

初中英语单词通

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征服

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初中英语

1000词

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a little 一点,少量

• There is only a little ink in the bottle. 瓶子里只有一点墨水。

辨析 a little 与 little: a little 表示一些,一点点,是肯定的语气; little 表示少,不多的意思,是否定的语气。如: Don't worry, you still have a little time. 别担心,你还有一点时间。/ There is little time left. 没剩下多少时间了。

a piece of 一张(片,块,……)

• There is a piece of cake on the plate. 盘子里有一块蛋糕。

I picked up a piece of paper from the ground. 我从地上捡起了一张纸。

说明 这个短语与不可数名词连用,表示块,片这样的概念,其复数形式为 pieces。

able adj. 有能力的;能干的

• She is an able teacher. 她是一位有能力的老师。



He is an able editor. 他是一位能干的主编。

说明 ① able → ability *n.* 能力 → enable *v.* 使能够

② able 的同义词是 capable *adj.* 有能力的; 能干的如: He is a capable doctor. 他是一位能干的医生。

③ able 的反义词是 unable *adj.* 无能力的, 不能的如: He is still unable to express himself in English. 他仍然不能用英语表达他的意思。

④ be able to 表示能, 会的意思。如: He is now able to speak Chinese. 他现在能讲汉语了。/ Sorry, I won't be able to go to see him today. 对不起, 我今天不能去看他。be able to 有将来式, 过去式, 而 can 却没有, 故在使用时应加以注意。

about *prep.* 关于 *adv.* 大约

• What do you know about him? 关于他, 你知道些什么?

They often tell me about your country. 他们常给我讲有关你们国家的情况。

It's about three o'clock. 现在大约 3 点了。

above *prep.* (表示位置) 在另一物的上方; 位置在河流等的上游; 数量、年龄高于; 音调、程度高于; 某事为某人的能力所不及; 某人品德高尚, 不屑于某事 *adv.* 上面, 前面

• The plane is flying above the clouds. 飞机正飞行



在云层的上方。

The maths problem is above me. 这个数学题我做不出来。

As mentioned above, China is a great country both in its land and people. 如前所述, 中国的面积和人口都使之称得上是一个大国。

短语 ① above all 首先, 首要, 尤其是 如: Above all, I need a knife to cut the cake. 首先, 我需要一把刀来切蛋糕。

辨析 ② above oneself 自高自大 如: We must not be above ourselves. 我们一定不要自高自大。

above, on 与 over: 三者均含有在……上的意思。above 一般是指一物体在另一物体上方, 但两者并不一定有接触, 它的反义词是 below; 如: There are many stars above my head. 在我头顶上有许多星星。on 一般是指一物体紧贴在另一物体的上, 两者一般是有接触的; 如: There is a plate on the table. 桌子上有一个盘子。over 表示的是垂直在……上方, 有时还意味着在空间上很接近, 其反义词是 under。如: There is a bridge over the river. 河上有一座桥。

accident n. 事故; 意外的事

• The accident could not have been prevented. 这次意外事件没能事先预防。

It was a terrible accident. 这是一桩很恐怖的事故。

说明 ① accident → accidental *adj.* 偶然的, 意外的



→ accidentally *adv.* 偶然地

②表示死于(事故),用 *in*,如: He was killed in a road accident. 他死于交通意外。

辨析 accident 与 incident: accident 指偶然发生,出乎意料的不幸事件,事故。如: He was killed in a traffic accident. 他死于车祸。 incident 指任何事件。如: An incident took place on his first day. 在他出生那天发生了一件事。

短语 ① by accident 偶然,无意中;不小心 如: They met by accident at the railway station. 他们在火车站偶然相遇。 / I have heard by accident that he will be promoted to be the school master. 我无意中听说要提他为校长。

②without accident 平安无事地 如: The day passed without accident. 那一天平安无事地过去了。

across *prep.* 横过;穿过

• Let's walk across the street. 咱们过马路。

They swam across the river. 他们横渡这条河。

A rainbow arched across the sky. 一道彩虹横跨天际。

辨析 ①across 与 cross: across 作介词或副词用。如: The government built a bridge across the river. 政府建造一条跨河的桥。 cross 作动词用。如: I am crossing the bridge. 我正在过桥。

②across 与 over: across 表示从一边到另一边,



横过,穿过时,其词义侧重横断纵的方向如:Go across the street. 横过街道。over 的意思是从一边越过到另一边。其词义不表示固定的方向,从前后左右,上方皆可。也可表示在……的另一边如:The thief escaped by climbing over the wall. 小偷越墙而逃。/Tom jumped over a trench and looked over a bamboo fence. 汤姆跳过壕沟,从篱笆上面看去。

说明 across 的反义词是 along *prep.* 向前;沿着;循着如:The three girls are walking along Queen's Road. 这三个女孩正沿着皇后大道散步。

短语 come across 偶然相遇 如:I came across my friends in the park. 我在公园和我的朋友们不期而遇。

address *n.* 地址;演说,讲说 *v.* 向……讲话;在(信封)……上写姓名地址

• Please tell me the address of yours. 请告诉我你的地址。

You must address the letter when you mail it. 在你寄信的时候,你必须写上地址姓名。

The president delivered an opening address. 校长致了开幕词。

afraid *adj.* 怕,害怕;担心的,遗憾

• I am afraid of snakes. 我很怕蛇。

I am afraid I cannot come. 恐怕我不能来。



I am afraid I can't help you. 很遗憾, 我不能帮助你。

短语 ① be afraid of 怕, 害怕 如: Don't be afraid of making mistakes. 不要怕犯错误。

② be afraid to do 害怕做某事 如: I am afraid to go to the hospital. 我害怕去医院看病。

③ be afraid that 害怕, 怕 如: I am afraid that you will lose the game. 我恐怕你会输掉这场比赛。

辨析 ① afraid of 与 afraid to 两者都可表示担心, afraid of 强调某一行为的执行者担心该行为所带的后果。如: He was afraid of being scolded by the teacher because he had told a lie. 他因为说谎而害怕被老师批评。afraid to 强调动作执行者对动作的执行, 表示的是做不做的问題。如: He is afraid to face that strict teacher. 他害怕面对那个严厉的老师。

② afraid, fear, fright 与 dread: fear 恐惧, 害怕, 担忧, 与 afraid 用法相似。如: We don't fear to die. 我们不怕死。fright 表示突然的恐惧, 如: The sudden stream gave the boy a fright. 突然的尖叫使孩子受了惊吓。dread 表示比 fear 更强烈的恐惧, 如: The person lived in constant dread of death. 那个人生活在无休止的死亡恐惧之中。这四个词中, afraid 与 fear 较为正式; 从语气强弱来看, dread 的语气最强, fear 其次, fright 与 afraid 随后。



after prep. (时间)在……以后,(位置)在……后面;(顺序)跟在……后面;(一个)接(个);尽管……(但) **conj.** 在……以后 **adv.** 以后,后来

• The children often play after school. 孩子们总是在放学后玩耍。

After we had supper, we went out for a walk. 吃过晚饭后,我们出去散步了。

What comes after? 后来怎样?

说明 ①after all 毕竟,究竟如: Don't be disappointed, we are beginners after all. 不要灰心,我们毕竟还是新手。

②one after another 接二连三 如: Soldiers fell one after another. 士兵们接二连三地倒下了。

③look after 照料,照顾 如: I had to look after my baby. 我不得不照顾我的婴儿。

辨析 after 与 later 两者都有以后,在……以后的意思。after 是指以现在时间为基点,从现在开始以后。如: I will go to hospital after the examination is over. 我会在考试结束以后去医院看病。later 是指以过去某个时间为基点开始的以后。如: I came back my home a week later. 一星期以后,我回家了。

again adv. 又,再;倍;另一方面

• Don't be disappointed, try it again! 别灰心,再试



一次。

See you again. 再见。

I have as many books again as you. 我的书比你多一倍。

She might leave and again she might stay. 她可能会离开,也可能会留下。

说明 ① again and again 一再, 反复地 如: Read the text again and again. 反复地朗读课文。

② now and again 常常 如: He helps others now and again. 他常常帮助别人。

③ once again 再一次 如: Try it once again. 再试一次看看。

against prep. 对; 反对

• Public opinion was against the proposal. 公众反对这个提议。

The boy advanced against difficulty. 那个男孩迎着困难向上。

I swam against the stream. 我逆流游泳。

说明 against 的反义词是 for prep. 支持 如: I am for peace and against war. 我赞成和平,反对战争。

ago (常和一般过去时连用) 以前

• I met him in the park three days ago. 我三天前在公园里遇见过他。



It happened long ago. 这件事发生在很久以前。

辨析 ago 与 before: ago 是自今……前(常与一般过去时连用); before 是自过去……前(常与过去完成时连用)。如: I called on him two days ago, but he had gone to London four days before. 我两天前去拜访他,但他早在四天前就去了伦敦。

agree *vt.* 同意;赞成 *vi.* 同意;赞成

• My father agreed to buy this computer. 我爸爸同意买这台电脑。

I ask him to help me with my English and he agreed. 我请他帮助我学习英语,他答应了。

He agrees with me. 他同意我的看法。

说明 agree 是表示心理情感状态的动词,没有进行式,其后可以接动词不定式,如: We agree to left early. 我们同意早点离开。

辨析 agree with, agree on 与 agree to: agree with, agree on 与 agree to 是由 agree 组成的词组,三者中表示同意的含义时,有以下具体区别:agree with 表示同意某人的意见或看法,其宾语是人,如: Do you agree with me on this point? 在这点上,你同意我的意见吗?此外 agree with 还表示与……意见一致,适宜于,如: The climate here doesn't agree with me. 这里的气候对我不适宜。agree on 表示对某种事情取得一致的意见,如: They agreed on the terms of the contract. 他们商定了合同的条件。agree to 表示赞成某种意见、计划、



方案等,如: The committee has agreed to our plan. 委员会已经同意我们的计划。

air n. 空气; 大气; 态度; 表情 *vt.* 使(房间等)通气

• We breathe fresh air. 我们呼吸新鲜空气。

An airplane is flying in the air. 一架飞机正在空中飞翔。

We aired the room by opening the windows. 我们打开窗户,使房间空气流通。

短语 ① by air 通过航空途径, 乘飞机 如: I went to London by air. 我坐飞机去伦敦。

② on the air (正在)广播 如: The program is on the air. 这节目正在广播。

③ put on airs 摆架子 如: You had better not put on airs. 你最好不要摆架子。

all the same 仍然, 照样, 还是

• She often makes mistakes, but I like her all the same. 她经常犯错误,但我还是照样喜欢她。

It's all the same to us, whether it rains or shines. 下雨与天晴对我们来说是一样的。

all the time 一直

• The baby is crying all the time. 这个婴儿一直



在哭。

Don't make mistakes all the time. 别总是犯错误。

almost *adv.* 几乎;差不多

• Dinner is almost ready. 晚餐快做好了。

Almost no one believed her. 几乎没有人相信她。

The newsreel had almost finished when I got to the cinema. 当我到达电影院时,新闻片几乎演完了。

说明 almost 的同义词是 *nearly adv.* 接近,几乎如:
Nearly everyone knows it. 几乎每个人都知道这件事。

alone *adv.* 单独地,独自地;(用在名词或代词之后)

只有,仅仅;唯一 *adj.* 单独的,独一无二的,只有

• Don't leave me alone, I will feel afraid. 别留下我一个人,我会害怕。

You are not alone because you still have me. 你并不孤独因为你还有我。

短语 ①let alone 更不用说 如:I can't speak French, let alone Russian. 我连法语都不会说,更不用说俄了。

②let ... alone 任其……不管 如: Please let me alone. 请让我一个人安静会儿。

辨析 alone 与 lonely 二者皆有单独、孤独的意思。alone 通常指现实客观的单独、孤独,表示实际情况。

如: I am alone in the classroom. 教室里只有我一个



人。lonely 多带有主观、感情的色彩，有孤独感的意思。如：Although she is in the crowd, she still feel lonely. 尽管她处于人群之中，她仍然感到孤独。

along *prep.* 沿着 *adv.* 向前；一道，一起；在手边

• We walked along the river. 我们沿着河边散步。

Move along, please! 请向前走！

I take my wallet along every day. 我每天都带着钱包。

短语 get along with 进展，工作进行 如：How are you getting along with your job? 你工作进展如何？

already *adv.* 已经

• The postman has already been. 邮差已经过来了。

He was already gone. 他已经走了。

说明 already 用于肯定句中表示已经的含义，在否定句及疑问句通常以 yet 替换 already。如：I have already done it. 我已经做好了。/ I haven't done it yet. 我还没做好。若在否定句及疑问句中用 already 表示惊奇、意外。如：Haven't you done it yet? 你还没有做好吗？/ Have you done it already? 你已经做好啦？(好快)

also *adv.* 也，同样

• I am also good at playing football. 我踢足球也



不错。

He can also swim. 他也会游泳。

always *adv.* 永远,始终;一直,总是

• Be always careful to your work. 要始终认真对待你的工作。

Do you always stay at home in the Friday evening?
你星期五晚上总是呆在家里吗?

说明 always 一般用于一般现在时、一般将来时和一般过去时,但假如用于一般进行时,则表示说话人强烈的憎恶、不满、不耐烦或赞扬、佩服的感情。如: The boy is always playing with fire. 这孩子总是喜欢玩火。

among *prep.* 在……之中

• I saw him among the crowd. 我在人群中看见他。

Among those was the young woman. 那其中就有这个年轻女子。

There is a city among the hills. 群山中有——一个城镇。

辨析 among 与 between: among 表示在……中间的意思时,用于三者或三者以上之间,后接复数名词,其词义含有混合或参杂在多数可分离的事物中间的意味。如: The Yangtse is among the longest river in the world. 长江是世界上最长的河流之一。 between



表示在……中间的意思时,用于两者之间,其词义含有在两个可以分离的事物中间的意味。在表示三者或三者以上,各自相互关联时也用此词。如: Between the door and the window there is a map of China. 门窗之间有一张中国地图。/ There is a slight difference between these four synonyms. 这四个同义词相互有细微的差别。

another *adj.* 再一,另一;别的,不同的;类似的
pron. 另一个

· I will be back in another ten days. 再过 10 天,我就回来。

He is another Lei Feng of our time. 他是我们时代又一个雷锋式的人物。

I don't like this one, please give me another. 我不喜欢这个,请另给我一个。

短语 ① one after another 相继地 如: We came into the classroom one after another. 我们陆续进入教室。

② one another 互相 (通常用于三者以上,两者之间用 each other) 如: The pupils helped one another. 小学生们互相帮助。

辨析 another 与 the other: another 表示不定数目中不定的那个。如: I would like another cup of coffee. 我还想要一杯咖啡。the other 表示两个中的另一个。如: He has two pens, one is blue, the other is black. 他有两只钢笔,一只是蓝的,另一只是黑的。



answer *n.* 回答, 答复; 答案 *vt.* 回答, 答复; 以……作答; 适应, 适合 *vi.* 回答; 负责, 保证; 适应, 符合

• Please give me your answer to this question. 请给我这个问题的答案。

Can you answer the question? 你能回答这个问题吗?

You must answer for the accident. 你必须对这次事故负责。

短语 ① answer back 顶嘴 如: It is impolite to answer back. 顶嘴是不礼貌的。

② answer for 负责, 保证 如: You have to answer for your mistake. 你必须对你的错误负责。

③ in answer to 应答; 响应 如: I started at once in answer to the phone call. 我一接到电话立刻动身了。

辨析 answer 与 reply 二词都有回答的意思。answer 是普通用词, 可指对问题, 询问及书信的答复; reply 比 answer 更正规, 更正式一点, 多指对别人所说所写的答复。如: Please reply it in your exercise book. 请回答在你的练习本上。

anybody *pron.* (用于疑问句、否定句、条件从句中) 任何人 *n.* 重要人物

• Did you see anybody in the room? 你看见在房里



有人吗?

There isn't anybody in the playground. 在操场上没有任何人。

If you want to be anybody, do your best. 如果你想要成为重要人物,就要全力以赴。

辨析 anybody 与 somebody: anybody 与 somebody 所示的意思相同,不同之处在于 anybody 用于疑问句中或否定句中,而 somebody 用于陈述句中。

anything pron. 什么事(物);任何事(物)(常用于否定句、疑问句及条件从句中)

· I can't get anything from you. 我从你这儿得不到任何东西。

Can I do anything for you? 我能为你做点什么吗?

短语 ① anything 是不定代词,因而若有形容词修饰时,形容词后置。如: Is there anything else left in the room? 还有什么东西留在房间里吗?

② anything but 除……以外任何事;根本不 如: She is anything but a good doctor. 她决不是一个好医生。

③ anything of 一点儿 如: I have not seen anything of him lately. 近来我连他的影子也没有见到过。

④ for anything 决不 如: I will not give in for anything. 我决不会屈服。

辨析 anything 与 something 两者具有相同的意思,但用法不同。something 用于陈述句中,如: I have some-

