

卡通美语辞典

CARTOON ENGLISH FOR CHILDREN

吕光东 审阅

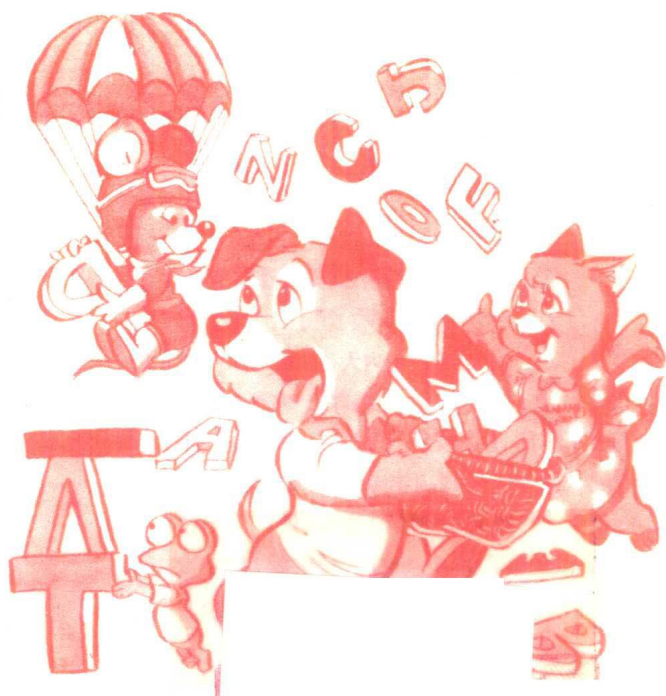


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眾文圖書股份有限公司
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前 言

基于刻板生硬的教材无法有效提升儿童对英文的兴趣，本公司精心编译的《卡通美语辞典》，欲以活泼可爱的卡通人物搭配本文的例句，使例句更加立体化、生动化。如此，不但可以增加阅读的效果，提高阅读的兴趣，同时也能使儿童了解语言是活生生的、多彩多姿的。

特色 全文中具有 1000 个标题词，每一个单词都附有发音，故而，阅读例句时，不会发生一遇到不会念的词，就要立刻查字典，或是，不会念就算了的情形。儿童们可以一边看例句，一边正确掌握每个词的发音。

例句仍以简易、惯用者为主；词义以重要者为主；发音以标准的 K.K. 音标为准。相信藉由本书，儿童能建立扎实的英文基础，更甚者，小小心灵中会深深感受到英文的活泼面，而由衷的喜欢上它。我们认为这种启蒙的学习方式可使儿童一生受用无穷。

本书在编辑过程中，特别延请到美国芝加哥大学永久教授吕光东博士校订，并由多位台大、师大、政大研究生着手编辑，逐字逐句莫不精心琢磨，其目的在于希望《卡通美语辞典》成为奠定初学者扎实基础的启蒙好书。

众文图书公司编辑部 敬识

1989 年 8 月

本辭典的使用法

◎標題字

(1)順序 按字母的順序排列。

(2)必讀字彙 在 490 個必讀字彙的右上方標記 ★ 的符號。

bus[★] [bʌs] 囙 (buses [-ɪz]) 公車, 巴士

(3)拼字 只列出美式的拼法。

(4)同形字 在拼法相同, 但語源、字義不同的單字右上方會標示出數字。

rose¹ [roz] 囙 (rise [raɪz]) (起身) 的過去式

rose² [roz] 囙 (roses [-ɪz]) 玫瑰

◎發音

(1)爲了使兒童能先了解單字個別而正確的發音, 在例句中, 我們以個別的方式來處理單字發音, 而不強調各單字在例句中, 是輕讀或重讀。該單字有強音及弱音時, 一併會列出其強、弱發音。

at[★] [(強)æt, (弱)ət] 囙 (指示地點、位置) 在 ~^{*1}

(3)重音 在重音的部分標記 (ˈ)。

meter [ˈmɪtər] 囙 (meters [-z]) 公尺

◎詞類

名詞則以 囙, 動詞則以 囙 來表示。(參照「略字一覽表」)

◎詞類變化

(1)名詞的複數 原則上會在該單字詞類略字的後面列出複數形; 然而, 複數形爲不規則變化時, 則列爲另一個標題字。

child[★] [tʃaɪld] 囙 (children [ˈtʃɪldrən]) 孩子

children [ˈtʃɪldrən] 囙 child [tʃaɪld] (孩子) 的複數

(2)動詞變化 依照第三人稱單數現在式、過去式、現在分詞的順序列出。但是, 不規則變化形也列爲標題字。

smile[★] [smaɪl] 囙 (smiles [-z], smiled [-d], smiling [-ɪŋ]) 微笑^{*1}

go[★] [go] 囙 (goes [-z], went [went], going [-ɪŋ]) 去^{*1}

(3)形容詞和副詞的比較變化 須附加 more、most 等比較級及最高級之用語

除外，其他之比較級及最高級皆予列出。

early ★ [ˈɜːli] 圖 (earlier [-ə], earliest [-ɪst]) 早 形 (earlier, earliest) 早的

◎字義及說明

(1) 字義及說明乃是基本而必備的。

(2) 字義右上角之號碼 原則上，按其使用的頻繁程度來編號，如 *¹, *², 等。附有例句的字義附記*。

fly ★ [flaɪ] 圖 (flies [-z], flew [flu], flying [-ɪŋ]) 飛 *¹; 放(風箏) *²

① Birds are flying in the sky.

[bɜːdz] [aɪ] [ˈflaɪ·ɪŋ] [ɪn] [ðə] [skaɪ]

(鳥羣在天空中飛翔。)

② Tom is flying a kite.

[təm] [ɪz] [ˈflaɪ·ɪŋ] [ə] [kaɪt]

(湯姆正在放風箏。)

(3) 同義字、反義字、參考(照)字 各以 同、反、參表示。(參照「略字一覽表」)

difficult [ˈdɪfəklɪt] 形 困難的 反 easy [ˈiːzi] 同 hard [hɑːd]

boy ★ [bɔɪ] 圖 (boys [-z]) 男孩 參 girl [gɜːl]

(4) 〈略〉美、英請參照下方的「略字一覽表」。

◎例句

(1) 以簡易的單字造句，使讀者更了解標題字的使用法。

(2) 字義註明 *¹, *² 的部分，例句則註明①, ②。

◎片語

以紅色的粗體字來表示片語，其中翻譯部分亦以粗體字表示。

How do you do?

[haʊ] [du] [ju] [du]

你好嗎?《第一次見面時的問候語》

▶略字一覽表◀

圖……名詞 代……代名詞 動……動詞 助……助動詞 介……介系詞
形……形容詞 副……副詞 連……連接詞 冠……冠詞 感……感歎詞
〈略〉……略字 同……同義字 反……反義字 參……參考(照)字 美……主要是美國用法 英……主要是英國用法

发音记号表

| 母 音 | | | |
|--------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| 音标 | 例 | 音标 | 例 |
| [i] | bee [bi] | [ɔ] | ball [bɔl] |
| [ɪ] | pin [pɪn] | [u] | book [buk] |
| [ɛ] | net [nɛt] | [u] | use [juz] |
| [æ] | cap [kæp] | [ʌ] | cup [kʌp] |
| [e] | eight [et] | [ɜ] | girl [gɜl] |
| [a] | car [kɑr] | [ə] | along [ə'ləŋ] |
| [o] | boat [bɔt] | | |
| 双 母 音 | | | |
| 音标 | 例 | 音标 | 例 |
| [aɪ] | time [taɪm] | [ɔɪ] | boy [bɔɪ] |
| [aʊ] | out [aʊt] | [ɪr] | ear [ɪr] |
| | | [ɛr] | air [ɛr] |
| | | [ʊr] | poor [pʊr] |
| 子 音 | | | |
| 音标 | 例 | 音标 | 例 |
| [p] | pen [pɛn] | [s] | glass [glæs] |
| [b] | bed [bɛd] | [z] | zoo [zu] |
| [t] | tree [tri] | [ʃ] | ship [ʃɪp] |
| [d] | dry [draɪ] | [ʒ] | leisure ['liʒə] |
| [k] | king [kɪŋ] | [tʃ] | chair [tʃɛr] |
| [g] | good [gʊd] | [dʒ] | jam [dʒæm] |
| [m] | lamp [læmp] | [ts] | cats [kæts] |
| [n] | sun [sʌn] | [dz] | hands [hændz] |
| [ŋ] | song [sɒŋ] | [r] | red [rɛd] |
| [l] | small [smɔl] | [h] | who [hu] |
| [f] | foot [fʊt] | [w] | we [wi] |
| [v] | very ['veri] | [i] | yes [jes] |
| [θ] | three [θri] | | |
| [ð] | this [ðɪs] | | |

不规则动词变化表

(粗体字为必读单词及其变化形式)

| 现在 (原形) | | | 过 去 | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|------------------|--------|------------------------|
| am (be) | 是 | was | grow | 成长 | grew |
| are (be) | 是 | were | have, has | 有 | had |
| become | 变成 | became | hear | 听见 | heard |
| begin | 开始 | began | hit | 打 | hit |
| bend | 折弯 | bent | hold | 持, 握 | held |
| break | 打破 | broke | hurt | 伤害 | hurt |
| bring | 带来 | brought | is (be) | 是 | was |
| build | 建筑 | built | keep | 保持 | kept |
| burn | 燃烧 | burned, burnt | know | 知道 | knew |
| buy | 买 | bought | lead | 引导 | led |
| can | 能 | could | learn | 学习 | learned, learnt |
| catch 接 (球); 抓住 | | caught | leave | 离开 | left |
| come | 来 | came | lend | 出借 | lent |
| cut | 切 | cut | let | 让 | let |
| do, does | 做 | did | lie | 躺 | lay |
| draw | 绘画 | drew | lose | 遗失 | lost |
| dream | 做梦 | dreamed, dreamt | make | 制; 做 | made |
| drink | 喝 | drank | may | 可以; 可能 | might |
| drive | 开 (车) | drove | meet | 会见 | met |
| eat | 吃 | ate | must | 必须 | (must) |
| fall | 落下 | fell | put | 放置 | put |
| find | 找到; 发现 | found | read | 阅读 | read |
| fly | 飞 | flew | ride | 乘 (车) | rode |
| forget | 忘记 | forgot | rise | 上升 | rose |
| get | 得到 | got | run | 跑 | ran |
| give | 给 | gave | say | 说 | said |
| go | 去 | went | see | 看见 | saw |

| 现在 (原形) | | 过 去 | 现在 (原形) | | 过 去 |
|---------|----|--------|------------|----|-------------|
| sell | 卖 | sold | strike | 敲击 | struck |
| send | 寄送 | sent | swim | 游泳 | swam |
| shall | 将 | should | swing | 摇摆 | swung |
| shine | 照耀 | shone | take | 拿 | took |
| show | 展示 | showed | teach | 教 | taught |
| shut | 关上 | shut | tell 告 | 告诉 | told |
| sing | 唱 | sang | think | 着想 | thought |
| sit 坐 | 坐 | sat | throw | 投掷 | threw |
| sleep | 睡 | slept | understand | 了解 | understood |
| speak | 说 | spoke | wake | 醒来 | waked, woke |
| spend | 花费 | spent | wear | 穿 | wore |
| spin | 纺纱 | spun | will | 将 | would |
| stand | 站立 | stood | write | 写 | wrote |

人称代名词变化表

| 数 | 人 称 | 主 格 | 所有格 | 受 格 | 所有代名词 |
|-----|------|---------|-------|------|--------|
| 单 数 | 第一人称 | I 我 | my | me | mine |
| | 第二人称 | you 你 | your | you | yours |
| | 第三人称 | he 他 | his | him | his |
| | | she 她 | her | her | hers |
| | | it 它 | its | it | — |
| 复 数 | 第一人称 | we 我们 | our | us | ours |
| | 第二人称 | you 你们 | your | you | yours |
| | 第三人称 | they 他们 | their | them | theirs |

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a* [(强)e, (弱)ə] ㊦ 一(个)*¹; 一(指一类之中作为代表的一个)*²; 每一*³

1 Tom has a bicycle.

[təm] [hæz] [ə] ['baɪsɪkl]

(汤姆有一辆脚踏车。)

2 A cat can see in the dark.

[ə] [kæt] [kæn] [si] [ɪn] [ðə] [dɑ:k]

(猫在黑暗中能看见。)

3 We work eight hours a day.

[wi] [wɜ:k] [et] [aʊz] [ə] [de]

(我们一天工作八小时。)



able ['eɪbl]

㊦ 《用be able to~的形式》能够, 会 ㊦ can [kæn]

Tom is able to ride a bicycle.

[təm] [ɪz] ['eɪbl] [tu] [raɪd] [ə] ['baɪsɪkl]

(汤姆会骑脚踏车。)

I am able to ride a horse.

[aɪ] [æm] ['eɪbl] [tu] [raɪd] [ə] [hɔ:s]

(我会骑马。)



about* [əˈbaʊt] 关于*¹; 在~周围, 在~附近*²

图 大约*³; 四周, 到处*⁴

- ① I am reading a book about animals.

[aɪ] [æm] [ˈriːdɪŋ] [ə] [bʊk] [əˈbaʊt] [ˈænəməlz]

(我正在读一本有关动物的书。)

- ② Look about you.

[lʊk] [əˈbaʊt] [ju]

([你]看看你的四周。)

- ③ I get up about seven every morning.

[aɪ] [ɡet] [ʌp] [əˈbaʊt] [ˈsevən] [ˈevri] [ˈmɔːnɪŋ]

(我每天早晨大约七点起床。)

- ④ Bob looked about.

[bɒb] [lʊkt] [əˈbaʊt]

(鲍伯环顾四周。)



above [əˈbaʊ] 在~上方*¹; 超过*²

- ① The sun is shining above our heads.

[ðə] [sʌn] [ɪz] [ˈʃaɪnɪŋ] [əˈbaʊ] [aʊr] [hedz]

(太阳在我们的头顶上照耀着。)

- ② She is above seventy years old.

[ʃi] [ɪz] [əˈbaʊ] [ˈsevənti] [jɪrz] [old]

(她已经超过七十岁了。)



absent [ˈæbsnt] ㊦ 缺席的《用 be absent from ~ 的形式》* ; 不在的

Why was she absent from school ?

[hwaɪ] [wəz] [ʃi] [ˈæbsnt] [frəm] [skul]

(她为什么没上学呢?)

ache [ek] ㊦ aches [-s], ached [-t], aching [-ɪŋ]

疼痛

Because her tooth ached,

[biˈkəʊz] [hɜː] [tuθ] [ekt]

she did not come.

[ʃi] [dɪd] [nɒt] [kʌm]

(因为他牙疼, 所以没来。)

across* [əˈkrɒs] ㊦ 横过* ; 穿越(由一边至另一边)

Can she swim across the river ?

[kæn] [ʃi] [swɪm] [əˈkrɒs] [ðə] [ˈrɪvə]

(她能游过这条河吗?)

afraid [əˈfred]

㊦ 《用 be afraid of ~ 的形式》害怕

I am afraid of nothing.

[aɪ] [æm] [əˈfred] [ʌv] [ˈnʌθɪŋ]

(我什么也不怕。)

after* [ˈæftə] ㊦ 在~之后 ㊦ before [brɪˈfɔː]

She was busy after school.

[ʃi] [wəz] [ˈbɪzi] [ˈæftə] [skul]

(放学以后她非常忙碌。)

afternoon★ [ˌæftəˈnʌn] 图 下午, 午后(由中午至日落)

Good afternoon!

[ɡʊd] [ˌæftəˈnʌn]

(午安!)《午后的问候语》

again★ [əˈɡen] 副 再

See you again next Monday.

[si] [ju] [əˈɡen] [nekst] [ˈmʌndɪ]

(下星期一见。)



ago★ [əˈɡo] 副 (由现在起)~以前

I saw her three days ago.

[aɪ] [sə] [hɜː] [ðri] [deɪz] [əˈɡo]

(我在三天前见过她。)

airplane [ˈɛr,plæn]

图 (airplanes [-z]) 飞机

There are many airplanes in the airport.

[ðɛr] [ɑː] [ˈmeni] [ˈɛr,plænz] [ɪn] [ðɪ] [ˈɛr,poːrt]

(机场里有许多飞机。)

airport [ˈɛr,poːrt] 图 (airports [-ts]) 机场

Dick arrived at the airport

[dɪk] [əˈraɪvd] [æt] [ðɪ] [ˈɛr,poːrt]

on time.

[ʌn ˈtaɪm]

(狄克准时抵达机场。)



album ['ælbəm] ㊦ (albums [-z]) 相片簿* ; 集邮册

Please show your album to me.

[plɪz] [ʃo] [jʊr] ['ælbəm] [tu] [mi]

(请让我看看你的相簿。)

all* [ɔl] ㊦ 全部的, 一切的*¹; 《与 not 连用, 表示部分否定》
并非全部的~皆是……*² ㊦ 十分, 完全

① All these cookies are mine.

[ɔl] [ði:z] ['kʊkiz] [ɑr] [maɪn]

(这些饼干全部都是我的。)

② All books are not good books.

[ɔl] [bʊks] [ɑr] [nɒt] [ɡʊd] [bʊks]

(并非所有的书都是好书。)

She traveled all over the world.

[ʃi] [ˈtrævlɪd] [ɔl] [ˈovə] [ðə] [wɜ:ld]

(她游历全世界。)

Let's sing a song all together

[lets] [sɪŋ] [ə] [sɒŋ] [ɔl] [tə'geðə]

(让我们一起唱首歌。)

I do not like cake at all

[aɪ] [du] [nɒt] [laɪk] [keɪk] [æt] [ɔl]

(我一点也不喜欢吃蛋糕。)



almost [ɒl,mɒst] 副 差不多，几乎

They are almost like brothers.

[ðe] [ɑr] [ɒl,mɒst] [lɑ:k] [ˈbrʌðəz]

(他们几乎像亲兄弟一般。)

alone [əˈlon] 形 独自的*¹；独特的*²

副 单独地*³

① He is alone.

[hi] [ɪz] [əˈlon]

(他独自一人。)

② He alone has an apple.

[hi] [əˈlon] [hæz] [æpəl]

(唯独他有一个苹果。)

③ She went to America alone.

[ʃi] [wɛnt] [tu] [əˈmerɪkə] [əˈlon]

(她独自前往美国。)



along* [əˈlɒŋ] 副 沿着

(道路等)*；向前

We walked along the street.

[wi] [wɒkt] [əˈlɒŋ] [ðə] [stri:t]

(我们沿着街道走。)



already* [ɔl'reɪdɪ] 副《用于肯定句》早已, 已经 参 yet [jet]

It is already dark.

[ɪt] [ɪz] [ɔl'reɪdɪ] [dɑ:k]

(天色早已暗了。)

also* [ɔlso] 副 也, 并且

同 too [tu]

He is tall and also strong.

[hi] [ɪz] [tɔl] [ænd] [ɔlso] [strɒŋ]

(他又高又壮。)



always* [ɔlweɪz] 副 永远, 总是

Lucy and Jane always go to school together.

[ˈlusi] [ænd] [dʒen] [ɔlweɪz] [go] [tu] [skul] [tə'ɡeðə]

(露西和珍总是一起上学。)

am* [æm] 副 (过去式 was [wəz])《be [bi]动词的第一人称单数现在式》

是~*1 副《用 am + ~ing 的形式》正在(做~)*2

① I am Tom.

[aɪ] [æm] [tɒm]

(我是汤姆。)

② I am reading a book.

[aɪ] [æm] ['ri:ɪŋ] [ə] [bʊk]

(我正在读一本书。)

