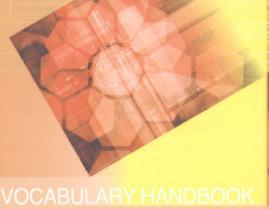


义务教育课程标准实验教科书 英语 (新目标) 学习丛书

# 词汇学习手册

七年级 下册





人民教育出版社上海教育出版社







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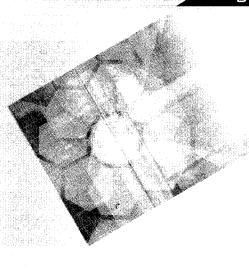




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# 说明

《词汇学习手册》系列丛书以《英语课程标准(实验稿)》为编写指导,与人民教育出版社出版的初中英语教材《义务教育课程标准实验教科书英语(新目标)》配套使用。本手册不仅以双语形式列出了各词目的释义,还尽量列出了其在中学阶段常见的"用法"、"近义词"、"反义词"、"相关词"和"常用词组",以帮助中学生通过"触类旁通"、"联想"等方法记忆单词。

本手册参考"An Active Learning Dictionary"(由Learners Publishing 公司授权)编写而成。由于编者水平有限,本套丛书还有待广大师生的批评和指正。

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# accessory /ək'sesəri/ n. (Review of units 7-12)

something which is not a necessary part of something larger but which makes it more useful, effective, etc.: She often wears accessories such as a diamond bracelet, a necklace and earings.

配件; 饰品: 她常 常戴钻石手镯. 项链、耳环等首 饰。

#### ACTOSS /a'kros/, /a'kros/

something that is across a street, a . 横过; 在对面:街 road, or a river is on the opposite side of it: There is a theater across the street.

对面有一家戏院。

用法提示 across 用作介词时:①表示"从(某物)的一 边到另一边"。如: She swam across the river. 她从河的 这边游到河的那边。②表示"横过,在对面",后面可接 from。如: Their school is across the street. 他们的学校在 街道的对面。Susan lives across the road. 苏姗住在路的对 面。Across from the park is an old hotel. 公园的对面是一 个老饭店。③表示"与……交叉"。如: At one point the railway line goes across the road. 在一个地方铁路与公路 交叉。

# 近义调

through prep. 穿过; 通过

e.g. We walked through the market to the truck park. 我们 穿过市场到了卡车停车场。

辨析 through 与 across: across 作为介词用时, 意为"横 过;穿过",表示从一边横穿到另一边。如; A boy ran across the street. 一个男孩跑过了街道。through 作为介 词用时, 意为"通过, 从……穿过", 既可表示从某物中间穿 过,又可表示从一边到另一边横穿过。如:A river flows through the city. 一条河流流经这个城市。We can see the tree through the hole. 我们透过洞能看见那棵树。

across from 在……的对面

# Alrica /ˈæfnkə/ n

the second-largest continent, lying 非洲: 狮子来自 south of Europe between the Atlantic 非洲。 and Indian oceans: Lions are from Africa.

① South Africa 南非

② in Africa 在非洲

African adj. 非洲的, 非洲人的 African n. 非洲人

# agree /o'gri:/ v.

(Unit 11)

to think the same as somebody else:
"I think the green mats are nicer than
the red ones." "I agree with you."

同意;赞成:"我 认为绿色垫子比 红色的好些。""我 同意你的看法。"

① agree用作及物动词时,后接动词不定式作宾语,表示"同意,赞成(做某事)"。如:We agreed to share the chocolates. 我们同意一起分享巧克力。② agree 也可用作不及物动词。如:Would you agree? 您同意吗? I'll never agree. 我永远也不会同意。Why don't you agree? 你为什么不同意?③ agree 可以用副词 quite 来修饰,表示程度。如:I quite agree. 我非常同意你(的意见)。

# 近义词

辨析 agree with, agree to 与 agree on:

agree 用作不及物动词时,后面可接介词 with, to 或 on (upon)。agree with 意为"同意某人;同意某人的意见、想法、分析、解释等",后面接表示"人"或"意见"的词。如:I can't agree with you, I'm afraid. 我恐怕不能赞成你(的意见)。agree to 意为"同意某事或某项建议",后面只能接表示"提议、计划、方案、打算、主意"等含义的词。如:We all agree to this plan. 我们都同意这个计划。agree on 意为"在某件事上取得一致意见",有时也用agree about,但不如agree on 正规。如:We agree on this. 在这一点上,我们的意见一致。

# 反义词

disagree v. 反对;不同意

e.g. I disagree with you about this. 对于这件事我与你意见 不相同。

# 常用词组

- ① agree with sb. 赞同某人的意见
- ② agree upon a price 对价格达成了一致意见
- ③ agree to a plan 特同一项计划
- ④ agree to do sth. 同意做某事

# 相关词

agreeable adj. 令人愉快的 agreeably adv. 愉快地; 欣然 agreement n. 同意;一致;协定;协议 agreed adj. 已经过协议的; 同意的

# airport /'erpoint/, /'eapoit/ n.

the place where aircraft land and : 飞机场: 她坐的 take off: Her plane landed at the airport ! 飞机几分钟后在 a few minutes later.

机场降落了。

用法提示 airport 常用作可数名词。如: There is a small airport in the city. 这城市有一个小型机场。

常用调组 at the airport 在机场

# animal /ˈænməl/ n.

animals are living things that can : 动物: 在动物园 move about, including human ! 里你会看到狮子、

beings: In a zoo you find animals such : 老虎、大象和蛇 as lions, tigers, elephants and snakes. 等动物。

用法提示 animal常用作可数名词。如: Do you like these animals? 你喜欢这些动物吗?

# 近义调

beast n. 野兽

辨析 animal 和 beast: animal 指动物,以区别于植物、矿 物等。如: Some small animals are sitting under the trees. 一些小动物正栖息在树下。beast 指野兽, 较大的四足兽, 以区别于爬行动物和昆虫。如: a beast of prey 食肉猛兽。

# 常用调组

- ① plants and animals 动植物
- ②animal kingdom 动物界
- ③ a wild animal 野兽, 野生动物
- ④ cold-blooded animals 冷血动物
- ⑤ warm-blooded animals 温血动物

# anything /'emθm/ pron.

any thing, event, etc. when it's not ! 任何事(物): 你想 important to say exactly which; used · 喝点什么吗? in a question to mean something, in negative sentences to mean no thing event, etc.: Do you want anything to drink?

用法提示 ① anything 常用于疑问句、否定句、条件从句中,或与含有疑问、否定意义的词连用。如: There isn't anything in the box. 盒子里什么也没有。 He doesn't want to do anything. 他不想做任何事情。② anything 作主语时,谓语动词不可用否定式。不应该说: Anything is not perfect. 而应该说: Nothing is perfect.

常用词组 anything but 决不;并不

# apartment /ə'pɑ:(r)tmənt/ n.

(Unit 5)

a set of rooms for a family to live in especially on one floor: Our apartment is on the eighth floor.

公寓;住宅:我们 的公寓在八楼。

# arrive /ə'tarv/ v.

(Unit 2)

to reach a place: What time does the plane arrive in Washington?

到达;抵达:飞机 几点抵达华盛 顿?

① arrive表示到达某地时,后面要接介词,到达的地方范围大时用in,地方小时多用at。如:They will arrive in Florida at midnight. 他们将在午夜到达佛罗里达。They arrived at the station in the afternoon. 他们下午到达车站。② arrive 作"到达"解时,只表示一时的动作。不可以说:She has arrived for a month. 而应该说:She arrived a month ago. 她一个月前到了。③ arrive home作"到家"解,但"到某人家"必须与at连用。如:I guess he will arrive home in the evening. 我猜他将在晚上到家。

I guess he will arrive at his parents' home in the evening. 我猜他将在晚上到他父母家。

#### 近义词

reach v. 到达

e.g. This train reached London at five. 这班列车5点到达伦敦。

辨析 arrive at/in, get to 与 reach: arrive at/in 意为"到达",表示到达较大的地方用in,较小的地方用at。get to 也表示"到达"之意,可与任何地点连用。reach是及物动词,意为"到达",其后直接接到达的地点。如: My father arrived in Shanghai. 我爸爸到达上海了。 He arrived at the station this morning. 今天早上他到达了火车站。 He got to the hospital at nine this morning. 他上午九点到了医院。 Li Ming reached Beijing the day before yesterday. 李明前天到达北京。

# 反义词

leave v. 离开

e.g. We will leave tonight. 我们今晚将离开。

# 常用词组

- ① arrive home 到家 ② arrive here 到达这里
- ③ arrive there 到达那里

#### 相关词 arrival n. 到来;到达

as /æz/ prep.

like: John dressed up as a doctor.

像:约翰打扮得 像个医生。

like prep. 像……一样 e.g. His bicycle is like mine. 他的自行车和我的很像。

辨析 like 与as: as 有 "作为"的意思, like 则为"像;好 像"。如: As your father, I ask you not to go out tonight. 作 为你的父亲,我建议你晚上不要出门。He is like a father to him. 他像他的父亲一般。

# 常用调组

- ① as well as 也;又
- ② as for 至于: 就……而论
- ③ as if 似乎
- ④ as ... as 与……一样……

# assistant /ə'sistənt/ n.

someone who helps someone else in ! 助手; 助理; 她担 their work: She works as an assistant : 任经理的助理。 to the manager.

sales assistant 售货员

avenue /'ævɪnu:/,/'ævɪnju:/ n. (avenue = ave) (Unit 2)

a broad street in a town, sometimes : 大街; 林荫道: 那 having trees on each side: That is ! 就是第五大道。

Fifth Avenue.

用法提示 ① avenue 在英国指两旁有树的林荫道,或者是从大路接通住宅,两旁有树的小路或汽车道。在美国,avenue 可指任何广阔的道路。如: Trees line the avenues of the city. 城市的大道两旁有许多树。②在美国说第几大道,前面不加定冠词 the。如: The supermarket is on Fifth Avenue. 这家超市在第五大街。③ avenue 可引申为"途径;方法;渠道"。如: The best avenue to success is hard work. 成功的最佳方法是勤奋。Books are avenue to knowledge. 书籍是获取知识的渠道。

# 近义词

street n. 街道

e.g. The window looks onto the street. 窗户临街。

辨析avenue与 street; avenue 和street 均指城市中的"街道"。avenue 多指南北走向的"纵街"或称"经路"。street为"街道"的泛称,有时特指东西走向的"横街",或称"纬路"。

# awful /'o:fel/ adj.

Unit 10)

very bad; terrible: The traffic is awful today.

极坏的,极讨厌的: 今天的交通 很糟糕。 用法提示 ① awful 的原义是"令人畏惧的",在日常用语中,往往简单地表示"很糟糕,很坏,很讨厌"的意思。如: The weather's so awful that the only thing to do is to stay in. 天气太糟糕只能呆在家里。② awful还表示"非常大的;伟大的"的意思。如:A million dollars is an awful lot of money. 一百万美元是一大笔钱。

# 近义词

terrible adj. 不好的;糟糕的

e.g. Your essays are interesting but your spelling is terrible. 你的文章很有趣,但拼写很糟糕。

# 常用调组

- ① awful weather 恶劣的天气
- ②an awful disaster 一次可怕的灾难

# 相关调

awfully adv. 非常; 很; 十分



# back /bæk/ adv.

(Unit 10)

in or into the place or position where ! 回原处,在原处: someone or something was before: He went back for supper.

他回来吃晚饭。

## 常用词组

① come back 回来 ② back and forth 来来回回地

# bad /bæd/ adj.

not good: a very bad film

坏的,劣质的,一 部很糟糕的影片

用法提示 ①bad可以用作表语或定语,也可以用来构成 复合词, 意思是"坏的;不好的"。如: Don't be a bad child. 不要做一个淘气的孩子; bad-tempered 坏脾气的 ② bad 与 feel, seem, look 等动词连用, 意为"有点病;不 舒服"。如: She looks bad. You'd better take her to see the doctor. 她看起来不舒服, 你最好带她去看医生。

# 皮 义 词

good adj. 好的

e.g. That's a very good drawing! 那是幅非常好的画!