



初中

英语词汇

一本通

ENGLISH VUCABULARY

◀》(第三版赠超值MP3下载)

丛书主编/金光辉 许小明 本书主编/施 辉

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初中

英语词注

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前言

本书是根据国家教育部考试中心公布的《初中英语词汇总表》、最新《中学英语教学大纲》以及全日制初级中学英语教科书编写而成的,并在此基础上参考了近几年中考英语试卷,进行了适当的扩充。

在编写过程中,作者的出发点并不是想把本书作为一本普通的词汇手册,而是结合考生的实际需要,在注释、例句选择等方面进行了比较独特的设计,力争做到注释清晰明了,例句生动形象,并富有趣味性和实用性,以使广大考生在比较轻松的语言环境里学习和掌握中考词汇,把枯燥无味的单词记忆转化成学习英语过程中的一种乐趣。同时,作者还有意把中考英语语法项目渗透到例句中,考生阅读例句的过程实际上也是对语法项目进行复习的过程,这样能起到"事半功倍"的效果。在对每个单词配上多个有特色的例句的同时,作者还给出了名词的不规则复数形式,标注出动词的过去式与过去分词的不规则形式。

为方便单词的记忆,本书还设置了"辨析"(包括同义词辨析、类似词组辨析)、"常见搭配"等部分,并结合实际教学讲解学生常犯的错误及在单词学习中需注意的事项。

本书作者都是常年从事初中英语教学的优秀教师,他们的教学经验——特别是辅导初中毕业生升学考试的经验——非常丰富。相信广大中学生一定能从本书中受益匪浅。

为方便大家学习,提高背词效率,我们特为本书制作了单词朗读MP3,可以到 http:/press.ecust.edu.cn/页面的下载区中下载,也可发邮件到 1209062568@qq.com,我们将通过超大附件发送。

编 者 2012年1月

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ABC [$_{\text{let}}$ bi: $_{\text{si:}}$] $_{n}$. 字母表;(某一学科的)基础知识

Our teacher teaches us English from the ABC of English grammar. 我们老师从英语语法的基础知识开始教我们学英语。

able ['eɪbl] adj. 能,会

例 I was able to ride a bike when I was six. 我六岁时就会骑自行车了。
Work harder, and you'll be able to catch up with your classmates. 再努力些,你会赶上你的同学的。

辨析 be able to, can 见 P35 词条 can。

aboard [ə'bɔːd] adv. 在(船、飞机、车等)上

例 It's time to go aboard. 上船(或飞机、车)的时间到了。 Welcome aboard! (船、车、飞机等服务员对乘客用语)欢迎!

about [ə'baut] prep. 有关,关于

例 Tell me something about yourself, please. 请告诉我你的一些情况。 He knows all about it. 整件事他都知道。 What do you know about China? 你对中国了解多少?

adv. ① 大约

例 It's about one o'clock. 大概 1 点了。 It costs about five thousand dollars. 这大约值 5 000 美元。 I'll be back about lunchtime. 我午饭前后回来。

- 2 各处,到处
- 例 He had nothing to do and went about the town. 他无事可做,在城里到处逛。 Shall I show you about the house? 要不要我带你在这屋里到处看看?
- 3 即将
- 例 As I was about to speak, he went out. 我正要开口,他出去了。
- ④ 询问消息或征求意见
- Mhat about you? Are you free? 你呢? 你有空吗?

above [ə^lbʌv] *prep.* 高于,在……上方(表示数量、程度在……以上,超过 ……,其反义词是 below)

例 The temperature will be above zero in the day tomorrow. 明天白天气温将高于零度。

The electric fan is above the desk. 电扇在桌子上方。

John is above all the other boys in class. 约翰的学习成绩超过班上其他男生。









辨析 above, on, over和 up

above, on, over, up 这四个词都可用作介词, 意为"在……上面"。

above 表示"高于"、"在……之上",它只表示一物处于另一物更高的位置,但不一定在正上方。例:

We were flying above the clouds. 我们飞行在云层之上。

over 表示"在……的正上方",但不接触,与 under 相对。例:

The lamp is over the table. 灯吊在桌子上方。(above 有时可以代替 over)

on 表示"在······上面",指一个物体在另一个物体的表面上,即相互接触,与 beneath 相对。例:

The first man walked on the moon on 21 July, 1969. 人类最早于 1969 年 7 月 21 日登陆月球。

up 表示动作的方向,往上,向上,反义词为 down。例:

They're running up the trees. 他们正向树上爬。

参项练习	(over,	above,	on	Ì

	,			inace relations community			
1.	The old men here are	80 years of	ld.				
2.	There's a stone bridge	the river.					
3.	The guards held a large umbrell	a	the king's	head.			
4.	There are some books	the desk.					
5.	The number was ten.						
			5. above)	no .1	3. очет / абоче	2. over	15 over

abroad [ə'brəːd] adv. 到国外,在国外

例 My brother has never been abroad before. 我弟弟以前从未出过国。

He just returned from abroad. 他刚从国外回来。

注意 "出国"应当为"go abroad",而不是"go to abroad"。

absent [ˈæbsənt] adj. 不在的,缺席的

例 Who is absent today? 今天谁缺席了?

He is absent from New York. 他不在纽约。

accent [ˈæksənt] n. 口音, 土音, 腔调

例 He speaks English with a strong German accent. 他说英语带有很重的德国口音。

accept 「ək'sept] vt. 接受,领受,承认

例 He accepted his new neighbor's invitation. 他接受了新邻居的邀请。

Mary received his invitation card, and she was very happy to accept it. 玛丽收到了他的请柬,并非常高兴地接受了邀请。

辨析 accept 和 receive

receive 强调"接到,收到"这一客观事实, accept 强调"同意收下,接纳"的主观意志。下面的例句刚好反映了这两个单词意义上的区别: Last week she received an invitation to a wedding ceremony, but she didn't accept it. (上个星期,她收到了参加一场婚礼的邀请,但她谢绝了。)



accident ['æksɪdənt] n. 事故,意外的事

例 There may be an accident if we don't move the stone away. 如果我们不把这块石头搬走可能就会发生事故。

have an accident 出了个事故

搭配 a traffic accident 一起交通事故

by accident 偶然间,无意中

例 I discovered it by accident. 我是无意中发现这个东西的。

according [əˈkəːdɪn] adj. 一致的,和谐的,相符的

例 It's all according what you want to do. 这完全取决于你想要干什么。

搭配 according to 根据,按照

例 According to today's weather report, there will be a thunderstorm in the evening. 根据今天的天气报告,晚上有雷阵雨。

account [əˈkaunt] n. 账目,账单;描述

例 He opened an account in the Bank of China. 他在中国银行开了个账户。

Police asked him to give an account on what had happened. 警察让他描述一下所发生的事情。

achieve [əˈtʃiːv] vt. 完成,达到,成功做到

例 I have only achieved half what I hoped to do. 我只完成了我所希望完成的一半。

Even though he tried hard, he still could not achieve his purpose. 尽管他费了很多劲, 但仍达不到他的目的。

acre [ˈeɪkə] n. 英亩(1 英亩等于 40.47 公亩或 6.07 亩)

acrobat [ˈækrəbæt] n. 杂技演员

例 Chinese acrobats won a lot of great prizes in international competitions. 中国杂技演员在国际比赛中获得了很多大奖。

across [əˈkrɒs] prep. 穿过(表示从某一长形物体,如街道、马路、河流的一边到另一边)

例 Go across the bridge. 过桥。

Swim across the river. 游过河。

辨析 across, cross, over 和 through

● across 和 over 都可表示"处于或达到某一物体的另一侧",可换用。例:

They built a bridge across/over the river. 他们在河上造了一座桥。

但 over 还可表示"翻越"这样的动作, across 则不能。例:

If we can't go over the mountain we must go around it. 如果我们不能从山上翻过去,我们就得从山脚下绕过去。

② across 和 through 都可表示"从(一定范围的)一边到另一边",其区别在于 across 表示在某一范围的表面进行某一动作,而 through 表示在某一范围的内部空间进行某一动作,通常是指通过带有障碍物的地方。例:



It took us two hours to walk through the forest. 我们花了两小时穿过森林。

Do be careful while walking across the street. 过马路时一定要小心。



act [ækt] vi. 扮演,演;行动

例 Who is going to act the king? 谁来扮演国王这个角色? We must think carefully before we act. 在行动之前我们必须考虑得仔细一些。

派生 actor n. 男演员

actress n. 女演员

action n. 行动,战斗

active [ˈæktɪv] adj. 积极的,活跃的;剧烈的

例 Good students are always active to take part in every activity. 好学生总是积极参加各项活动。

Earthquake is very active in the country. 这个国家地震十分频繁。

派生 activity n. 活动力,活跃;活动

activity [æk'tɪvətɪ] n. 活动

例 He often has many activities in the evening. 他晚上经常有很多活动。 Meimei did well in the activity. 梅梅在那次活动中表现突出。

actual [ˈæktʃʊəl] adj. 真实的,实际的,现实的,事实上的

M Can you tell me the actual position of the building? 你能告诉我那座大楼的具体位置吗?

What I have told you is an actual fact. 我告诉你的是事实。

派生 actually adv. 实际上,竟然

add [æd] vt., vi. 添加,增加,把·····加上去

例 Three added to three makes six. 3 加 3 等于 6。

I have little to add to what you have known. 对你已经了解的情况我没有什么要补充的。

address [ə'dres Ame 'ædres] n. 地址,住址

May I have your address and telephone number? 能把你的地址和电话号码告诉我吗? adjective ['ædʒɪktɪv] n. [语法] 形容词

admire [ədˈmaɪə] vt. 钦佩,羡慕,夸奖,赞赏

We all admire her. 我们都很钦佩她。

派生 admiration n. 赞赏,钦佩,羡慕

admit [əd'mɪt] v. 承认,许可,准许……进入

例 He admits that he is wrong. 他承认自己错了。

This ticket admits two people to the football match. 这张票可供两人入场看足球赛。

注意 在"承认做了某事"这个句型中,admit 后需要接动词 ing 形式,如:

John has admitted breaking the window. 约翰承认打破了窗子。

派生 admission n. 准入,接纳

adult [ˈædʌlt] n. 成人,成年人

例 The young always like to be regarded as adults by their parents. 年轻人总是喜欢被父母看做是成年人。



advance [əd'vɑːns] vi., n. 向前移动;促进,改进,提升

例 Our troops are advancing on the camp of the enemy. 我们的部队正在向敌军营地挺进。

They advanced seven miles from the starting point. 从出发点开始,他们已经走了七英里。

搭配 in advance 事先,提前

例 We must book the tickets in advance. 我们必须提前订票。

派生 advanced adj. 先进的,发达的;在前面的

例 The United States is an advanced country. 美国是个发达国家。

adventure [ədˈventʃə] n. 冒险,奇遇,冒险的经历

例 Have you read the book The Adventures of Marco Polo? 你读过《马可·波罗游记》吗?

减生 adventurer n. 冒险者,冒险家 adventurous adj. 喜欢冒险的,充满危险和刺激的

例 He was a great adventurer. 他是个伟大的冒险家。

Some of them became adventurous pioneers. 他们当中的一些人成为富有冒险精神的开拓者。

adverb [ˈædvɜːb] n. [语法] 副词

advertise ['ædvətaɪz] vt. 为……做广告,登广告

M The company advertised for a new secretary. 公司登广告招聘一名新秘书。
We advertise our products by means of newspaper, magazines and television. 我们利用报纸、杂志以及电视为我们的产品做广告。

派生 advertisement(=ad) n. 广告, 公告

advice [əd'vaɪs] n. 忠告,劝告,建议

例 I'll never forget the teacher's advice. 我永远也不会忘记老师给我的忠告。

搭配 take one's advice 接受某人的建议

例 I failed in the test simply because I didn't take my father's advice. 我考试没有及格,仅仅是因为我没有接受父亲的建议。

建意 advice 是不可数名词,"一条或两条建议"应为: a piece of advice 或 two pieces of advice,而不是 an advice 或 two advices。

advise [əd'vaɪz] vt. 忠告,劝告,向……提供意见或建议

例 She advised me to wear my best clothes. 她劝我穿上最好的衣服。

注意 "劝说某人不要做某事"应为: advise sb. not to do sth.

afford [əˈfɔːd] vt. 提供,给予(有足够的时间或金钱做某事,常与 can, could, be able to 连用)

例 We can't afford a holiday this summer. 今年夏天我们无法度假。

Are you able to afford to go away for a holiday? 你能抽出时间去度假吗?

Africa [ˈæfrɪkə] n. 非洲

派生 African adj. 非洲的,非洲人的

after ['a:ftə] prep., adv., conj. 在……之后,后来

例 He usually goes out for a walk after dinner. 他通常饭后出去散步。

I went to the company after graduation. 毕业以后,我去了这家公司。

I found this letter long after he had gone away. 他离开后很久,我才发现这封信。



辨析 after, later 和 in

after 和 later 都可以表示从过去某时刻起若干时间以后。若表示从现在算起若 干时间以后用 in, in 与动词的将来时连用。after 可用于表示某个时刻、日期或事 件以后,此时常放在这些短语之前,任何时态都可以;而 later 一般放在某个时间段 之后,也可以单独使用。例:

Our letter arrived three days later. 我们的信三天以后来了。

My sister will be back in a week. 我姐姐将于一周后回来。

My sister came back after a week. 一周后,我姐姐回来了。

My sister will be back after 3 o'clock. 我姐姐 3 点以后到。

afraid [əˈfreɪd] adj. 害怕,恐惧,遗憾(用作表语)

例 Don't be afraid. 别怕。

The boy is a little afraid to get an injection. 这个男孩有点害怕打针。

He's afraid of dogs. 他害怕狗。

I'm afraid it's going to rain. 恐怕天要下雨了。

again [əˈgeɪn] adv. 又,再,再一次

例 Li Hong tries to climb the tree again. 李红又试着爬那棵树。 The boy makes new things again. 那男孩又在做新东西。

once again 再一次

again and again 再三地

例 Try it once again. 再试一次。

The boy jumped under the tree again and again. 那男孩在树下跳来跳去。

against [ə'qeɪnst] prep.

- ❶ 与……对抗,对着
- M Our school played against No. 2 High School at baseball. 我校与第二高级中学比赛

We are for peace and against war. 我们赞成和平,反对战争。

- ❷ 紧靠,倚在
- 例 She was leaning against the wall. 她倚靠在墙上。
- ❸ 撞击,碰着
- 例 The rain beat against the window. 雨水打在窗户上。
- 4 对照,衬托
- 例 The painting looks nice against the light wall. 这幅油画在浅色墙面的映照下很漂亮。 age [eɪdʒ] n. 年龄,年代
 - 例 What is your age? = How old are you? 你多大了?

Kate began to learn to ride a bike at the age of nine. 凯特九岁时就开始学骑自行 车了。

He was a famous scientist in the Middle Ages. 他是中世纪时期著名的科学家。

ago [əˈgəʊ] adv. 以前

例 The story happened long time ago. 这个故事发生在很久以前。 He visited China weeks ago. 几星期以前,他访问了中国。

辨析 ago, before 见 P23 词条 before。





agree [əˈgriː] vi. 同意

【用 法】

- agree 后面可不跟宾语,作不及物动词。例: I asked her to come and she agreed. 我叫她来,她同意了。
- ② agree with 后可接人或物,表示"同意、赞成某人(的意见)或某事"。例: Of course I agree with you. 我当然赞同你的看法。
 Jim agreed with this idea. 吉姆赞同这个主意。
- 3 agree about sth. 同意某事。例:
 They all agreed about that. 他们在那件事上达成了一致意见。

agriculture [ˈægrɪkʌltʃə] n. 农业,农学

例 A lot of land in China is used for agriculture. 在中国,大量土地被用于农业。
China's agriculture has been advanced greatly in recent years. 中国农业近年取得了很大的进步。

ahead [ə'hed] adv. 在前面,向前

例 His eyes stared straight ahead. 他双眼盯着前方。 Walk straight ahead until you reach the river. 一直朝前走到河边。

搭配 go ahead 前进,继续干,说下去

例 We are going ahead with our plans. 我们按照计划继续前进。 "Go ahead," he said to his son. 他对儿子说:"接着说下去。"

AIDS [eɪdz] n. 艾滋病(获得性免疫功能丧失综合征的通称)

aim [eɪm] n. 目标,目的

例 What is your aim in life? 你生活的目标是什么?

air [eə] n. 空气,大气,气氛

例 Birds fly in the air. 鸟在空中飞翔。

There was an air of excitement in the meeting. 会议的气氛非常热烈。

搭配 by air 乘飞机

例 She went to London by air. 她乘飞机去伦敦。

合成词 airport n. 机场

alike [əˈlaɪk] adj. 相似的;相像的

例 The two brothers look very much alike. 这两兄弟长得很像。 All the stamps are alike. 所有的邮票都很相似。

a little 一点,少量

【用 法】

- 用于修饰不可数名词。例:
 - Do you speak Chinese?
 - Only a little. (省略了 Chinese)
 - --你会说汉语吗?
 - 一只会一点。

Won't you stay a little time with me? 你不愿意陪我一会儿吗?



- ❷ 作副词用,意为"有几分,稍微,有一点儿"(后面跟形容词、副词或其比较级)。例: This hat is a little large for me. 这帽子对我来说稍大了点儿。 She seems a little afraid. 她好像有点害怕。
- ❸ 作副词用,表示程度,"有一点儿"(修饰动词)。例: My father likes coffee a little, but likes tea very much. 我父亲不太喜欢咖啡,但很喜欢茶。 Don't thank me. I have just done a little for you. 不要感谢我,我只为你做了一点点。
- ❹ 作形容词用,意为"小的"。例: There is a little sheep on the hill. 山上有只小羊。

What a pretty little house! 多么漂亮的小房子啊!

常见错误

错误更正

reading.

I am very busy, so I have a little time for I am very busy, so I have little time for reading. 我很忙,所以很少有时间读书。 a little 表示的是肯定的含义,有一点儿:

little则相反,表示几乎没有,是否定的含义。

alive 「ə'laɪv] adj. 活着的

例 Is the cat alive or dead? 那只猫活着还是死了? The old man was alive until 99. 那位老人一直活到 99 岁。 all [xl] adj., pron.

- ① 全部,全体
- 例 All the students are working hard. 所有的学生都很用功。 He has lived all his life in London. 他一生都住在伦敦。
- ② 所有的,全部的(用于肯定句,表示全部肯定;用于否定句,表示部分否定)
- 例 All of us want to go. 我们全体都想去。 Not all of us want to go. 不是所有的人都想去。 My family are all well. 我全家都很好。
- 注意 the, these, his 等限定词要放在 all 的后面。如: He said he would devote all his life to the cause of education. 他说他要为教育事业贡 献毕生的精力。

辨析 all 和 whole

all 和 whole 都可以译为"整个的"、"全部的",其区别为:

❶ 修饰单数可数名词或抽象名词时,它们可以互换,但词序不同:all 放在 the, this, that, my, your 等词之前, whole 则放在之后。例: She has worked all the afternoon. = She has worked the whole afternoon. 她

整个下午都在工作。

All our family went there. = Our whole family went there. 我们全家都去那儿了。

❷ 修饰复数可数名词时,all 的意义是"所有的",whole 的意义是"整个的",不可互 换。例:

All the students will go there for a meeting. 所有的学生都将去那儿开会。 It rained for two whole days. 雨下了整整两天。



3 修饰地名时, whole 不能直接跟地名。例:

All Japan was surprised at the news. = The whole of Japan was surprised at the news. 全日本都为这个消息而震惊。

All New York was very happy. = The whole of New York was very happy. 所 有的纽约人都很高兴。

♠ all 可以修饰物质名词,而 whole 不能。例: He ate all the food. 他吃光了所有的食物。

all the same 仍然,依然

all right 好的,安然无恙的

all by oneself = all alone 单独的,独立的

all one's life 某人一辈子,一生

all day 整天

all the time 一直,总是

(not) at all 根本(不),一点也(不)

例 Thank you all the same. 还是要感谢你。

Are you feeling all right? 你感觉还好吗?

We are all alone (all by ourselves) on the island. 我们独自在岛上。

The doctor has saved many people's lives all his life. 这个医生一生救了很多人的 性命。

They work hard all day. 他们整天都努力工作。

Don't talk in class all the time. 不要总是在课堂上讲话。

He doesn't care what others say about him at all. 他一点也不在乎别人说什么。

项练习 (all, whole)

1.		the	class	loved	her.	
2.	It snowed	for	three			davs.

3. It took me a _____ day to read the book.

4. He spent his money.

5. I'm sure the _____ world will be angry.

(I. All 2. whole 3. whole 4. all 5. whole)

allow 「əˈlaʊ] v. 允许

例 The police don't allow the children to play football in the street. 警察不允许孩子们在 街上踢足球。

This was because there was no machine allowing a person to breathe under the water for a long time. 这是因为没有一台能供人在水下呼吸很长时间的机器。

almost ['ɔːlməʊst] adv. 几乎;差不多(与 nearly 相近)

例 My daughter is almost as tall as I. 我女儿和我差不多高了。

The speaker almost said nothing. 那个发言人所说的几乎没有一句值得听。

alone [ə'ləun] adj., adv. 单独的/单独地

例 If you don't want to go alone, I'll go with you. 如果你不想单独去,我就陪你去。



We are alone on the island. 我们独自待在岛上。

along [ə'loŋ] prep. 沿着,顺着·····方向

例 We went for a walk along the wall. 我们沿着城墙散步。

There are trees all along the river. 沿河两岸都植有树木。

adv. 一道,一起

例 Would you like me to bring my computer along? 你想让我把电脑一起带去吗? a lot 很,非常

【用 法】

作副词用,表示程度,相当于 very much(修饰动词)。例:

Thanks a lot. 多谢。

I like Chinese food a lot. 我非常喜欢中餐。

a lot of 许多,大量的(后面既可跟可数名词,也可跟不可数名词)

例 There are such a lot of people in the shops. 商店里的人真多。 She spends a lot of money on clothes. 她花很多钱添置衣服。

already [ɔːlˈredɪ] adv. 已经

例 The Englishman has been to Africa already. 那个英国人已去过非洲了。
I have already finished my homework. 我已经完成了家庭作业。

辨析 already, yet 见 P193 词条 yet。

also ['ɔːlsəʊ] adv. tt.

例 Tom has been to Canada. Harry has also been to Canada. 汤姆曾去过加拿大,哈利也曾去过加拿大。

辨析 also, either 和 too 见 P169 词条 too。

although [ɔːl'ðəʊ] conj. 虽然;尽管(与 though 相似)

一侧 Although I haven't got a very good job, I feel happy. 虽然我没有一份非常好的工作, 我还是觉得开心。

Although it is rainy, I still want to go to the park. 虽然下雨,我还是要去公园。 altogether [10:ltə¹qeðə] adv. 完全地,全部,总共

例 Altogether there were 18 people in the bus. 公共汽车上一共有 18 个人。

always ['ɔːlweɪz] adv. 一直,总是

例 He always gets up early. 他总是很早起床。

She is always thinking of others. 她总是想着别人。

【用 法】

always 与进行时连用,句式: be always doing sth.,表示经常性反复的动作或说话人的某种感情,如赞扬、批评、厌烦等。例:

He is always working late. 他总是干到很晚。(表示一种赞扬)

He always works late. 他总是干到很晚。(表示一种事实)

You are always making the same mistake. 你总是犯同样的错误。(表示批评)

He is always thinking of his work. 他总是想着他的工作。(表示赞许)

You are always leaving things about. 你老是把东西乱放。(表示不满)

He is always talking big. 他老是说大话。(表示厌烦)



辨析 always 和 all the time

always 是一个频度副词,表示动作的重复、状态的继续等,中间没有间断,其反义词是 never;它与进行时态连用时,常译为"总是"、"老是",带有赞

美、厌烦、不满等感情色彩。

all the time 是个副词性的短语,表示某一特定阶段开始到结束,不表示频度,多置于句末。例:

He is always asking questions. 他老是提问题。

They are singing all the time. 他们一直在唱歌。

amaze [əˈmeɪz] v. 使······感到惊奇

M They are amazed at the changes in Nanjing. 他们对南京的变化感到惊奇。
They were amazed by what they saw in China. 他们为在中国所见到的景象而惊奇。
amazing [əˈmeɪzɪn] adj. 令人惊奇的;惊人的

例 The result of the test is amazing. 考试的结果令人吃惊。

There was a piece of amazing news in yesterday's newspaper. 昨天的报纸上有一则惊人的消息。

America [əˈmerɪkə] n. 美国,美洲(包括北美和南美洲)

派生 American n. 美国人,美洲人 adj. 美国的,美洲的

among [əˈmʌŋ] prep. 在……之中,在……围绕之中

例 That book is the best among modern novels. 在现代小说中,那本是写得最好的。 He built a house among the trees. 他在树林里建了一栋房子。

辨析 among, between 见 P26 词条 between。

amount [əˈmaʊnt] n. 总数,数量,合计

例 He owed me \$1,000 but could only pay half that amount. 他欠我 1 000 美元,但只能支付总数的一半给我。

搭配 a large (small) amount of 大(小)量的

例 University students need a large amount of money to finish their studies. 大学生需要一大笔钱才能完成他们的学业。

amuse [əˈmjuːz] vt. (使人)快乐,高兴,逗乐

例 His story amuses me. 他的故事使我发笑。 The boys amused themselves by calling their teacher's nickname. 那些男孩子以喊老师的绰号取乐。

派生 amusement n. 娱乐,乐趣,消遣

ancient ['eɪnʃənt] adj., n. 古代的(人),古老的

例 My son likes reading books about ancient history. 我儿子喜欢读有关古代历史的书籍。 It was a big city in ancient Roman times. 在古罗马时期,这是一个很大的城市。

and [ænd, ənd] conj. 和,又,而(有时用于连接有并列或对称关系的句子,汉语可不译)

例 I like fish and vegetables. 我喜欢鱼和蔬菜。
He teaches me English, and I teach him Chinese. 他教我英语,我教他汉语。
angle ['ængl] n. 角,角度

Mo An angle of 90° is called a right angle. 90 度的角被称为直角。
We should look at the same thing from a different angle. 我们应该从另外一个角度看



待同样的问题。

angry ['ængrɪ] adj. 发怒的;生气的

例 He is so angry that he can't say a word. 他非常生气,以至于说不出话来。

He seems angry. 他好像生气了。

搭配 be angry with 生……的气

例 The teacher is very angry with what Tom said. 老师对汤姆所说的话感到非常生气。

animal ['ænɪməl] n. 动物,兽类,牲畜

例 Which animal do you like best? 你最喜欢什么动物?

another [əˈnʌðə] adj., pron. 另一个(既可指人,也可指物)

例 This hat is a little smaller. Show me another. 这顶帽子小了一点,再拿另一个看看。

Would you like to have another moon-cake? 你想再吃一块月饼吗?

We may have to wait for another two days. 我们可能得再等两天。

answer [ˈɑːnsə] v. 回答

例 Can you answer the question? 你能回答这个问题吗?

Mum, would you please answer the telephone? I'm busy. 妈妈,你能接一下电话吗? 我忙着呢!

n. 答案,答复

例 Do you know the answer to the question? 你知道这个问题的答案吗?

Have you had an answer to your letter? 你已经收到了回信?

any ['eni] adj. 一些,任何(一般用于疑问句、否定句和条件句或不可数名词前)

例 There isn't any bread left. 一点面包也没有了。

Does any of you know him? 你们当中哪一个认识他?

I don't like any of these pictures. 这些图片我一张也不喜欢。

If there is any left, give me some. 如果有剩余的,给我一些。

He runs faster than any other student in his class. 他跑得比班上其他任何同学都快。 anybody 「'enɪˌbɒdɪ] pron. 任何人

例 Has anybody seen my pen? 有人看见我的钢笔了吗?

There isn't anybody playing outside now. 现在没有人在外面玩。

anyone ['enɪwʌn] pron. 任何一个

例 Anyone who breaks the law should be punished. 无论谁违反了法律都将受到惩罚。

Anyone can go with me. 谁都可以和我一起去。

anything ['enɪθɪŋ] pron. 任何事

例 I went to the shop but didn't buy anything. 我去了趟商店,但什么也没有买。

You can do anything that is good for you. 你可以做任何对你有好处的事情。

注意 当 anything 有形容词修饰时,通常把形容词放在 anything 之后,如:

Is there anything interesting in the book? 书里面有什么有趣的事情吗?

anywhere ['enɪweə] adv. 无论何处,随便哪里

例 Did you go anywhere yesterday? 你昨天去没去过什么地方?

You can go anywhere you like. 你可以去你喜欢的任何地方。

apartment [ə'pɑ:tmənt] n. 房间,(美)公寓(英为 flat)

例 My family is very lucky to have an apartment in this new building. 我们家非常幸运, 得到了新大楼里的一套住房。