

剑桥初级英语词汇

ENGLISH

VOCABULARY

in
USE



elementary

英语在用

Michael McCarthy & Felicity O'Dell [英] 著

60 units of vocabulary reference and practice

60个单元词汇讲解与练习

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

剑桥大学出版社

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

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任小玫 编译

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英语在用

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原著: Michael McCarthy Felicity O'Dell (英)

编译: 任小玫

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英语学习者的“圣经”

——“英语在用”丛书简介

一套全面、实用的语法和词汇参考书是几乎所有英语学习者的梦想。如今我们欣喜地告诉大家，随着“英语在用”丛书的出版，这个梦想可以实现了。

本丛书是世界上最畅销的英语语法与词汇学习参考书，迄今读者已逾千万，被誉为“英语学习者的‘圣经’”。它专为非英语国家英语学习者编写，在结构上，条理明晰，形式简约顺达；在内容上，解析重点与难点，透彻生动，同时反复练习，巩固成效。

“英语在用”丛书包括语法和词汇两个系列，每系列分3级，分别针对初、中、高级学习者，并配有练习册。既可作为自学用书，也可作为课堂用书。

本丛书的特点是：

- 教法新颖：以“在语境中学习语言”为原则，辅以大量生动的图表，摒弃死记硬背的陈旧方法。
- 内容实用：取材自真实的语料库，强调内容的实用性，使您真正达到学以致用。
- 结构简明：将语法和词汇项目分类解说，方便您挑选所需内容。
- 使用方便：采用解说与练习左右两页对照的形式。左页解释说明语法规则和词汇意义，右页通过练习巩固本单元所学用法，随学随练，让您能每迈一步都体会到进步的成就感。
- 技巧训练：介绍学习技巧，帮助您自己总结语法及词汇规律，养成良好的学习习惯。
- 参考答案：详尽全面，给您充分的信息。
- 目录：清晰详细，说明每单元讲解的词汇和语法，便于快速寻找所需内容。
- 索引：将书中讲解的所有重要词汇和语法点按字母顺序列出，并标注书中位置，方便查找。
- 附录：丰富全面，提供多方面的参考资料。

语法附录包括： 被动语态，引语，不规则动词，常见错误等。

词汇附录包括： 音标表，常用习语，常见错误等。

“英语在用”丛书原书由剑桥大学出版社出版。外语教学与研究出版社引进本套丛书，旨在介绍国际先进的英语学习方法，帮助学习者对英语融会贯通，学有卓效。《荀子》“劝学篇”中有一脍炙人口的佳句：“吾尝终日而思矣，不如须臾之所学也；吾尝跂而望矣，不如登高之博见也。”又有：“学而不化，非学也。”如果大家能借此套丛书通达学路，登顶揽胜，我们便可聊以自慰了。

“英语在用”丛书分英文版和中文注释版两种陆续出版，首批推出：

词汇部分：

- English Vocabulary in Use: elementary 剑桥初级英语词汇
- English Vocabulary in Use: pre-intermediate and intermediate 剑桥中级英语词汇

- English Vocabulary in Use: upper-intermediate and advanced 剑桥高级英语词汇
- Test Your English Vocabulary in Use: pre-intermediate and intermediate 剑桥中级英语词汇练习

语法部分:

- Essential Grammar in Use 剑桥初级英语语法
- English Grammar in Use 剑桥中级英语语法 (修订版)
- Advanced Grammar in Use 剑桥高级英语语法
- Essential Grammar in Use Supplementary Exercises 剑桥初级英语语法练习
- English Grammar in Use Supplementary Exercises 剑桥中级英语语法练习

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致学生

本书旨在帮助你学习新词，你也许已认识成百上千的单词，但是如果能达到在一定的情况下能用英语说和写的目标就需要至少认识一千至两千单词。本书中包括大约 1,250 个生词与短语，在每一单元的左手页可以找到，而且是用在句子或对话中，或者配了图，或者带解释。右手页有帮助你练习使用以及记忆这些单词的练习和其他活动。本书编写的思路就是你可以在没有老师的情况下自学用，你可以按任何顺序学，但我们认为如果先做第 1 单元与第 2 单元要好些，因为它们能帮你找到可能是最好的方式来学习其余内容。

书后的参考答案供你做完练习后核对答案使用。有时答案不是惟一的。这是因为通常不止有一种正确的表述方式，同时也为大多数开放式或讨论你自己情况的情景式练习提供参考答案。

书后的索引列全左手页所有的重要单词和短语，并告诉你如何发音。第 159 页的音标表帮助你理解发音。

使用本书时也应该备本词典。这是因为你有时也许想查一下意思，或是查出其译法以便记忆该英语单词。有时，做练习时也需要词典，需要时会告诉你的。

为了达到扩大词汇量的目的，你需要做如下两件事情：

1. 认真学习每一单元并且完成所有练习。依照“参考答案”核对答案，一个月之后重复一遍，接着 3 个月之后再反复一遍，看看学会了多少，忘了多少。重复学习很重要。
2. 摸索出自己特有的学习方法学习书中未涵盖的单词和短语。例如，每当你看到或听到某一有趣味的短语时，记在笔记本中，写下是谁在什么情况下说的或写的以及是什么意思。如下是一则有趣的例子：

ready: (man at the door of a theatre, to all the people waiting) ‘Have your tickets ready please!’ = Have your tickets in your hand.

记录单词应用的情景有助于记忆单词本身并学会恰当的应用。

我们希望你会喜欢本书，学完之后，可接着看本系列下一册《剑桥中级英语词汇》(*English Vocabulary in Use: pre-intermediate and intermediate*)；之后可看层次更高的《剑桥高级英语词汇》(*English Vocabulary in Use: upper-intermediate and advanced*)。

致教师

本书既可课堂使用也可用于自学，旨在帮助学习者在词汇知识方面从最基础的级别跃升到能使用大约两千个单词与短语的级别。词汇的选择依其日常情景中的有用程度，而且作者是根据现代英语的书面语与口语语料库来决定词汇的取舍。左手页的生词（每一单元平均有 20~25 个左右）配以图片与解释说明，右手页则为练习活动。全书附有参考答案，以及包括所有关键词汇（兼音标）的索引。

本书的重点不仅是单个的单词，还包括有用的短语以及搭配方式。例如，do 与 make 辨异这一教学难点是通过搭配（we **do** our homework, but we **make** mistakes）以及有用的短语（如有关 come 这一单元中的 **come along**）来体现的。

本书按照日常话题组织编排，但是也有些单元专门讲述核心词汇如 get 与 bring / take，有些与词汇学习方法有关。恰当处指出典型错误，而且每一关键项目均重点讲述典型意义及用法。本书内容可依任何顺序学习使用，但是我们建议最好先从最初有关词汇学习的这两个单元（第 1 单元和第 2 单元）入手，因为它们为全书其他部分奠定了基础。

右手页有许多各种各样的活动，有些较传统，如填空，但也有些为开放式的练习或促使学习者谈论自己生活的个性化练习。虽然活动与练习为自学而设计，但是可轻易地改为惯常的组对活动、小组活动或全班活动。参考答案有时给出可供选择的做法，但一般也给出了较为个人化的问题的示范性答案。学习者学完几个单元之后，不妨重复一下其中的某些活动（如练习），并通过课堂上额外的讨论扩展一下关键词汇及短语的意义及用法，这可以按 1 到 3 个月的间隔周期进行。这一做法很重要，因为学习者通常需要 5 至 7 遍的重复才能真正了解某一单词或短语；没有任何一本书可以保证学习者第一遍就学会。

学生学完书中所有内容之后，就可以接着学习本系列另外两本层次较高的词汇书了：《剑桥中级英语词汇》（*English Vocabulary in Use: pre-intermediate and intermediate*, Stuart Redman 著）及《剑桥高级英语词汇》（*English Vocabulary in Use: upper-intermediate and advanced*, 作者与本书相同）。

我们衷心希望您喜欢使用本书。

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Michael McCarthy

Felicity O'Dell

Cambridge, January 1998

1 如何谈论语言

A 语言术语

本书用了英文中的一些语法术语。

语法术语	意思	例子	备注
noun(名词)	人或物	book(书), girl(女孩), pen(钢笔)	
verb(动词)	干的事情	do(做), read(读), write(写)	
adjective(形容词)	描述人或物	good(好的), bad(坏的), happy(高兴的), long(长的)	
adverb(副词)	描述动作	slowly(慢慢地), badly(非常地)	
preposition(介词)	名词或代词前的小品词	in(在……里), on(在……上), by(在……旁;由), at(在)	
singular(单数)	只有一个	book(书), house(房子)	
plural(复数)	多于一个	books, houses	
phrase(短语)	一组词(而不是一个整句)	in a house(在屋里), at home(在家), an old man(一个老人)	
sentence(句子)	一个完整的想法, 用大写字母 capital letter 开头而用句点 full stop 结尾	The man went into the room and closed the door. (这个男人进了房间并关上了门。)	
paragraph(段落)	文章中新开头的一小部分(一个或几个句子构成)	This book has 60 units. Each unit has 2 pages. (本书有60单元, 每单元有两页。)	
dialogue(对话)	两人之间的会话	Ann: How's Jo? (安: 乔怎么样了?) Bill: OK, thanks. (比尔: 很好, 谢谢!)	
question(疑问句)	用大写字母 capital letter 开头而用问号 question mark 结尾的一组词	Are you English? (你是英国人吗?) Do you like school? (你喜欢学校吗?)	
answer(回答)	对问题的答复	Yes, I am. (是的。) No, I don't. (不, 我没做过。)	

B 本书练习中的语言

以下是我们在英文练习中常用的一些练习指示。

1 Match the words on the left with the words on the right. Draw lines.

(用连线的方式将左栏与右栏的词语搭配起来。)

orange — ice cream
chocolate — juice

2 Fill the gaps in the sentence. (填空。)

Jack is at home today.

3 Correct the mistakes in the sentence. (改正句中错误。)

Jack is ~~in~~ home today. Jack is at home today.

4 Complete the sentence for yourself. (自己完成句子。)

I go to work by bus.

5 Add another example. (再添一个例示。)

cat, dog, horse, cow.

练习

Preposition singular
adverb plural / plural /
adjective singular
verb
Paragraph.
sentence.
phrase
dialogue
question.
answer.

1.1 把左手页A中的语法词汇翻译成你们自己国家的语言。

1.2 请看左手页的B。用你们自己国家的语言写下练习要求。

1.3 将这些词语填入正确的一栏中。

book speak good word house have
write new man right blue say

noun	verb	adjective
book house, man work	speak, have write say	good, new, right blue

1.4 想出4个介词。

behind, under, up, down.

1.5 这些是短语、陈述句还是问句?

- 1 in the park phrase / freiz /
- 2 Do you speak English?
- 3 a black cat
- 4 She's writing a book.
- 5 What's your name?
- 6 I like English.

1.6 回答这些问题。

- 1 What is the plural of **book**?
- 2 What is the singular of **men**?
- 3 Is **from** a verb?
- 4 Is **cat** an adjective?
- 5 Is 'Jane loves Hari.' a phrase?
- 6 Is **bad** an adverb?

1.7 照这些要求做。

- 1 Fill the gap in the question. What is your name?
- 2 Add another example of a colour. black, green, blue ... purple
- 3 Correct these words. speak, English
- 4 Answer this question. Is there a river in your town?
- 5 Match the verbs on the left with the nouns on the right. Draw lines.
 make / homework
 do / a shower
 have / a mistake

2 如何学习词汇

技巧提示: 准备一个词汇笔记本, 将本书中学到的词语记下来, 再配上一本好词典, 让老师给你推荐一本, 做本书有些练习时需要用上。

以下为记忆单词的一些方法。

A 写下搭配方式

你做本书的练习, 这可用 **do the exercises** 表达。有时你不免出错, 这叫 **make mistakes**。因此在笔记本中记下 **do an exercise** 与 **make a mistake**。

collocation: 意即词汇的搭配。

You go **by train** (坐火车), but **on foot** (步行). (= walking)
Some people are **good at** (善于) languages. [而非 **good in**]
I saw a very **tall man** (高个男子). [而非 **high man**]

介词+名词

形容词+介词

形容词+名词

技巧提示: 学到生词时记下其搭配方式。

B 按词群记忆

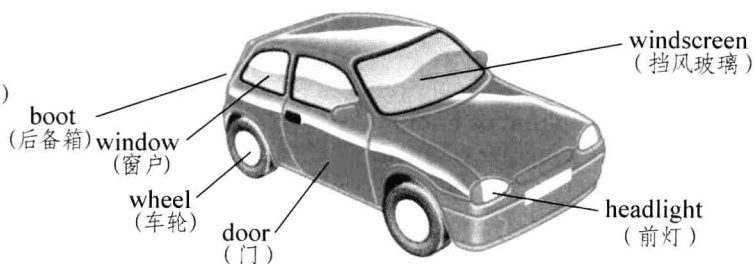
词族	所属词汇
temperature	hot, warm, cool, cold
travel	ticket, passport, suitcase

护照

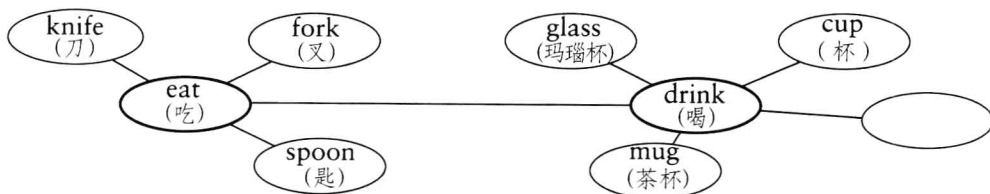
技巧提示: 在你的词汇笔记本中, 不同的词群分列一页。

C 画图式

画图, 如: **car** (汽车)



也可如下所示画表, 学到了更多的单词就将其补进来。



技巧提示: 1. 凡是要能用画图式的就用画图式。
2. 多看几遍记下的单词有助于记忆!

练习

2.1 请看本书第3单元，你能在笔记本中写出多少种**have**的搭配方式？

have a party, a shower

2.2 哪个词与**weather**连用？可使用词典。

wet high big dry warm happy cool rainy dark

wet
dry
warm
cool
rainy

weather

2.3 这儿有两大群词，它们属于什么范畴？将它们填入表格中。可使用词典。

school rain sun teacher cloud exam snow ice student

name of family	words in family
school sun student teacher	sun snow cloud ice

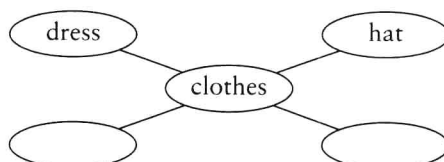
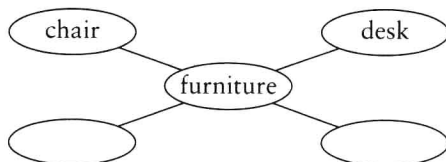
2.4 如例所示，画简图以助你记忆这些单词。

Example: to cry



- 1 a plane lands
- 2 sunny weather
- 3 under the table

2.5 将词语填入空圈中。



技巧提示：在开始学习本书之前，应确保自己有一本专门的词汇笔记本。

3 have/had/had

A have的用法

You can ... 句型中可用have的
如下搭配方式:

- 1 have lunch(吃午饭)
- 2 have a party(开个派对/晚会)
- 3 have a lesson(上课)
- 4 have a cup of tea/coffee
(喝杯茶/咖啡)
- 5 have a shower / 'ʃaʊə/ (淋浴)



B have的其他用法

	例词	其他同类例词
1	lunch	dinner breakfast a meal something to eat
2	a party	a meeting a competition a game (of football/chess/cards)
3	a lesson	an exam homework an appointment (with the dentist)
4	tea/coffee	a drink a sandwich an ice cream some cheese
5	a shower	a bath a swim a sauna 桑拿

C 用 have 的表达法

Is that your camera? Can I have a look
(看一下)? = look at it

Is that your bicycle? Can I have a go (骑一下)? (= ride it)

Goodbye! Have a good journey! (一帆风顺! / 一路顺风!) (= somebody is going away)

Do you have a moment (有时间)? (= have some time) Can I have a word with you (同你谈谈)?
(= speak to you)

We always have a good time (玩得愉快) in our English lessons. (= fun; we enjoy them)

I'm going to have my hair cut (理发). See you later. Can you meet me at the hairdresser's?

I want to learn to ski but I don't have the time (没有时间).



D have + got (口语/非正式语言) 相当于 have (书面语/正式语言)

I've got three sisters. Have you got any brothers and sisters?

My house is big. It's got five bedrooms and three bathrooms.

We've got ten minutes before the train goes.

Have you got a pen?

(In a shop) A: Do you sell postcards? B: Yes, but we haven't got any at the moment.

I've got a problem. Can I have a word with you?

I've got a cold / a headache. / 'hedeɪk/

E have to (必须, 不得不)

have to 常用来表示必须(must)做某事。

The museum's not free. You have to pay \$10 to go in.

All students have to do the exam.

I haven't got a car, so I have to walk to school every day.

练习

3.1 句子填空，要求用上左手页A与B中的词语。

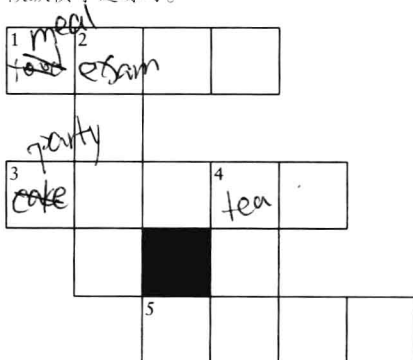
- 1 I always have ...a egg... (and a bottle of milk) for breakfast.
- 2 I have an appointment with the dentist at 3 o'clock.
- 3 Do you want to have a game of back to basketball?
- 4 Jane's having a party on Saturday. Are you going?
- 5 Do you want to have a bath? The bathroom's just here.
- 6 I have an extra house tomorrow, so I have to study tonight.
- 7 We must have a lesson to talk about these problems.
- 8 I'm going to the cafeteria to have a lunch. Do you want to come?
- 9 The hotel has a swimming pool, so we can have a swim every day.
- 10 We can have get before the film, or we can eat after it.

3.2 根据你自己的情况回答这些问题。

cafeteria / kəfə'tiəriə / 自助餐

- 1 Have you got any brothers or sisters?
- 2 What time do you have English lessons?
- 3 What do you have for lunch?
- 4 Do you have to go to lessons every day?
- 5 How many pens have you got with you now?
- 6 Do you always have a party on your birthday?
- 7 What do you usually have when you go to a restaurant?

3.3 做纵横字谜练习。



横向

- 1 You have it in a restaurant.
- 3 People often have one on their birthday.
- 5 Do you want to have a of tennis?

纵向

- 2 You have it at school or university.
- 4 If you don't like coffee, you can have

3.4 你会说什么?

- 1 (Someone is thirsty) Why don't you have?
- 2 (Someone is going away) Bye! Have a!
- 3 (Someone sneezes [Atchoo!] and has a red nose) Oh! Have you got a?
- 4 (Someone has a new camera) Is that new? Can I have?

4 go/went/gone

A go (去)

go意为从一地到另一地。

I go to work by bike. My brother goes by car.

We went to Paris last summer.

Shall we go to the swimming pool today?

去某地可步行或使用某种交通工具，为清楚起见，如步行，则说：

We're walking (步行) to work this morning.

Is this train going (开往) to Granada?



Where does this road go (通往)?



B go + 介词

Kim went in(to) (走进……里) his room and shut the door.



Yuko went out of (走出) the house and into (进……里) the garden.



Rani was tired. He went up (爬上) the stairs slowly.



The phone was ringing. She went down (下来) the stairs quickly.



Go away (走开).



I'm going back (回去) home this evening.
(参见第7单元。)



C go + -ing 形式表示活动

go 常与 -ing 形式连用表示不同的活动。



I hate going shopping (购物).



I usually go swimming (游泳) in the morning.



Let's go dancing (去跳舞).



Do you like going sightseeing (观光) when you are on holiday?



Hans goes skiing (滑冰) every winter.



Bob is going fishing (去钓鱼) today.

D 表示将来的打算

be going to 常用来表示将来的计划。

On Saturday Jan is going to visit (打算去探望) his aunt. On Sunday we're going to stay (打算呆在) at home. On Monday I'm going to meet (打算与……见面) Sam at the restaurant.