

JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

英语新必备

English New Essential Vocabulary

初中

英语

词典

ENGLISH
DICTIONARY



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前 言

为了满足教育改革的需要,全面推进素质教育的改革,根据最新教育部颁布的英语教学大纲,并充分考虑了全国各地初中英语学习和中考备考的实际情况,结合教学、教材、测试和学习中的重点、难点、考点,我们根据国家教委颁布的全日制初级中学《英语教学大纲》、人民教育出版社与英国朗文出版集团公司合作编写的初中英语教材的教学内容,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,编写了这本《初中英语词典》。

本书收录了初中英语教学大纲词汇表,初中英语教材词汇表上的所有词汇。每个词目都注有国际音标,特殊的名词单复数的变化、动词的变化形式,以及形容词、副词比较级最高级均加以注明;对兼类词分别注明词性、释义,同时,还尽量列出了同义或反义词,以及与该词有关的构词法,以便查阅,扩大词汇量;在词目中还尽量收录了与该词有关的常见、常用短语,以及习惯搭配等。

每项释义的例句都力求典型、准确,并富有时代气息。本书的所有例句均选自于最新英美原文词典或国内出版的较有影响的英语词典和语法书,以及现行的初中英语教材,从而保证了语言的纯正,同时在选择例句时又注意了内容的清新和文字的浅显流畅。

本书从基本用法、惯用法、典型句式、语法要点等方面,通过例句、构词、辨析、语法、交际用语、搭配、注意等形式,对词汇的用法进行了全方位介绍。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。同时,书中对大量的同义词及近义词进行了辨析。书中对部分重点语法项目和语法现象进行了简要的分析。

编 者



Aa

a [ei, ə]/**an** [æn, ən] *art.* ①一(个、块、本、件、首等)(用于可数名词之前,相当于 one): There is a toy bus on the table. 桌上有个玩具汽车。It took him a year to learn to draw a beautiful horse in five minutes. 学会在五分钟内画好一匹马花了他一年时间。She is an Englishwoman. 她是一个英国女人。②(同一事物中的)任何一个: A new toy car costs two hundred yuan. 买一辆新的玩具汽车要花二百元。③每;每一: He calls me twice a week. 他一周给我打两次电话。You must take this medicine three times a day. 这药你必须一天吃三次。④(与序数词连用,修饰名词)再一,又一: He wants to eat a third cake. 他(已吃了两块蛋糕)想再吃一块蛋糕。

【搭配】*a few friends* 几位朋友; *a little water* 一点水; *a bit (of)* 有一点儿; *a pair of* 一双; *a piece of* 一块(条,张,件,片,首等); *a kind of* 一种,一类; *a lot (of)* 许多,很多,大量; *a number of* 一些,许多; *a pair of* 一双,一对,一副; *have a look* 看一看; *go out for a walk* 出去散步; *have a talk* 谈一谈; *catch a cold* 感冒; *have a good time* 过得愉快; *have*

a meeting 开会; *make a noise* 弄出声; *once upon a time* 从前; *take a rest* 休息; *take a walk/boat/bus* 散步/坐船/乘公共汽车

【辨析】**a, an**: **a** 用于以辅音音素开始的名词前,例如: *a book, a girl*. **an** 用于以元音音素开始的名词前。如 *an apple, an old man*. 注意: ①这里指的是以元音音素开始的名词,而在有些单词的第一个字母虽是元音字母,但不读元音,而读辅音。例如: *a useful animal* (*u* 是元音字母,但读 [ju:], 属辅音音素。)②有些单词的第一个字母是辅音字母,却不读辅音,而读元音。例如: *half an hour* 中的 *hour* 读 ['aʊə], *h* 是辅音字母,不发音。

【语法】**a/an** 的语法作用有: ①指人或事物的某一类, *There is a woman in the car.* 车子里有一位妇女。 *Lucy is a girl. She is an English girl.* 露茜是一个女孩子,她是一个英国女孩。②指首次提到的某人或某物,但不具体指何人或何物。 *There is an apple on the desk. The apple is Mary's.* 桌子上有一个苹果,这苹果是玛丽的。③表示数量,相当于“one”,但数的概念没有 *one* 强烈。 *What a good idea!* 多好的主意呀! *You have a*

able- about

kind uncle, haven't you? 你有一个好叔叔, 对吗?

able ['eɪbl] *adj.* ① 能够: Are you able to come tomorrow? 你明天能来吗?

② (abler, ablest) 有能力的: Mr. Brown is an able man. 布朗先生是一个有能力的人。

【构词】ably ['eɪblɪ] *adv.* 有能力地; enable *v.* 使能够

【搭配】be able to do sth. 能够(有能力)做某事

【辨析】be able to, can: be able to 和 can 表示“能力”时意义及用法相同, 但 can 只有现在式和过去式两种形式, can 的其他时态要用 be able to 的形式来替代。例如: She will be able to walk in a few days. 她几天之后就能走路了。It seemed that the boy would never be able to speak. 看来这个男孩永远不能说话了。

【反义词】unable 不能

about [ə'baʊt] *adv.* ① 大约; 左右:

There are about thirty students in Class Two. 二班大约有三十名学生。

② 到处; 四处: He put the books about on the desk. 他把书放得桌子上到处都是。

③ 转变方向: The boat turned about. 船掉转了头。About turn! 向后转!

prep. ① 大约; 左右: It's about ten past four. 现在大约四点十分。

② 关于: Don't tell him about it. 不要告诉他这件事。The boy talked about his country. 这男孩谈到他的国家。

③ 附近; 在……四周: He looked about him. 他向四周

张望。④ 身边; 在……身上: I have no money about me. 我身上没带钱。

【搭配】look about 四处看; run about 跑来跑去; be about to do sth. 即将做某事; 正要做某事: We are about to leave for Shanghai. 我们正要离开去上海。What about/How about + 名词、动名词、副词或状语从句(用于表示征求意见或提出建议等)? ……怎么样? ……好不好?: What about going out for a walk? 出去散散步好不好? What about next? 下一步该怎么办?

【辨析】about, on: 用作介词时, 都有“关于”的意思。① about 侧重叙事, on 侧重论述; about 多用于个人事迹、故事内容、一般的书籍、讲话文章等较浅显的问题, on 多用于比较重大的、涉及比较深广的诸如国际形势、政治、理论、学术报告、专著等方面的问题。如: a book on the radio 关于无线电方面的专著; stories about Lei Feng 关于雷锋的故事。说明: a book on the radio 中, 若 on 改用 about 时, 指一本关于无线电的科普故事书。story 后只能用 about, 不能用 on。② about 常和 learn, teach, read, tell, know 等动词连用。如: What do you know about it? 对此你知道些什么? Tell me all about him. 告诉我他的全部情况。He talked a lot about his family. 他说了许多关于他的家庭的事情。注意: read, tell, know 等动词后也可用 of, 但 about 指“细节情况”, of 指“粗略涉

及”。如: He told of you at the meeting. 他在会上谈到了你。若用 about 则是具体地讲了你的情况。

【反义词】about 作“大约”或“左右”时的反义词是 just 和 exactly。

【交际用语】What about ...? 和 How about ...? 句型在日常交际用语中常用于表示劝告和建议的场合。例如: What about this green one? 这个绿色的怎么样? How about having a rest? I feel tired. 休息一下怎么样? 我感到很累。

above [ə'baʊ] *prep.* ① 在……上面: The temperature will stay above zero in the daytime. 白天气温将在零度以上。The plane is flying above our heads. 飞机从我们的头上飞过。② (数量、年龄) 在……以上; 胜过 (与 over 和 more than 同义): His father is above fifty. 他父亲已经超过五十岁了。It is above/over/more than twenty kilometres from here. 离这儿有二十多公里。③ (位次) 高, 超过: Dick is above me in the school. 迪克在学校里比我强。④ (指人的学识或学历) 非……能力所能及; 超出……范围: This book is above him. 这本书他看不懂。The problem is above me. 这道题我做不出来。 *adv.* 在上面: Look at the birds above. 看上面的小鸟。 *adj.* 上面的; 上述的: the above books 上面的书。

【搭配】above all 尤其; 首要; 最重要: Above all, don't forget to close the door. 最重要的是, 别忘了关门。

【辨析】above, over, on: 这三个词都表示一个物体高于另一个物体, 可译作“在……上面”。above 表示位置高于某物, 在其上方, 但不是正上方, 反义词是 below。over 表示在正上方, 指垂直方向, 它的反义词是 under; on 指两个物体表面接触, 一个在另一个的上面。

accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* ① [C] 事故 (引起损伤或伤害): There was an accident to them. 他们出事了。His brother was killed by a traffic accident. 他哥哥死于一场车祸。② 意外的事; 偶然的事: It was just an accident that I met my first teacher. 一次偶然的机, 使我遇见了我的启蒙老师。

【构词】accidental [æksi'dentl] *adj.* 偶然的, 意外的; accidentally *adv.* 偶然地; 意外地

【搭配】by accident 偶然; 意外地: I met him in the train by accident. 我偶然在火车上碰到了他。

across [ə'krɒs] *prep.* ① 横过; 穿过: The boy ran across the road. 那男孩横穿过马路。Go across the bridge. 走过那座桥。② 对面; 在……那边: His home is across the river. 他的家在河对岸。He lives across the street. 他住在街道的那边。③ 交叉: The two lines cut across each other. 两条线互相交叉着。 *adv.* ① 到对面: The river is four metres across. 这条河四米宽。Can you swim across? 你能游过去吗? ② 直



address- after

径: This tree is 0.6 metres across. 这棵树直径 0.6 米。

【搭配】*come across sb. /sth.* 偶然碰见某人或找到某物

【辨析】*across*, *cross* 和 *through* 都有“穿过”之意,但含义有所区别: *across* 的意思与 *on* 有关,表示从物体的表面上通过。意为“横过”一条线、一条街、一条河而到达另一边。例如: The boy walked across the bridge. 那男孩过了桥。(到了另一边) *through* 用作介词,其含义与 *in* 有关,表示动作从立体空间或物体的内部穿过,表示穿过筒形、洞形或封闭物体达到另一端。Two men walked through the forest. 两个人穿过森林。A bird flew through the window. 一只鸟从窗户飞走了。 *cross* 通常用作动词,意为“越过”、“交叉”。例如: Look carefully before you cross the street. 过马路前要小心看看。

address [ə'dres] *n.* 住址; 通讯处:

Please write to me at my new address. 请按新地址给我写信。The address was on a piece of paper, but I can't find it now! 地址写在一张纸上,但我现在找不到了。 *vt.* (-es, -ed, -ing) 写信给; 写地址; 致函: The letter is wrongly addressed. 这封信地址写错了。This card is addressed to me. 这张卡片是写给我的。

【构词】*addresser n.* 发言人, 发信人;

addressee [æd're'si:] *n.* 收信人; 收件人

【搭配】*address oneself to* 向某人讲话; 与……通信

afraid [ə'freɪd] *adj.* ① 害怕: The boy is afraid of the dog. 这孩子害怕狗。He is afraid to go out at night. 他害怕在晚上出去。② 担心: I'm afraid he's out at the moment. 恐怕他出去了。He is afraid of his being late. 他担心迟到。

【搭配】“*be afraid of* + 名词” 害怕; “*be afraid to* + 动词” 不敢做某事。

【辨析】*be afraid of*, *be afraid to*: *be afraid of* 后接名词,意为“害怕某物”; 后接动名词,表示“担心”、“害怕”发生某种后果。例如: We are afraid of snakes. 我们害怕蛇。Mrs. Morison is afraid of waking him. 莫里森太太惟恐吵醒他。 *be afraid to* 后接动词,表示“不敢做某事”,指凭经验和常识不敢做某事: He is afraid to go there. 他不敢去那里。

【交际用语】*be afraid not* 恐怕不; *be afraid so* 恐怕是。用于回答别人的问题。如: —Is your father coming, Jim? 吉姆,你父亲来吗? —I'm afraid not. /I'm afraid so. 恐怕不来。/ 恐怕要来。

after [ˈɑ:ftə] *prep.* ① (时间)在……之后: We'll go shopping after school. 放学后我们要去购物。Is taking a walk after supper good or bad for your health? 晚饭后散步对你的身体有益还是有害? ② 在……后面: Please close the door after you. 请随手关门。Read after me. 跟我读。③

(一个)接着(一个): A year after a year went past. 一年又一年过去了。
adv. 在后; 后来: the day after 第二天; a few days after 几天后 *conj.* 在……以后: Let's go swimming after school is over. 放学后我们去游泳吧。

【搭配】*run after sb.* 追赶某人; *after all* 终究; *one after another* 相继; 一个接着一个

【辨析】*after, in, later*: ① *after* 和 *in* 都可与终止性动词连用, 可用于将来时, 表示“在……时间之后”。*in* 接时间段, *after* 接时间点。Xiao Li, let's hurry. The train will leave in five minutes. 小李, 我们得赶紧, 火车五分钟后就要开了。I am busy now. I will see you again after seven tonight. 我此刻很忙, 今晚七点后我再见你。We will hold a class meeting after supper. 晚饭后我们将召开班会。② *later* 既可用于将来时, 又可用于过去时, 与时间段连用, 放在其后。也可单独使用。They finished their lessons at four and a little while later they went out to take a walk. 他们四点钟做完了功课, 一会儿之后他们出去散步。I shall reach Shanghai on May 1, and about 20 days later I shall leave for Hangzhou. 我要在五月一日到达上海, 大约二十天以后去杭州。I will see you later. 我以后去看你。说明: *later on* 是副词短语, 多用于口语, 意思是“以后, 后来”, 可与单独使用时的 *later* 互换。

③ *after* 还常用在过去时的句子中, 这时其后既可跟一个时间点, 也可跟一段时间。如: Just after seven the rain began to fall. 刚过七点钟, 雨就开始下了。He was still weak after his long illness. 他长期患病后, 身体仍然很虚弱。④ *in* 也可与延续性动词连用, 表示“在……时间内”, 这时可用于任何时态。如: We stayed (stay, will stay) at the seaside in summer. 夏天我们曾在海边呆过 (呆在海边, 将呆在海边)。试比较: He will begin to learn a foreign language in two years. 他将在两年后开始学一门外语。(begin 是终止性动词, 故 *in* 译为“……以后”。) He will learn a foreign language in two years. 他将在两年内学一门外语。In five minutes he finished drawing a very beautiful horse. 五分钟之内他就画好了一匹非常漂亮的马。I am going to read through the story-book "Snow White" in a week. 我打算在一周内读完故事书《白雪公主》。⑤ *after* 用作副词时, 构成词组常同过去时连用, 此时可与 *later* 互换。如: Two months after (= two months later) they came back to their village. 两年后他们回到了村子里。A few minutes after (= A few minutes later) there was a great noise. 几分钟之后出现了一种巨大的噪音。

【反义词】*before*

【语法】*after* 常用来引导一个时间状语从句。

again- age

afternoon['ɑ:ftə'nʊ:n] *n.* ① 下午; 午

后: Good afternoon, Mr. Green. 下午好, 格林先生。I'll have an afternoon sleep. 我要睡个午觉。② 后半期; the afternoon of life 后半生; in the afternoon of the 19th century 19 世纪下半叶

【构词】afternoons *adv.* 在每天下午(主要用于美国): She helps me with English afternoons. 她每天下午帮助我学习英语。

【搭配】in the afternoon 在下午; every afternoon 每天下午; yesterday afternoon 昨天下午; on Monday afternoon 星期一下午; on the afternoon of May the first 在五月一日的下午

again['ə'geɪn] *adv.* ① 再一次; 又(一次): Try again. 再试一次。She gets well again. 她恢复了健康。② 再; 又: See you again. 再见。The temperature will stay above zero in the daytime, but at night it will fall below zero again. 白天, 温度保持在零度以上, 但在夜间, 又降到零度以下。③ 再(次); 重新(恢复原来的位置或状态): They came back to school again. 他们又重返学校。④ 另外; 还有; 再者(常用于 and, then, and then 之后): Then again, would he agree to it? 还有, 他会同意吗?

【搭配】again and again 反复地; 再三地: I have told you again and again not to play there. 我曾反复对你说过不要在那里玩。once again 再一次: Let's try once again. 咱们再试一

次。now and again 不时地, 间或地: They drop in now and again. 他们时常来。(all) over again 再次; 重新; over and over again 一再地; time and (time) again 多次; 一再地

against['ə'geɪnst] *prep.* ① 反对; 不同意: They talk against the teacher. 他们说老师坏话。We were playing against No. 64 Middle School. 我们同 64 中学比赛。We will fight against them. 我们将与他们作战。② 逆着; 顶着: I ran against the wind. 我顶着风跑。③ 撞击; 相碰: He hit against the tree. 他撞到了树上。The rain beat against the windows. 雨水拍打在窗户上。④ 紧靠; 支撑; 倚在: He put the ladder against the wall. 他把梯子靠在墙上。A picture hangs against the wall. 墙上挂着一幅图画。⑤ 预防; 防备; 准备。时: The old man saved money against a time of need. 老人储蓄金钱, 以备需要时。⑥ 以……为背景; 衬托; 对照: The picture looks good against the light wall. 这幅画挂在浅色的墙上, 显得很优美。

【搭配】against one's will (wishes) 违背自己的意愿; be against 反对; be up against 面对; 碰到; 遭到; 违抗; 顶撞; go against 违反; 不利于; against a rainy day 未雨绸缪, 以防不测; over against 在……对面; 与……相反

【反义词】for 赞成; 支持

age[eidʒ] *n.* ① [U] 年龄: His age is twelve. 他十二岁。What's your

age? 你多大年纪了? He is seven years of age. 他七岁了。②[U]老年;高龄:He is weak with age. 他年老体弱。③[C]寿命:The age of a horse is from 25 to 30 years. 马的寿命是 20 至 30 年。④[U]时代:the Stone Age 石器时代;the Middle Ages 中世纪;from age to age 世代代。⑤[口]长时间(常用复数):I haven't seen you for ages (或 an age). 我们好久未见面了。v. ① vt. 催人老:The traffic accident aged her. 车祸使她变老了。② vi. (ages ['eidʒiz]; aged ['eidʒd]; aging 或 ageing ['eidʒɪŋ]) 显得老;上年纪:She is aging fast. 她老得很快。

【搭配】*school age child* 学龄儿童; *fill age* 成年; *a man of middle age* 一个中年人; *at the age of* 在……岁时: Children go to school in Britain at the age of five. 在英国儿童 5 岁上学。 *be of age* 成年(英国习惯为 21 岁): They are just of an age. 他们都是同龄。 *be over age* 超龄; *be under age* 未成年; 不足龄; *take ages* 用很长时间

【辨析】**age, year**: age 和 year 表示“年龄”。age 和 year 可用于表达准确的年龄,其句型分别为“one's age(s) + be + 数字”和“人 + be + 数字 (+ years old)”: Their ages are 10, 8 and 6. 他们的年龄是 10 岁, 8 岁和 6 岁。 He is 20 (years old). 他 20 岁。表示“大约多少岁”时,可用下列介词短语: *over* (或 *above*) *thirty* 30 多岁;

below (或 *under*) *thirty* 不到 30 岁; *nearly* (或 *close to*) *thirty* 将近 30 岁; *in one's thirties* 30 多岁 (30—39 岁)。

ago [ə'gəʊ] *adv.* 以前: She died four years ago. 她死于四年前。 I met him a few minutes ago. 我在几分钟前碰见他了。 A: When did you start in this school? 你什么时候开始在这个学校上学的? B: About ten months ago. 大约 10 个月前。

【搭配】*a short time ago* 不久以前; *a moment ago* 刚才; *long ago* 很久以前; *not long ago* 前几天; *some time ago* 不久前。

【辨析】**ago, before**: ago 指从现在起到过去某一点时间所发生的事,与动词的一般过去时连用,而不能与完成时连用: He came here two days ago. 两天前他来到这里。 before 指过去某一点时间之前所发生的事: He said he had finished his homework ten days before. 他说他 10 天前做完了作业。

【语法】ago 没有比较等级,带 ago 的词组只能与一般过去时连用。

【注意】表示“多少时间以前”时用 ago。只说“以前”时用 before。例如: 我以前跟他谈到过此事。 误: I talked to him about it ago. 正: I talked to him about it before.

agree [ə'gri:] (-s [-z], -d [-d]), *agreeing vi.* ① 同意; 赞同: I really can't agree with you. 我确实不能同意你的意见。 I agree with them. 我赞同他们的意见。 He agreed to my idea.

他赞同我的意见。②应允: He agreed to help you. 他答应帮助你们。

③取得一致意见: They all agree about it. 他们都同意这件事。We agreed on a date for the next meeting.

我们就下次会议的日程取得一致意见。We all agree in liking our new teacher. 我们都一致喜欢新来的老师。④[+ with]一致;相符: Your story agrees with what I have already heard. 你所说的跟我听到的完全一致。The verb must agree with the subject in person and number. 动词在人称和数上必须和主语相一致。

⑤[+ with]相宜;适合: Too much meat doesn't agree with her. 吃肉太多对她身体不合适。⑥agree to do sth. 同意 *vt.* [+ that 从句] 同意;承认: I agree (that) we should try again. 我同意我们该再试一试。

【搭配】agree 后的介词用法: agree with 表示“意见一致”,后面一般接人或人称代词,也可接“意见”、“看法”等名词: They agreed with me. 他们赞同我的意见。I agree with your idea about that. 关于那件事我同意你的看法。agree to 表示“同意”,后接表示事物的名词(建议、计划等): The headmaster agreed to the request for a half-term holiday. 校长同意期中放假的要求。agree on 表示“双方商定”: I'm sorry we can't agree on this. 很遗憾我们在这点上不一致。

【辨析】agree to do, agree to doing: 在 a-

gree to do sth. 中,不定式所表示的动作的逻辑主语是句子的主语: I agree to help him. = I agreed that I would help him. 我同意帮助他。在 agree to doing sth. 中,动名词的逻辑主语不是句子的主语: I agreed to helping him. = I agreed the suggestion of helping him. 我赞成帮助他。

【反义词】disagree 不同意

【注意】agree with 不可用于被动语态。

例如: 大家都同意我的意见。误: I was agreed with by everyone. 正: Everyone agreed with me.

【交际用语】表示同意和不同意时用。

例如: I agree with you. 我赞成你的意见。I really can't agree with you. 我实在不敢苟同。

ah[ɑ:] *interj.* 啊! (表示恳求、懊悔;藐视;欢乐;惊讶等的声音): Ah! I can't stand it. 啊! 我忍受不了了。

air[ɛə] *n.* ①[U] 空气;大气: We can't live without air. 没有空气,我们不能活。And the air today is nice and clean. 今天的空气也很清新。②[U] 天空;空中: fly in the air 在空中飞行;in the open air 在户外。③[C] 容貌;外表;态度;神情: put on airs 摆架子;装腔作势 *vt.* 晾晒: air clothes 晾衣服;发表意见;广播

【构词】air base 空军基地;aircraft 飞行器;airfield 飞机场(比 airport 标准低);air hostess 空中小姐;airship 飞船

【搭配】by air (= by plane) 乘飞机: I like to travel by air. 我喜欢乘飞机

旅行。in the air 在空中; on the air 在广播中

alive [ə'laɪv] *adj.* ① 活的; 在世的:

They are still alive. 他们还活着。

They are the happiest children alive.

他们是当今最幸福的儿童。To her surprise, she was not only alive, she

wasn't even badly hurt. 使她感到惊

奇的是她不仅活着, 甚至都没受重伤。② 有活力的; 有生气的: Al-

though he is old, he is very much a-

live. 尽管老了, 但他仍充满活力。

(不说 very alive, 而说 very much a-

live) ③ 热闹的; 充满……的 (with):

The whole school garden was alive

with singing. 整个校园歌声嘹亮。

④ 敏感的; 注意到的 (to): We must

be fully alive to the danger of elec-

tricity. 我们必须充分注意到电的危

险性。

【搭配】catch sb. alive 活捉某人

【反义词】dead 死的

【注意】alive 没有比较等级, 常作表语,

作定语时放在所修饰的名词之后。

all [ɔ:l] *adj.* ① [修饰单数名词] 全;

总; 整: all day 整天; 一天到晚; all

one's life 一生; 终生 ② [修饰复数名

词] 全部; 所有的 [all 和 not 连用只

表示部分否定]: all kinds of 各种各

样的; All men don't live long. 不是

所有的人都长寿。③ 尽量的; 尽所有

的; He looked after his brother with

all his heart. 他尽心照顾他的弟弟。

adv. 全部地; 完全地: all wrong 全错

的; The road is all covered with

snow. 道路全部为雪所覆盖。pron.

& n. [用作主语时, all 的数取决于 of

之后的名词或代词的数] 全部; 全体

人员; 大家: All of us are going to see

the game. 我们都要去看比赛。

That's all. 没有了/完了。

【搭配】above all 尤其, 最主要的; after

all 毕竟, 虽然这样; all along 从头

到尾; all but 几乎; all in all 总的来

说; all out 竭尽全力; all over 到处;

all over the country 遍及全国; all

right ① 好; 行: A: Let's go to

school. B: All right. A: 咱们去上

学。B: 行。② (身体) 好: I'm all

right now. 我现在好了。(注意:

That's all right 是答谢语和道歉语。

That's right, 表示“同意”) all the

same 尽管如此, 仍然; in all 总共;

not at all. ① 一点也不: He is not

busy at all. 他一点也不忙。② 别客

气: A: Thank you very much. B: Not

at all. A: 谢谢你。B: 别客气。

【辨析】all, whole: all 和 whole 表示“全

部”时的用法有所区别: all 着重“整

体”, 指各个“个体”或各个“部分”组

成的“全部的、所有的”整体。修饰可

数名词复数时, 指所有的数量; 修饰

不可数名词时, 指整个范围或全部数

量。位于定冠词、指示代词、物主代

词、基数词的前面。如: All that af-

ternoon I jumped and sang and did

all kinds of things. 整个下午我跳呀

唱呀做了各种各样的事情。All the

Chinese people are going all out for

the realization of the four moderniza-



tions. 全中国人民正在全力以赴为实现四化而奋斗。常见短语有: all day, all night, all day long, all the morning, all the summer, all the year, all the month; all his books, all these sentences, all the people, all five men, all the students, all (the) horses, all animals, all the news, all the work, all China, all the world, all the city, all his life 等。注意: ① 英美人在 all day, all night 中常不用 the。其他情况下, 美国人常不用 the。② all 常可与 whole 互换, 但 whole 位于定冠词、物主代词等之后。如: all the afternoon → the whole afternoon; all the year → the whole year; all the city → the whole city; all the world → the whole world ③ all 与地点名词连用指人, whole 指人指地区均可。因此, whole 指地区时, 不能与 all 互换。如: The whole city was flooded. 全城被水淹。不可说 All the city was flooded. ④ all 不与不定冠词连用, whole 则可。不可说 all a year, 但可说 a whole year. whole 着重“完整的”整体。指完整无缺的统一体, 不可分割, 一点不缺, 一个不少, 没有丝毫减少和遗漏。如: Nature is a whole. 自然界是一个统一体。The workers devoted their whole energy to the task. 工人们把全部精力都放在工作上。常见短语有: the whole day, the whole thing, the whole class, the whole story, the

whole country, the whole army, the whole family, the whole truth (真相), a whole year (全年), a whole number (整数); one's whole heart (全心全意), one's whole attention (一生), one's whole energy 全力等。注意: ① whole 可与 all 互换, 但有时意思不同。如: the whole of China 指中国的领土, all China 指全中国人民。② whole 后不能接专有名词或代词。不能说 whole China, whole it, 应说 the whole of China, the whole of it. ③ whole 作“全体的、一切的”讲时, 不与普通名词复数连用, all 则可。如: 不能说 the whole books, 也不能说 the whole of books, 应说 all (of) the books. ④ whole 也可见到与名词复数连用的情况。这时, 其意思为“多数”或“整整的”, 其用法特点是前面不能加定冠词。如: whole cities 多数城市, whole forests 成片成片的森林。又如: It rained three whole days. 句中 whole 指三天里每天都是一整天地下雨。当然也可见到 whole 前有 the, 后有复数的情况。如: the whole ten days, 是指以 10 天长度为一个整体单位的一段时间。the ten whole days, 是指 10 个整天。⑤ 不能说 your whole money, the whole water, 应说 all your money, all the water, 不可说 all the hour, all the century, 应说 the whole hour, the whole century.

【反义词】*pron.* [反] none 没有人; 没有任何东西

【语法】不定代词 all, both 和 each 在作同位语时, 要注意它们的位置。①位于系动词 be 之后: We are all at school today. 今天我们大家都在学校。They were both students 他们俩都是学生。②位于一个动词构成的简单谓语之前: We all study hard. 我们大家都努力学习。We each have an apple. 我们每人都有一个苹果。③位于情态动词或第一个助动词之后: The books have all been given back. 书都还回来了。These children were each given two cakes. 这些孩子们每人得到两块蛋糕。④当直接宾语或间接宾语是人称代词时, all 和 both 可位于其后作同位语; 而 each 只能在间接宾语后作同位语。I've eaten them all. 我把它们都吃完了。She knows us both. 她认识我们俩。I gave you each two books. 我给你们每人两本书。

【注意】all 用作形容词、副词时没有比较等级。all, most, some 等不定代词作主语时, 如指的是复数概念, 谓动词用复数, 如指的是单数概念, 谓动词用单数。

【交际用语】A: Thank you very much. 非常感谢。B: That's all right. 不必谢。

almost ['ɔ:lməʊst; 'ɔ:lməst] (注意 al 的读音) *adv.* 几乎; 近于; 差不多: Mum slept almost the whole way. 妈妈几乎一路上都在睡觉。Almost everybody spoke. 几乎每人都发了言。

【辨析】almost, nearly: 这两个词都表示“几乎”、“差不多”的意思, 在不少场合可以互换使用, 但也有区别: nearly 常用于动作即将开始的时候, 而 almost 常用于动作即将结束的时候。例如: It is almost six o'clock, so we'll have a rest. 快六点了, 我们就要休息了。It is nearly six o'clock, so the play will begin in a minute. 快六点了, 戏剧一会儿就开始。almost 后可以跟除 not 以外的否定词, almost 位于否定词前; 而 nearly 则不能跟否定词: Almost no one takes a rest. 几乎没有人休息。“not + nearly”意为“远不如”: It's not nearly so easy as you think. 这远不如你想的那么容易。“nearly + 基数词”意为“差不多”: I have nearly one thousand books. 我有近一千册书籍。

【语法】almost 和 nearly 都可以用在行为动词的否定式之前。He almost (或 nearly) didn't say anything. 他几乎什么都没说。

alone [ə'ləʊn] *adj.* ①单独的: We are alone here. 只有我们在这里。She was alone in that dark room. 她独自一人呆在那间黑暗的屋子里。②[用在名词或代词后] 独个儿; 仅仅: He alone understands me. 惟有他理解我。

【搭配】all alone 单独地; 独自: He likes living all alone. 他喜欢独自生活。leave sth. alone 不要动某物, 不要管某事; all alone 独自, 独立

【语法】alone 是只能做表语的形容词,



along- although

没有比较等级形式。

【注意】alone 表示单独无伴这一事实，不含感情色彩。故不可说：He felt alone. 但可以说：He felt lonely.

along [ə'ləŋ] *prep.* 沿着；顺着：Walk along this road, and take the fourth turning on the left. 沿着这条路往前走，在第四个路口往左拐。We went for a walk along the road. 我们沿着公路散步。*adv.* ① 向前：Let's walk along. 咱们向前走。② 和……一起；一同：He came along with some friends. 他和几个朋友一起来的。

【搭配】all along 一直，始终；get along 进行；进展；相处

already [ɔ:l'redi] *adv.* 已经：Have you finished already? 你已把事都办完了吗？He had already gone when I came. 我来的时候他已经走了。

【辨析】already, still 和 yet: already 意为“已经”，一般用于肯定句，常与完成时和进行时连用。与过去时连用时，动词一般要用延续性动词。如：He had already left when I called. 我打电话去时，他已走了。already 也可用于疑问句中，表示惊奇。如：Has he seen the book already? 他已经看过这本书了吗？still 意为“仍然”，“还是”。用于肯定句和疑问句中，强调动作在进行。如：She is still singing. 她还在唱。yet 的意思是“已经”，“还”。一般用于否定句和疑问句中。常位于主要动词前或句末。如：I haven't yet been there. 我还没有到过那儿。Has he not gone to

bed yet? 他已睡了吗？

also [ɔ:lsəu] *adv.* 也：Chinese take-away food is also popular. 中国风味的熟食也非常普及。John is also coming to the party. 约翰也要来参加舞会。

【搭配】not only... but also 不但……而且：He not only read the book but also remembered what he had read. 他不仅读过这本书，而且还记得所读内容。

【辨析】also, too 和 either: 这三个词都表示“也”的意思，但在用法上有所不同。also 是正式用语，通常用于肯定句中，其位置一般紧跟动词。He can also swim. 他也会游泳。too 与 also 通用，但不如 also 正式，口语中用得较多，其位置一般在句末或句中。在句末时，前边常有逗号；在句中时，too 前后常有逗号。如：Tom is in Class One, Jack is Class One, too. 汤姆在一班，杰克也在一班。I, too, have been to London. 我也去过伦敦。either 用于否定句中，而且要放在句尾。If you don't go, I won't go either. 你不去，我也不去了。

although [ɔ:l'dəu] *conj.* 尽管；虽然：Although the moon is very interesting, the earth is more important. 虽然月亮非常有趣，但地球更重要。Although he is a beginner, (yet) he speaks English very well. 虽然他是个初学者，但英语说得很好。

【注意】使用 although 时，主句不能用 but。

【辨析】although, though: ① although 较正式, 语气强, though 最常用。现代英语中两者可随意换用。如: Though he was tired, he went on working. = Although he was tired, he went on working. 尽管他很累, 他还继续工作。② although 和 though 引导的从句放在主句前后均可, 有时还可放在句中。如: He often helps me with my English (al)though he is quite busy. 尽管他相当忙, 但是还常常帮我学英语。John, though (he was) young, did it very well. 约翰虽然年轻, 但事情做得很出色。③ though, although 引导的从句不能与 but, however 连用, 但可与 yet, still 连用。不能说: Though he was old, but he worked hard. 应把 but 去掉。当然, 保留 but 而去掉 though 也可。④ though 有时指假设的情况, 不指事实, 从句用虚拟语气。although 不能这样用。如: Einstein cared little for money, though he could have been very rich. 尽管爱因斯坦本可以成为非常富有的人, 但他对金钱却不感兴趣。(though 引导的情况是假设的, 并非事实。) ⑤ though 引导的从句, 可用倒装语序, 即把从句中的表语或状语等放到 though 之前; although 不能这样用。如: Young though she is, yet she is fit for the job. (= Young as she is, yet she is fit for the job.) 尽管她很年轻, 可她胜任这项工作。⑥ though 从句的主谓若是系表结构时, 可以省

略从句主语和动词。如: Though alone, he is happy. 虽然他独自一人, 可是他很幸福。注意: Though loving him, I cannot help him. 是错句。因为从句不是 be 构成的系表结构作谓语。应改为 Though I love him, I cannot help him. 或 Though fond of him. ⑦ though 还可与别的词结合使用, 如 even though, as though 等; although 则无这种搭配功能。I'll go and help them even though I stop my work. 即使我停下自己的活干, 我也要去帮助他们。⑧ though 还可作并列连词, 相当于 and yet (然而, 可是), 它引导的分句常对另一分句起补充说明作用; although 则无此种用法。如: They now can do most of the things people can do, though most scientists agree that computers cannot completely take the place of humans. 人们能做的大部分工作, 计算机现在都能做, 然而大多数科学家认为, 计算机并不能完全代替人。I wouldn't like to go to the evening, though they will invite me to. 我不想去参加晚会, 可是他们要请我去。⑨ though 可用作副词, 放在句尾。although 不可这样用。如: He said he would come, he didn't though. 他说要来却没来。

always ['ɔ:lweiz; 'ɔ:lwəz] *adv.* ① 总是; 永远; 一直: You must always wait in a queue. 你必须排队等候。The sun always rises in the east. 太阳总是从东方升起。② [和进行时连

