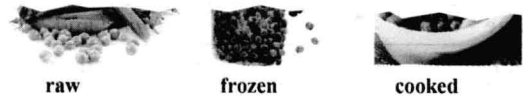
- Repeat the words two or three times to help you remember them.



- Write down new words in a notebook. Write the meaning in English or your own language, or draw a picture.
- Write the words in sentences. Say them to yourself.
- You can do the exercises in the review units, or the CD-ROM exercises, after each unit. Or do them a month later to test yourself, perhaps after you've studied all the units in that module (e.g. Basic English).
- Look at the vocabulary building tables at the back of the book (pages 199 to 201).
- Go to the website (www.oup.com/elt/wprkskills) for links to more practice and others useful websites.



- Use a coloured pen to help you remember difficult words.

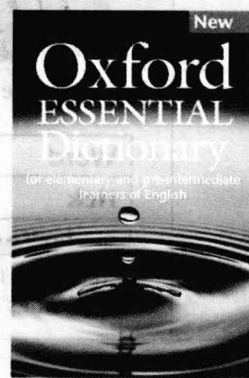


4 Make the names of vegetables from the letters. 用给出的字母拼出水

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| ▶ sape | peas | 3 prepep | pepper ✓ |
| 1 ractor | carrot ✓ | 4 gacabeb | cabbage ✓ |
| 2 nonio | onion ✓ | 5 naseb | beans ✓ |

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 3 prepep | |
| 4 gacabeb | |
| 5 naseb | beans ✓ |

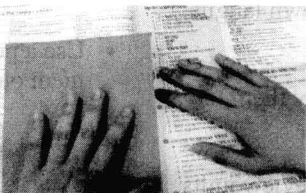
- Use a pencil. Check your answers, then rub them out and do them again a week later.



Buy a good dictionary for your level. The *Oxford Essential Dictionary* (Oxford University Press) is very good for elementary and pre-intermediate learners.

C How to do the exercises 如何做练习

Learn these words. You need to understand them to do the exercises.

Word	Meaning						
tick	✓						
underline	word						
cross out	word						
circle	word						
complete	w o r d OR I like chocolate ice cream.						
right	'2 + 2 = 4' is right.						
wrong	'2 + 2 = 5' is wrong.						
mistake	If something is a mistake, it's wrong. e.g. English (The 'I' is a mistake.)						
correct	Make something right. e.g. English (wrong) English (right)						
true	e.g. London is in England. That's true.						
false	e.g. Paris is in Italy. That's false. It's in France.						
the same	e.g. Small and little are the same. (small = little)						
different	e.g. Big and small are different. (They're not the same.)						
match	Find something that you can put with another thing. e.g. 1 I'm from b a music 2 I can speak b Japan 3 I like c English						
missing	If something is missing, it is not there. e.g. He comes New York. The word from is missing. (He comes from New York.)						
cover	Put one thing over another thing. 						
table	This is a table: <table><tr><th>Word</th><th>Meaning</th></tr><tr><td>tick</td><td>✓</td></tr><tr><td>underline</td><td>word</td></tr></table>	Word	Meaning	tick	✓	underline	word
Word	Meaning						
tick	✓						
underline	word						
column	The table has two columns: a column for 'words' and a column for 'meanings'.						

Test yourself. Look at the words and cover the meaning. Can you remember the meaning?
自测。遮住词义，你能看着单词说出它们的意思吗？

D Abbreviations and symbols 缩写与符号

OPP	opposite , <i>Old</i> is the opposite of <i>young</i> .
SYN	synonym : a word that means the same as another word, e.g. <i>small</i> = <i>little</i>
INF	informal . If a word or phrase is informal , you use it when you are speaking to friends or people you know very well. The opposite is formal . If a word or phrase is formal , you use it at important and serious times with people you don't know very well, or in written English.
etc.	You use etc. at the end of a list to show there are other things, but you aren't going to say them all.
e.g.	for example: <i>Fruit, e.g. apples and bananas.</i>
U	uncountable noun. These nouns have no plural form and can't be used with <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> .
PT	past tense (past simple form of an irregular verb)
PP	past participle

Vowels

i:	see	/si:/
i	happy	/'hæpi/
ɪ	sit	/sɪt/
e	ten	/ten/
æ	hat	/hæt/
ɑ:	father	/'fɑ:ðə(r)/
ɒ	got	/gɒt/
ɔ:	saw	/sɔ:/
ʊ	put	/put/
u	casual	/'kæʒuəl/
u:	too	/tu:/
ʌ	cup	/kʌp/
ɜ:	bird	/bɜ:d/
ə	about	/ə'baʊt/
eɪ	say	/seɪ/
əʊ	go	/gəʊ/
aɪ	five	/faɪv/
aʊ	now	/naʊ/
ɔɪ	boy	/bɔɪ/
ɪə	near	/nɪə(r)/
eə	hair	/heə(r)/
ʊə	sure	/ʃʊə(r)/

Consonants

p	pen	/pen/
b	bad	/bæd/
t	tea	/ti:/
d	did	/dɪd/
k	cat	/kæt/
g	got	/gɒt/
tʃ	cheap	/tʃi:p/
dʒ	jam	/dʒæm/
f	fall	/fɔ:l/
v	verb	/vɜ:b/
θ	thin	/θɪn/
ð	this	/ðɪs/
s	so	/səʊ/
z	zero	/zɪərəʊ/
ʃ	shoe	/ʃu:/
ʒ	television	/'telɪvɪʒn, telɪ'vɪʒn/
h	hat	/hæt/
m	map	/mæp/
n	no	/nəʊ/
ŋ	sing	/sɪŋ/
l	leg	/leg/
r	red	/red/
j	yes	/jes/
w	wet	/wet/

1 I can understand and say numbers 数字

1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	101	a/one hundred and one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	140	a/one hundred and forty
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty	200	two hundred NOT two hundreds
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty	1,000	a/one thousand
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty	1,050	a/one thousand and fifty
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty	1,250	a/one thousand two hundred and fifty
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy	2,000	two thousand
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty	100,000	a/one hundred thousand
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety	1,000,000	a/one million
10 ten	20 twenty	100 a/one hundred	2,000,000	two million NOT two millions

In large numbers (over 999), write a comma (,) between thousands and hundreds, e.g. 11,000, and between millions and thousands, e.g. 3,000,000.

1 Correct the mistakes. 改错。

- ▶ thirty one thirty-one
- 1 two hundreds _____
- 2 three hundred forty _____
- 3 twenty two _____
- 4 42500 _____
- 5 one thousand and two hundred _____
- 6 two thousand three hundred fifty _____

spotlight about

About means 'a bit more or a little less than'.

How many students are there? ~ **About** 20.

(= 18, 19, 20, 21 or 22)

How much is it? ~ It's **about** £100.

2 Write the middle number in words. 用单词写出中间的那个数字。

- ▶ 24 twenty-five 26 5 118 120
- 1 7 9 6 243 245
- 2 19 21 7 999 1,001
- 3 66 68 8 5,055 5,057
- 4 49 51 9 11,300 11,302

3 Write the number in words using about. 用about表达概数。

- ▶ sixty-eight people about seventy people
- 1 ninety-seven euros _____
- 2 nine students _____
- 3 thirty-one years _____
- 4 four hundred and ninety _____
- 5 one thousand nine hundred and ninety _____
- 6 seventy-eight people _____
- 7 two hundred and forty-nine thousand _____
- 8 nine hundred and eighty thousand _____

4 Test yourself. Cover the words in the table and say the numbers.















自测。遮住表格中的单词，念出数字。

2 I can tell the time 时间 Do Unit 1 first

A Telling the time 表达时间

What's the time?

What time is it?

 It's four o'clock.	 It's five past six.
 It's quarter past four.	 It's twenty past six.
 It's four fifteen.	 It's six twenty.
 It's half past four.	 It's twenty to seven.
 It's four thirty.	 It's six forty.
 It's quarter to five.	 It's three minutes to seven.
 It's four forty-five.	 It's six fifty-seven.

Use **minutes** with **to** and **past** when the number of minutes is not five, ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five, e.g. *three minutes past six* NOT *three-past six*.

1 Write the times in words. 以单词形式写出时间。



- 3.10 three ten
- 9.15 _____
 - 10.25 _____
 - 3.35 _____
 - 11.45 _____
 - 3.45 _____
 - 7.20 _____
 - 2.30 _____
 - 4.40 _____

2 Write the times in words. Use *past* and *to*. 以单词形式写出时间, 用*past*和*to*表示。

- 12.30 half past twelve
- 7.15 _____
 - 9.30 _____
 - 11.35 _____
 - 3.50 _____
 - 8.25 _____
 - 1.03 _____
 - 2.45 _____
 - 4.17 _____

3 Test yourself. Look at the clocks. Cover the words and say the times. 自测。遮住文字, 说出时钟上显示的时间。

B Giving more information 更多信息

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9 a.m. | nine o'clock in the morning |
| 12.00 p.m. | midday  |
| 5 p.m. | five o'clock in the afternoon |
| 7 p.m. | seven o'clock in the evening |
| 7.57 | nearly/almost eight o'clock |
| 8.02 | just after eight |
| 11.30 p.m. | eleven thirty at night |
| 12.00 a.m. | midnight  |

4 Same or different? Write S or D. 判断以下时间表达是否相同, 用S或D表示。

►	8.45 p.m.	8.45 in the evening	S
►	3.00 p.m.	nearly 3.00	D
1	12.00 at night	midnight	
2	4.00 a.m.	4.00 in the afternoon	
3	6.32	nearly 6.30	
4	11.45 p.m.	11.45 at night	
5	8.43	nearly quarter to nine	
6	2.17	quarter past two	
7	12.03 p.m.	just after midday	
8	3.00 a.m.	three o'clock	

5 ABOUT YOUR COUNTRY Write your answers or ask another student. 写下你的回答, 或向其他同学提问。

- When do banks open in your country?

- Do they close at midday?

- What time do shops close?

- What time do bars open?

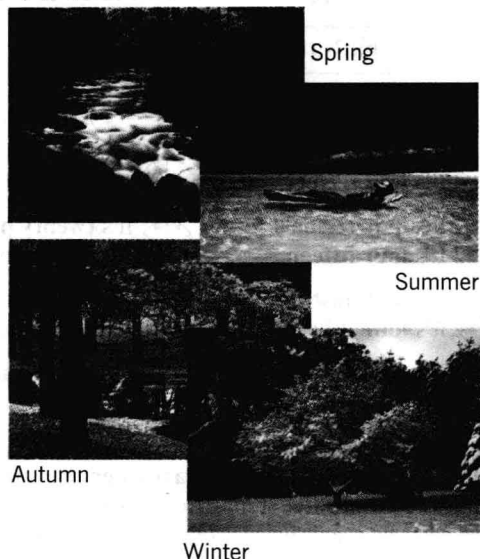
- What time do they close?

- When do post offices open and close?

3 I can say days and dates 日期 Do Unit 1 first

A Days, months, and seasons 日期、月份与季节

days of the week	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday
months of the year	January February March April May June July August September October November December
seasons (in Britain)	spring (March – May) summer (June – August) autumn (September – November) winter (December – February)
special days	Christmas Day (25 December) New Year's Day (1 January) your birthday (the day you were born)



spotlight Capital letters

Days and months have a capital letter.

Monday NOT ~~monday~~ **January** NOT ~~january~~

- 1 Put the words in the correct order. Write the number in the box.
按时间次序排列单词，用阿拉伯数字编号。

- 1 Wednesday ☐ Saturday ☐ Monday ☒ Friday ☐ Tuesday ☐ Sunday ☐ Thursday ☐
2 autumn ☐ spring ☐ winter ☐ summer ☐
3 December ☐ March ☐ June ☐ February ☐ November ☐ January ☐ October ☐
April ☐ July ☐ September ☐ May ☐ August ☐

- 2 Write the next day, month or season. 写出下一个日期、月份或季节。

- May June
► Sunday Monday
1 Monday
2 August
3 spring
4 November
5 Friday
6 March
7 January
8 autumn
9 Wednesday
10 July

- 3 ABOUT YOU AND YOUR COUNTRY Write your answers or ask another student.
写下你的回答，或向其他同学提问。

- 1 Which month is your birthday? _____
2 Which season do you like best? Why? _____
3 Which day of the week do you like best? Why? _____
4 What do you do on New Year's Day? _____
5 What are two other special days in the year, and when are they? _____

- 4 Test yourself. Cover the days, months and seasons, and say or write them.
自测。遮住单词，念出或写出日期、月份与季节。