

ENGLISH VOCABULARIES

前 言

为帮助广大中学生系统地学习英语词汇,为英语学习打好坚实的基础,我们组织了在教学及应考指导方面具有丰富经验的特级教师、高级教师和教研员,根据国家教育部颁布的《全日制高级/中级中学英语教学大纲》和《考试说明》编写了这套必备词汇《高考英语必备词汇》、《中考英语必备词汇》。

《高考英语必备词汇》收录了大纲要求的 2000 个单词和大约 1000 个纲内词的派生词、合成词及部分常用词;以及大约 1500 余条常用的动词及介词短语。《中考英语必备词汇》收录了大纲要求的 800 多个单词,800 多条常用短语。部分重点单词从基本用法、惯用法、典型句式、语法要点等方面,通过例句、比较、正误辨析、注意、典型练习、解析等形式,对词汇的基本知识和相关知识进行了介绍,重点放在常用词的习惯用法和灵活运用上,旨在阐释学生在学习过程中遇到的疑点、难点。本书除了对词汇的释义、用法、语法进行理论上的解说外,还选取了部分英语试题中的典型试题及一些典型练习,以加深读者对词汇学习的印象,举一反三,提高灵活运用语言的能力,切实帮助中学生解决英语学习中遇到的一些疑难问题。

希望本书能在浩瀚书海中给您带来意外的惊喜!

使用说明

本词典所采用的单词一律用黑体字印出,在例句中出现时使用斜体字。音标及部分汉语缩略语用 []标注。单词前标有*的为大纲规定词汇的派生词及部分常用词,没有标记的为必须掌握的基本词汇。

词典正文内容简介:

正文部分含中考考试说明中规定的 800 多个单词及 800 多条常用短语词。其形式为:①单词;②单词音标;③词性(不同的词性用 1、Ⅱ、Ⅲ罗马数字分别排列);④释义(大部分用 1、2、3 分列)③例句;⑥用法等。词典中动词及介词短语前用"★"标出;其他短语前用"・"标出。根据单词的意义及用法,设计了【词义辨析】【用法】【语法】【交际】【典型练习】等项目。

缩略语及符号说明

缩略语 英语全称 adi. adjective adv. adverb arı. article conj. conjunction interj. interjection modul modal verb n, [C]countable noun n, [U]uncountable noun num. numeral plural pl. prep. preposition pron. pronoun verb υ. auxiliary verh v. aux. intransitive verb vi.transitive verb vt. 8.

and

somebod v

something

「同」 同义词

sb.

sth.

[反]

反义词

汉语 形容词 副词 冠词 连词 感叹词 情态动词 可数名词 不可数名词

数词 复数 介词 代词 动间 助动词 不及物动词 及物动词

和,以及 某人

某事,某物

A

- a [ei, ə] an [æn, ən] art. 一个 (件……)
 - a 用于以辅音音素开始的词前, an 用于以元音音素开始的词前。例:
 - ・a hero [ˈhiərəu] 一个英雄
 - ·an honest ['onist] man 一个诚实的 人

【用法】

- 1. 一个 (=one):
- There was now not a minute to lose.

 一分钟也不能耽搁。
- 2. 某一个 (=certain):

Then an idea came to him, which he calmly considered. 然后他想起了一个主意,他冷静地予以考虑。

3. 某类人或事物中的一个 (表类属 关系):

A triangle has three angles. 三角形有三个角。

- 4. (用于某些物质名词或表示天气现象的名词前) 一种; 一份; 一阵等.
- There will be a cold wind tonight. 今晚将有一阵寒风。
- 5. (用于某些特定名词前)某个叫 ······的人(物)等:

A Mr. Smith came to see you this morning. 今天上午有位叫史密斯的

先生来见你。

6. (用于形容词最高级前) 非常・特別:

It was a most beautiful night, 那个 夜晚 (的景色) 真是太美了。

- 【注意】不定冠词的重复使用与单独 使用的差异:
- · a black and white dog
- 一只黑白花狗 (表示一只狗,谓语动词用单数)
- a black and a white dog
- 一只黑狗和一只白狗 (表示两只狗。 谓语动词用复数)

【词义辨析】a. one:

a 与 one 在意义上相似・但用法各不相同。

Have you seen a football?

【注意】此处 a 意为"一个",但不 强调数量,不可换成 one。

I've heard of this animal, but I've never seen one.

【注意】此处的 one 已是不定代词, 不可用 a 或 an 取代。

One pencil is not enough. 一支铅笔是不够的。(需要更多的铅笔。)

【比较】A pencil is not enough. 只有铅笔是不够的。(还需要别的东西。)



【典型练习】

C. a. a

① Many people agree that	knowledge
of English is	must in
international tr	ade today.
[NMET1996]	
A. a. 不填 B. the, an	
C. the the D. 不填, the	he [A]
(2) Have you seen	pen? I
left it here this morning.	
Is it black one	? I think I
saw it somewhere, [NME	T1997]
A. a. the B. one, the	e

- ③ Most animals have little connection with _____ animals of ____
- different kind. Unless they kill them for food. [NMET2000]

D. the: a

- A. the; a B. 不填; a
- C. the; the D. 不填; the [B] able ['eibl] adj. 能够; 有能力的, 有才干的 [反] unable:
 - ★ be able to do sth. 有能力做某事 【词义辨析】able, can:
 - 1. able 可与情态动词 (can 除外) 或助动词, 而 can 则不能。

Will you be able to come here tomorrow? 你明天能来这儿吗?

 able 接不定式时,只能接肯定的、 主动的不定式,不能接被动的不定式。需要时可由 can 来代替。

His voice was not able to be heard, (误) His voice couldn't be heard, (正)

3. 表示过去某个时间的能力时,不可用 could,应使用 was (were) able to。

【典型练习】

The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone _____ get out. [NMET1997]

- A. had to B. would
- C. was able to D. could [C] about [s'baut, I. prep.
 - 1. 关于:

TC:

What have you been busy about these days? 这些天来你在忙些什么?

2. 在……附近; 在……周围:

Everything about our school is beautiful. 我们学校四周的一切都是那么美好。

- II. adv.
- 1. 大约:

It's about five miles from here to our school. 从这儿到我们学校大约五英里远。

2. 到处,附近,周围:

Don't throw waste plastic bags a bout. 不要到处扔废塑料袋。

★be about to … 即将……; 正要

【常用句型】

- ★How about…? (你以为) ……怎么 样?
- ★What about…? ……怎样? (征求 意见或询问消息)

【词义辨析】be about to do. be going to do. be to do:

be about to do

正要做某事,表示即将发生的动作。由于词组中已有 about,不需再加时间状语。

She was *àbout* to leave when John came, 她正要离开,这时约翰来了。 be going to do

表示根据个人的愿望(打算要做某事),还可表示预见,即根据已有的迹象推断将来,或即将发生的某种情况。

I'm afraid I'm going to have a cold,恐 怕我要感冒。

be to do

表示按计划即将发生的动作。

The road is to be completed next month, 这条路下个月完工。

above [ə'bʌv] I. prep.

1. 在……的上面:

The voice came from somewhere above me, 那声音是从我上面某个地 方传来的。

2. 多于,超出:

He is above fifteen, but he depends on his mother for everything. 他十五岁 多了, 但什么事情还是靠他妈妈。

n. 上方,上面:

Suddenly he heard a voice from above, 突然他听到上面有说话声。

II. adj. 上面的

IV. adv. 在上面

· above all 首先. 尤其重要的:

Above all, we should master basic knowledge and skill. 首先,我们应该掌握基础知识和基本技能。

【词义辨析】above.over.on: above 和 over 都可以表示位置、地位、数量 (表示"超出"之意)等 表示位置时.above 指笼统的上方.over 指垂直的上方.有"覆盖"的意思。on含有表面接触的意思。

accident ['æksidənt] n. [C_

1. 事故:

His parents were killed in a bus *ucci* dent. 他父母在一次汽车事故中丧生。

2. 意外事件:

It was just an accident that I found my lost key at the school gate. 我在校门口偶然发现了我丢失的钥匙。

★ by accident 偶然:

I met her by accident in a crowded bus. 我在一辆拥挤的汽车上意外地 碰到了她。

address [ə'dres] n. [C]

1. 住址; 通讯处:

I can't make out the address on the letter, 我认不出信上的地址。

2. 演说:

He is delivering an address in the meeting-room. 他正在会议室演讲。

afraid [əˈfreid] adj. 害怕; 担心:



- ★ be afraid to do ("怕"或"不敢" 去做某事)
- ★ be afraid of doing 担心(出现某种 不良后果)

She was a fraid to wake her husband up. 她不敢弄醒她丈夫。(不敢去做某事)

She was *afraid* of waking her husband up. 她担心吵醒她丈夫。(担心出现某种后果)

2. I'm afraid (that···) 用来有礼貌地 表达可能令人不快的消息。

I'm a fraid we can't arrive on time. 很抱歉,恐怕我们不能按时到达。

3. 回答别人的提问时,可用省略形式 I'm a fraid so (not)。例:

Have you missed the train?

你误了火车了吗?

I'm a fraid so.

恐怕是的。

after ['o;ftə] l. prep. 在 …… 的后面 (表位置); 在……以后 (表时间)

「反] before

II. adv. 在后;后来:

They left Beijing in October and returned two months after. 他们 10月 份离开北京,两个月后返回。

III. conj. 在……以后:

An unexpected thing happened after they left. 他们走后,发生了一件意外的事情。

★after all 毕竟: 终究:

It's a small world after all. 世界毕竟很小。

【词义辨析】after. in:

after 和 in 表示时间,后可跟时间 段,都有"以后"的意思,其区别 是:

after 以过去为起点,表示"(过去) 一般时间以后",常用于过去时态的 句子。

They started out at six and arrived after two hours. 他们 6 点钟出发,两个小时以后到达。

in 以现在为起点,表示"(将来)一段时间以后",常用于将来时态的句子。

I'll be back in half an hour,我半小时 后回来。

after 与时间点连用时,也可用于将来时。

They will start the lecture a fier 10 am. 他们 10点后开始讲课。

afternoon [id:ftə nuːn] n. 下午:

★in the afternoon 在下午(泛指)

again [əˈgen] adv. 再一次;再:又:

★again and again 再三地, 反复地 ★once again (=once more) 再一次

★time and again 好几次

against [əˈgenst] prep.

反对;不同意(表反对・敌对);
 对抗 [反] for;

Yesterday afternoon they played a gainst the Bulls, 昨天下午他们和公



牛队赛了一场。

He is strongly *against* the plan. 他坚 决反对这个计划。

2. 与……逆向 (表方向):

They sailed against the wind. 他们 逆风航行。

3. 与……冲突; 倚靠 (表接触);

The young fellow was leaning against a tree, playing the guitar. 那个年轻小伙子正倚着树,在弹吉他。

4. 以…为背景 (表示对照):

The picture shows up well against the wall. 这幅画在墙的衬托下很显眼。

【语法】

against 为介词、不能单独作谓语。 He does not against our plan. (误) He is not against our plan. (正) ago [a'gəu] adv. 以前:

- · long ago 很久以前
- not long ago 前不久

【词义辨析】ago, before:

ago 指从现在起若干时间以前,和一般过去时一同使用; before 指过去某时间以前,常用在间接引语里,与过去完成时一同使用。

Miss Wood went abroad eleven years ago. 伍德先生十一年前就去了国外。We arrived the next day only to find that they had left three days before. 我们于第二天到达,结果发现他们已干三天前离开了那里。

agree [əˈgriː] v. 同意;应允;赞成;

★agree to do sth. 同意做某事

【典型练习】

We agreed _____ here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.

[NMET1995]

A. having met

B. meeting

C. to meet

D. to have met

[C

【解析】

"同意"在前,"见面"在后。

【词义辨析】agree with, agree on, agree to:

三者都表示"同意"的意思。

agree with 后接某人或某人的意见、想法等。

Do you agree with me about the need for more schools? 你同意我需要更多学校的建议吗?

The climate of Kashi doesn't agree with the old. 喀什的气候不适合老年人。

Your action should agree with your words. 你应该言行一致。

agree on 后接明确的事情;对……取得一致意见;

He finally agreed on the price for the car. 他最终同意了这辆轿车的价格。agree to 后接具体建议或安排:

Finally we agreed to the arrange ment. 最后我们同意了这一安排。

agreement [əˈgri:mənt] n. [C]同意:
一致:



★arrive at (come to) an agreement 达成一致

air [ɛə] n. [U] 空气;大气:

★on the air (用无线电、电视) 播送

★in the air 在空中

★by air 乗飞机

all [c:l] I. adj. 1. (修饰单数名词) 全: 点

2. 整 (修饰复数名词) 全部; 所有的:

All the students go home early on Saturday. 全部学生周六回家都很早。

【语法】复数名词前加 the 表示特定的事物,不加 the 则表示泛指。

All dogs have keen ears. 所有的狗耳 朵都很灵敏。

【词义辨析】all, whole 见 whole II. pron. 全体;全部:

They are all tired. (= All of them are tired.) 他们都累了。

Ⅲ. adv. 全部地;都:

The work was done all by himself. 所有的工作都由他自己完成。

- ★all along 一直,始终
- ★all over 遍及……的每一部分,浑身;结束
- ★all over the country (world) 遍及 全国 (全世界)
- ★at all (否定句中) 全然; (疑问句中) 究竟,到底; (条件句中) 既然
- ★not at all 一点也不

- ★in all 总计,全部
- · all night long 整夜
- · most of all 最
- · all alone 单独, 一个人, 独自地
- · first of all 首先
- · all but 几乎,差点没(almost, nearly)

almost ['a:lməust] adv. 几乎,差不多 【词义辨析】almost, nearly:

almost "将近"、"几乎"、"差不多"、主要指程度上的差别、空间的距离、时间的长短等都相差无几。但相差程度较 nearly 小: nearly "几乎"、"将近"、"相近"、所指时间一般比 almost 长,所指距离或相差长度一般比 almost 大,nearly 多用时间或数字上。almost 在修饰动词、形容词、副词和名词时,常和 nearly 换用,但和no,none,nothing,never 连用时,只可用 almost,不能用 nearly。例:Almost nothing is left undamaged after the hurricane. 飓风过后,几乎所有的东西都遭到毁坏。

alone [əˈləun] [. *udj*. (只作表语) 单 独的:

From now on the old woman will be alone. 从现在起那老妇人就独自一人了。

Ⅱ. adv. 单独地; 独自:

You are hardly fit to travel alone at present. 目前你几乎不适合于独自旅行。



★let alone 更不用说:

There isn't enough room for us, let alone six dogs. 我们都没有足够的空间,更不用说六只狗了。

【词义辨析】alone, lonely:

两词都有"孤单的"意思。alone 只 陈述客观事实、独自的、没有同伴 的;lonely 则有感情色彩、含有强烈 的孤寂与渴求伴侣之感、也用来形容 一个地方人烟稀少。

The old man lived *alone*, but he did not feel lonely, 那老人独自生活, 但他不感到孤独。

along [əˈlɔŋ] [. adv. 一道・一起; 向前:

The policeman told the crowd to move along. 警察告诉人群向前移动。

II. prep. 沿着 (=down). 顺着:
There are many trees all along the street. 沿街有许多树。

- ★all along 一直地;沿着
- ★along with 同……一起
- ★take along 带领; 随身携带;

When he went to New York, he took his wife along. 他去纽约时同他的夫人一道。

- ★get along
- 1. 进行,进展: How are you getting along with your study? 你的学习进展如何?
- 2. 相处: I'm afraid I can't get along (on) well with them. 恐怕我与他们

相处不好。

already [o:l'redi] adv. 已经

【用法】一般用在肯定句或陈述句中,用在疑问句中常有惊讶的意味。 Have you been to all these places al ready? 所有这些地方你都去过了?

also [ˈɔːlsəu] adv. 也: 而且: 除…… 外

【词义辨析】also, too, either; also 用于肯定句,常用于句子中间; too 多用于肯定句,常置于句末,作为插入语时可位于句子中间,用逗号隔开; either 一般只用于否定句,置于句末。She can ski and can also skate, '(= She can ski and she can skate, too.) 她会滑雪也会滑冰。

She is very beautiful and she is not stupid either. 她很漂亮,而且也不笨。

always [ˈoːlweiz] adv. 总是, 一直

【注意】always 与进行时态连用时。 表示讨厌、不满等情绪。例:

You're always talking so much. 你讲话总是喋喋不休。

America [əˈmerikə] n. 美国: 美洲
American [əˈmerikən] l. adj. 美国的: 美洲的

11. n. 1. [C] 美国人: 美洲人 among [əˈmʌn] prep.

1. (通常指三者或三者以上) 在…… 当中:

Clearly she didn't include Mary a

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mong the guests. 显然在客人中她没有把玛丽算上。

- 2. 是 中间的一个:
- I was among the first to leave the company. 我是第一批离开公司的。

【词义辨析】among, between 见 between

and [ænd] (弱 [ənd]) conj.

- (连接两个名词、数词或代词)
 和: He and I are classmates. 我和 他是同学。
- 2. (连接两个并列的动词) 又、而 且: Mr. Brown put on his coat and hat, opened the door, locked it and went downstairs. 布郎先生穿上外 套,戴上帽子,打开门出去,锁上, 然后走下楼。
- 3. (连接两个并列的句子)而,而且, 然后:

I'll show you how to do it, and then you can follow me. 我先做示范,然后你们跟我学。

4. (连接两个句子) 只要……就会: Use your head, and you'll have a good idea. 只要动脑, 你就会想出好 主意。

【注意】

在这一句式中,第一句为祈使句。这 一句型可变为 If···,you will···

• and so on 等等

angry ['ængri] adj. 生气的; 愤怒的: ★be angry with sb. 对某人生气: She was *angry* with me for having broken my promise. 她因我不守诺言而生气。

- ★be angry about sth. 因某事生气
- * angrily adv. 气愤地; 愤怒地
 animal [ˈæniml] n. [C] 动物
 another [əˈnʌðə]] . adi. 再一: 另

一;别的;不同的:

We need another three chairs.

(= We need three more chairs.) 我们还需要三把梳子。

pron. 另一个:

1 like this shirt, but it's a little too expensive. Please show me another. 我喜欢这件衬衫, 但它有点贵,请给我看看另一件。

- · one after another 相继, 顺次
- ★in another moment 过一会儿
- · one another 相互: 彼此:
- · one…another 一个……又一个

【典型练习】

— Have you finished your report yet?

-No,	ľIJ	finish	it	in	 ten
minutes	s.				

A. another B. other

C. more D. less

[A]

②If you want to change for a double room you'll have to pay _____

\$15. [NMET2000]

A, another B. other

C. more

D. each

[A]

answer [ˈɑːnsə] L. v. 回答:答:回

信:

I said good morning to him but got no answer. 我向他道早安,但他没答 话。

11. n. [C] 答案: 回答: 回音:

- ★answer for 对……负责、受到报应
- ★answer sb. 's call 接电话
- ★answer a letter (telephone…) 回信 (回电话……)
- ★make no answer (= don't answer) 不回答

【典型练习】

If no one the phone at home. ring me at work, [MET1993]

A, returns B, replies

C. answers D. receives

ICI

any [eni] 1. cdi. (用于疑问句、否 定句等)一些;什么,任何的;

- Do you have any money with you? 你身上带钱了吗?
- ---Yes, but only a little.

带了,但只有一点。

[[. pron. (无论)哪一个人: (无 论)哪些:

If any of your friends wants to go. please tell me. 如果你的朋友想去, 请告诉我。

adv. 稍微;些许:

If I were any younger, I'd travel around the world. 要是年轻一些,我 就会去环游世界。

【典型练习】

When shall we meet again?

Make it day you like . It's all the same to me.

[NMET1996]

A. one

B. anv

C. another D. some В

anybody ['enibodi] (== anyone) pron. 任何人

anything ['eniθin] pron.

- 任何事(物),根本不·····。
- I will do anything but that. 我决不 干那件事。

That's anything but true. 那决不是 真的。

2. (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) 什么事 (物); 任何事 (物);

If there is anything with the computer, please let us know. 如果计算机有 故障,请通知我们。

apple 「æplin, 「C] 苹果

April ['eiprəl] n. 四月

arm [o;m] I. n, [C] 手臂;胳膊;

- ★receive with open arms 热情而高兴 地接待
- Ⅱ. v. 武装;用武器装备:

He armed himself with a big stick,

他拿着一根大木棒作为武器。

- · arm in arm 臂挽臂 (地)
- ★lay down one's arms 放下武器
- ★with open arms 张着双臂 (欢迎).

热情地

★take sth. in one's arms 椒……

★ take up one's arms 拿起武器, 准 各战斗 、

armed forces 武装部队

around [agraund] I. prep.

1. 在……周围:

He turned around when he heard a shot behind him. 当他听到身后有枪 声时, 他转过了身。

2. 大约 (=about):

I'll come around ten o'clock. 我两点 左右来。

II. adv. 到处; 在周围:

We have travelled around the world for two years. 我们已环球旅行了两 年。

• all around 到处

【词义辨析】around, round:

这两个词作介词都有"在…周围"。 作副词有"四处"、"在附近"的意 思。美国人多用 around; 英国人多 用 round。

arrive [ə raiv] vi. 到达:来到:

★arrive in (at) a place 到达某地

【词义辨析】arrive, get, reach:

三个动词均可译为"到达"。但 arrive 和 get 为不及物动词, reach 为及 物动词。结构为:arrive+in(at)+ 宾语,get+to+宾语,reach+宾语: 当表达到达一个小地方时,通常用 arrive at; 表达到达一个大地方时, 通常用 arrive in.

They will arrive at (get to) Beijing International Airport at 6 p. m. tomorrow, 他们将于明天下午六点到 达北京国际机场。

art [a:t] n. 1. [U] 艺术; 美术:

The museum has a fine collection of art, 这座博物馆有精美的艺术收藏。

2. 「C] 一种艺术: 技艺; 本领: Learning to speak a foreign language is an art, 学说一种外语是一门艺术。

as [æz, əz] l. adv. 同样地:

He swims fast, but I swim just as fast (as he does). 他游泳快, 但我 游得与他一样快。

II. conj. 像 ····· 一样; 当 ····· 时

They sang songs as they were weaving. 他们边织布边唱歌。

III. prep. 作为:

He's got a job as an editor. 他找到 了当编辑的工作。

IV. conj. 因为,由于:

As I had a cold, I didn't attend the meeting. 由于我患了感冒,我没参 加会议。

- as…as 与……一样
- not as/somas 与……不一样
- as if/though 好像,似乎

【典型练习】

1 the day went on, the weather got worse.

B. Since A. With

C. While

D As

[D]

【解析】句中所缺的是一个时间状语 从旬的引导词。A 项 with 是介词, 不能作从旬的引导词: B、C 项虽可 用来引导时间状语从句, 但 "since" (自从···以来), "while" (当···的时 候)均与上下文矛盾, as 用作连词 引导时间状语从句时是"随着…"的 竟思,符合句意。

②After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced tractors in 1988 as the year before.

A. as twice many

B. as many twice

C. twice as many

D. twice many as

【解析】

该题主要是考查"倍数"在形容词间 级比较中的位置,"倍数"应该放在 前面作状语,结构为:倍数+as+原 级+as。

3) The horse is getting old and can't run ____ it did.

A. as faster as B. so fast than

C. so faster as D. as fast as [D]

(1) John plays football not better than, David.

B. as well as A. as well

D. so well as [B] C. so well

(5) When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it

NMET1995

A. breaks B. has broken

C were brokenD, had been broken C

ask [osk] v. 问、请求:要求:

I have something important to ask von. 我有重要的事要问你。

- ★ask for sth、请求: 向……要
- ★ask sb. for sth. 请某人给某物
- ★ask sb. to do stb. 要求某人做某 #
- at let. of prep.

(C)

1. (表示地点,位置) 在……;

They met again at the place where they had met the day before. 他们在 头---天见面的地方又不见面了。

2. (表示时间) 在……时 (刻):

When do you usually get up? 你通 常什么时候起床?

At half past five. 五点半。

- ★at the latest 最迟, 至迟
- 表示动作的目标和方向。

Don't shout at your mother。 不要朝 你妈叫喊。

4. 为,对于(表示引起某种情绪的 原因):

You can imagine how pleased I was at such a piece of good fortune. 你可 以想像有这么好的运气我是多么高 兴。

5. 在……的情况下 (表示一个动作 的起因):



1 had never been in Kate's room except at her invitation, 除了她邀请我,我未曾去过凯特的房间。

6. 在某方面:

She is good at her lessons, especially biology. 她功课很好,特别是生物。

7. 表示价格、数量、速度等:

I'll buy the furniture at that price. 我将以那个价买这家俱。

August ['o:gəst] n. 八月

aunt [c:nt] n. [C] 姨; 姑; 婶; 伯母; 舅母

Australia [əstreiljə] n. [C] 澳大利亚
Australian [əstreiliən] 1. adj. 澳大
利亚,澳大利亚人的

Ⅱ. n. 澳大利亚人

autumn ['oxtəm] n. 秋天; 秋季([美] = fall)

away [əˈwei] adv.

1. 离开, 不在:

He's been away from here for five years. 他已离开这儿五年了。

2. (和 go, walk, run, get 等不及

物动物连用) ……开; ……掉

3. (和 throw, take, clear, get 等及物动词连用)把……掉,把……弄走:

Some rubbish rots away over a long period of time, 有些垃圾经过一段长时间后就烂掉了。

4. 离…… (多么) 远:

His home is 300 metres away from here. 他家离这儿 300 英里。

 (和 melt, die, talk 等劲词连用) 消失,消逝,消磨掉等;

Al last the music died away; neither of them moved for a while, 最后音乐声逐渐消失了, 他们两个人有一会儿一动也不动。

6. (和 keep, stay 等词连用) 意为 "避开", "离开", "不去……":

Keep away from me! 别靠近我! (別碰我!)

★be away from 远离……

★go/run awav 走/跑开

B

baby ['beibi] n. [C] 婴儿;幼小动物back [bæk] [. n. [C] 背部;背脊;后面:

- ★at the back of 在……后 (可以表示屋内的后部或房外的后 边)
- ★lie on one's back 朝天躺着
 He felt something crawling on his back. 他感到什么东西在他背上爬。
 Ⅱ. adj. 后面的:

The official tends to sit in the back seat of the car. 这个官员喜欢坐在车的后排座上。

III. adv. 回 (原处), 向后:

back and forth 来回地(屋内)
 Go back where you come from, 从哪里来的快回到哪里去。

IV. vi. & vt. (使) 倒退:

He backed his car into the garage. 他 把车倒进车库。

bad [bæd] adj. (worse, worst)

1. 坏的 (食物等), 腐朽的 [反] good:

That's not a bad idea. 那主意不错。

2. 使人不愉快的:

What bad weather we are having! 多 么糟糕的天气啊!

3. 严重的 [反] slight:

I've got a bad headache. 我头疼得劢 害。

★be bad for 对……有害:

Smoking is *bad* for your health. 吸烟 对身体有害。

- ★go from bad to worse 每况愈下
- ★be not (too) bad 不错

bag [bæg] n. [C] 书包;提包; 袋子ball [bɔːl] n. [C] 球;球状物;

- ★shoot a ball 射门;投篮
- ★miss a ball 没接住球
- * ballpen n. 圆珠笔

balloon [bəˈluːn] n, [C] 气球

banana [bəˈnɑːnə] n. [C] 香蕉

basket ['bo:skit] n. [C] 篮子

basketball [ˈbɑːskitbɔːl] n. [C] 篮球;

[U] 籃球运动:

Most of the students like playing bas ketball. 多数学生喜欢打篮球。

【注意】在球类运动前不加冠词;如果表示具体的篮球,则可加冠词。如: a basketball 一个篮球; the basketball bought for me by my father 我爸爸为我买的篮球。

be [bi:] v. (am, are, is, was, were, being, been) 是、成为

