

# 剑桥中级英语词汇

# ENGLISH

# VOCABULARY

*in*  
**USE**



pre-intermediate & intermediate

英语在用

Stuart Redman [英] 著

100 units of vocabulary reference and practice

100个单元词汇讲解与练习

self-study and classroom use

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中文版

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Stuart Redman [英] 著

曹普 编译

中文版

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英语在用

剑桥中级英语词汇

Stuart Redman (英) 著

申 蔷 编译

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uncountable noun, prefix, main stress  
rough, through, island, necessary  
board pen, swap places, rub sth. out

un-, in-, dis-, im-, re-  
-tion, -ity, -ness, -ment  
-ive, -y, -able, -ful, -less  
to stay / a stay; a look / to look  
alarm clock; credit card; baby-sitter  
easy-going, good-looking, well-paid

a strong accent, miss the bus  
listen (to), keen (on), good (at)  
on holiday, by mistake, on TV  
lie down, get over sth., take off  
put on, get by, make sth. up  
never mind, take a short cut, what's up?  
make progress, do homework, have a rest  
keep a record, break the law, catch a bus  
get a job, get married, get up  
go deaf, go for a drink, have a go  
sorry I'm late, I got held up, thanks a lot  
could you ...? I'd love to, how about ...?  
what do you think of ...? personally, according to  
hi, good luck, nice to meet you, happy birthday

information (U), trousers (pl)  
enjoy, can't stand, refuse  
verb + object, verb + 'that' clause  
big vs. huge, boring vs. bored  
on the table, next to the church  
hardly ever, quite, almost

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when, while, after, first of all, finally  
in addition, although, in spite of  
similar to, compared with/to, unless  
as, so, because (of), as a result

oceans, mountains, deserts, hurricane  
showers, cloudy, fog, pour with rain  
plants, agriculture, mining, gold  
lion, wild, spider, rabbit  
Sweden, Swiss, Arabic

bend your knees, bite your nails  
tall and blond with broad shoulders  
shy, friendly, unpleasant  
pride, jealous (of), stare, whisper  
niece, relatives, surname, best friend  
teenager, grow up, adult, pregnant

get up, leave home, go to sleep  
flat, on the ground floor, roof  
lounge, on the sofa, food mixer  
washbasin, tidy, Hoover, polish  
it's not working, drop, break  
coins, borrow, I can't afford it  
flu, sore throat, sneezing  
twist my ankle, bleeding, bruise  
shirt, trousers, take off, get dressed  
chemist, shop assistant, I'm being served  
carrot, peach, lamb  
fry, salty, main course, book a table  
suburbs, noisy, fields  
turn left, traffic lights, accident  
coach, bus stop, platform, get off

what do you do? salary, do overtime  
dentist, lawyer, plumber  
be promoted, resign, unemployed  
show sb. around, assembly line, goods  
turnover, make a profit, rise and fall  
market share, competitors, image

photography, play cards, spare time  
tennis court, racket, goal, referee  
win, draw, latest score, half-time  
audience, actor, a thriller  
orchestra, composer, painting, novelist

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journalist, headline, article  
programme, turn on, soap opera  
engaged, operator, is that ...?  
screen, software, save, data

primary school, subject, term  
do a degree, do research, lecture  
court, trial, arrest, guilty  
murder, commit a crime, steal  
political party, democracy, elect  
fill in a form, driving licence, signature  
peace talks, attack, terrorism, invade  
protect, destroy, recycle, waste

flight, take off, passport control  
bill, single room, book, in advance  
guidebook, castle, souvenir, take photos  
sand, sunbathe, hiking, picnic

for ages, at, on, during, last, recently  
two and a half, divide, nought point six  
is it far? a long way, deep, width  
round, square, pattern, grey, greenish  
piece of cake, group of people  
smells fresh, tastes like ..., see vs. watch

mind your head, beware of pickpockets  
sort of ..., things, stuff  
sidewalk, vacation, elevator  
purchase/buy, children/kids  
MP, UN, VAT, phone, bike, fridge

# 介绍

## 本书的读者对象

《剑桥中级英语词汇》是为中级英语水平的学习者提高其英语水平而编写的。本系列主要是针对自学者设计,但亦可运用于课堂教学。

## 本书的编排

本书包括 100 个两页式单元。左页用来讲解新词汇和用法(多数单元有大约 25 个新词和短语),而右页为你提供了一个通过一系列练习检验你对所学新词的理解力的机会。在有限的几个单元中,如第 18 和 71 单元,右页上也包括一些左页中未曾出现的新词和短语。

本书后附有答案。它不仅对“正”“误”式练习提供了正确的答案,而且也对非“正”“误”式练习提供了可能性和范例式参考答案。

书后亦附有索引。此书中出现的所有新词和短语均一一列出,它将引导你查找这些词汇出现的单元。索引中的大部分词汇配有音标注释。第 247 页为你提供了令许多学习者感到困扰的、较有代表性的 200 个词的发音方法。

## 左页上的内容

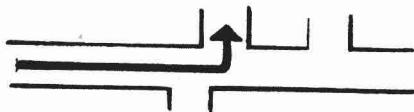
本页所提供的是不同主题和语言领域的新词汇。首先,词汇以简明的标题被分成几个部分(A、B、C等),之后在每个部分中,运用不同的方式对新词汇进行讲解:

- 简要定义。定义紧跟在单词之后,或出现在词组和句子之后,这是在括号中用‘=’这一符号来表示的。  
例如: **unemployed** (= without a job); **feel like** (= want or desire *informal*)  
缩写 *fml* 或 *informal* 告诉你这个词是“正式”还是“非正式”用法。
- 简短释义。一般是包括新词汇在内的一个完整句子。  
例如: **effective** (If something is effective, it works well and produces good results.)
- 同义词或反义词。例如: **terrific** (= fantastic); **dirty** (≠ clean)
- 语境中。有些词汇不易下定义,但将其置于上下文中时就较易看出它的意思。下面便是一篇课文中有关摩托车事故的例句。  
例如: ‘The driver of the Mercedes was OK, but the other driver was **badly injured**, and both cars were **badly damaged**.’
- 插图或图表。这似乎是一种解释大量具体名词和动词的有效方式。

例如:



carrot



go along here and turn left.

对于大量的新词汇，我们用其在语境中的真实例句来加深对词义的理解并阐释特殊的句法结构。

My boyfriend gets very **jealous** when I talk to other boys.

The plane **appeared** in the sky, then suddenly **disappeared** behind a cloud.

He **admitted** stealing the woman's money. (admit + -ing)

We were very busy but we **managed** to finish by 6 o'clock. (manage + inf.)

最后，我们还竭力介绍了经常与新词汇同时出现的词（这便是“词组搭配”）。

例如: miss the bus; a strong accent; the car broke down; it's vitally important; fasten your seat belt; go on holiday; give someone a hand; to a certain extent; a terrible pain, 等等。

## 右页上的内容

本页是左页中所学新词汇的练习页。通常，第一个练习是操练新词的几种形式，然后有一些操练词汇意义的练习。多数单元中都会至少有一个练习是为学习者提供思考和练习所学新词与日常生活相关的机会，以及/或者请学习者用本书以外的词汇做练习的任务（如 11.4、14.4 等）。而每个单元中必将有一定形式的练习来帮助你保持学习兴趣。

## 如何使用本书

前 5 个单元（如果用于课堂教学就是前 6 个单元）教给你一些重要词汇，同时也告诉你学习词汇的方法。首先学习这几个单元，然后进入令你感兴趣的单元。

本书所采用的缩写和符号

*n* 名词

*v* 动词

*adj* 形容词

*informal* 非正式词语或表达方式

*formal* 正式词语或表达方式

*pl* 只用于复数的词

(U) 不可数词

(C) 可数词

≠ 反义词

AmEng 美国英语词汇或表达法

[NOT ~~lost the bus~~] 表示这个词或表达法是错误的



# 如何跟着本书学习和复习

请先阅读右页上的练习1.1。

## A 制定一个常规

常规是指以同种方式有规律地做某事。如果你用本书来自学 (self-study), 制定出常规会很有帮助的。规划出每天或每周花在学习本书上的时间, 如果你第一次学习某个单元, 尽量给你自己至少 (at least) 半小时或 45 分钟; 如果是复习 (revising), 每次 5 或 10 分钟就很有用。因而, 新的单元需要花的时间长些, 复习时间相对短些。

## B 跟着书来学习

做不同的事情来保持兴趣 (maintain your interest), 例如:

- 不要按顺序 (in sequence) 学习, 先浏览这些单元, 选择那些令你感兴趣的内容。
- 当你学某个单元练习时, 你可以:
  - 阅读左页全部内容, 然后做练习。
  - 阅读左页部分内容, 做一两个练习。
  - 先做右页练习, 有问题时再查看左页上的内容。
- 学习要主动。例如:
  - 当阅读左页内容时, 你可以用荧光笔对新词或你感兴趣的词汇做记号。
  - 在脑海中默念 (silently) 一个单词和朗读 (out loud) 这个单词, 看你是否能发音正确。
  - 用 Unit 2 中的一些方法有效地将生词记在你的笔记本上。

## C 复习

前一天学习的生词, 第二天就忘掉, 这种现象是很常见的。如果你能经常性地 (只是用很短时间) 加以复习, 就会有助于你记住并掌握这些词汇。这里是运用本书进行复习的一些建议。

- 用铅笔做练习, 完成后核对答案, 然后擦掉 (rub them out)。
  - 过一段时间回过头来再做这些练习, 用左页上的内容作为提示。
- 当你第二遍阅读左页上的内容时, 你手中拿张卡片。遇到用黑体印刷的生词, 它们后面括号里的文字是其词义的定义或释义, 你立即盖住试着说出它的定义。然后把手移开检查你是否正确。
- 复习要短时多频。每天 5 分钟比一周半小时更有效, 但是每周半小时又比每个月两个小时要强。
- 与学习一样, 复习时也要积极主动。寻找不同的复习方法自我测试, 为自己设计游戏; 设定目标 (set goals/targets); 计划做不同练习的时间, 如周日复习词汇、周一复习语音等。

# 练习

**1.1** 思考这些问题。在左页上你会找到答案。你同意这些说法吗？

- 1 Is it better to plan regular self-study, or is it better just to study when you think you've got some free time?
- 2 Do you think you should work through the units in the same order as they appear in the book?
- 3 Do you think it's a good idea to write down new words in a notebook while you are studying a unit?
- 4 Is it necessary to revise vocabulary?
- 5 Is it better to revise vocabulary occasionally for long periods of time, or is it better to revise regularly for short periods of time?

**1.2** 在书中寻找你的学习方法。

Turn to the Topic units in the Contents on pages 1–3. Take a blank piece of paper and cover the right-hand side of the page giving the examples. Now read down the list of unit titles. For each one, try to write down your own examples – one or two for each unit. Are there any unit titles you don't understand? Are there any units where you can't think of examples? If so, turn to that unit and find out what it is about.

You could use similar titles in your own vocabulary notebook. (See Unit 2)

**1.3** 对还是错？如果句子是错误的，请改正。并用铅笔写出答案。

- 1 In this book, new words are often shown in **bold** print.
- 2 Definitions/explanations of new words are often in **brackets** after the word.
- 3 A **routine** means doing certain things in a different way each time.
- 4 If you **maintain** something at a level, it means you keep it at the same level.
- 5 If something, e.g. a way of learning, is **effective**, it doesn't work very well.
- 6 **At least** 50 people means a maximum of 50 people.
- 7 If you write something then **rub it out**, you remove it from the page.
- 8 If you do something **silently**, you do it without making a noise.
- 9 **Revision** means studying something for the first time.
- 10 If you have a **goal** or **target**, you have something you want to be able to do or achieve by a particular point in the future.

与左页上的内容核对，仔细查看那些错误的答案，然后将你所做的答案全部擦掉，明天或是两三天后再重做一遍。检查一下你能记住多少。

**1.4** 制定自学计划。

Now start making your own plans to use this book. Decide how much time you can spend each week, plan some longer periods to study units for the first time, but also some shorter periods for revision. The first five units will teach you some important vocabulary; give you ideas on keeping a notebook; and give you help with pronunciation. After that, continue with the units that interest you most.

Good luck.


# 2 备好词汇笔记本

## A 整理好你的笔记本

给每页或每两页确立一个标题。例如：体育、教育、短语动词等等。然后随着生词的学习，将其记录在对应的页面上，你也可以在书后列一个总索引，给每个字母留出一定的空间，每学习到生词，就将其按字母顺序排列，并在括号中注明其标题。

## B 我应该记些什么？

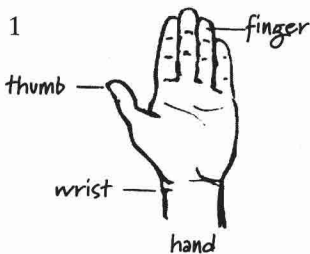
下面这些内容非常重要，但你没必要对每个词都以此套用。

<b>What?</b> 什么	<b>How?</b> 怎样	<b>Example</b> 范例
<b>Meaning</b> 词义	a translation	<b>lembrar</b> (记住) = to remember (Portuguese)
	b definition/explanation	A <b>pond</b> (池塘) is an area of water smaller than a lake.
	c synonym or opposite	<b>awful</b> (糟糕) = terrible; <b>ugly</b> (丑的) ≠ beautiful
	d picture	<b>saucepan</b> (深平底锅) 
	e example sentences	My hands were cold so I <b>put on</b> my <b>gloves</b> (戴上手套).
<b>Pronunciation</b> 发音	phonetic symbols or your own system	<b>ache</b> /eɪk/ (疼痛)
<b>Part of speech</b> 词性	(n), (v), (adj), etc.	<b>ache</b> (like 'make')
<b>Grammar</b> 语法	make a note + example sentence	<b>gloves</b> (n); <b>remember</b> (v); <b>careful</b> (adj), <b>ache</b> (n, v)
<b>Common partners</b> 习惯搭配	phrase or sentence	<b>enjoy</b> (喜欢) + -ing form; I enjoy going to parties <b>weather</b> (天气)(U); We had lovely <b>weather</b> in Italy.
<b>Special style</b> 特殊形式	make a note	<b>make a mistake</b> (犯错误); <b>make a decision</b> (做决定); <b>make a mess</b> (搞得一团糟) <b>purchase</b> (fml); <b>kids</b> (infml)

提示：通常你不会在第一次记录某个词汇时就学到它的全部意义，因此留出空间，这样就可以再回来加进更多的注释。

## C 整理好每页上的词汇

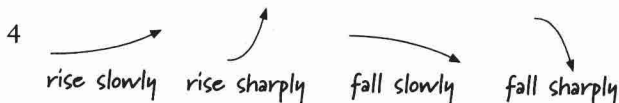
有些词通常一起出现（固定搭配），因此把他们一同记录下来是个好办法，而不是孤立地将它们一一列出。可以采用不同的方式：



don't pronounce the 'w' in wrist or the 'b' in thumb



3 smile (v, n)  
e.g. She smiled at me yesterday.  
He gave me a big smile.  
She's got a lovely smile.



Note both verbs are irregular: rise/rose/risen; fall/fell/fallen

verb: tie, put on, get on.

fare, jumper **练习** scarf, jeans, tricked. n. (clothes): tie, blouse, train, jacket, journey, station

2.1 将下列词汇分成三组并分别给出分类名称。 adj: homeless, painful, careful, helpful, thoughtful, useless

tie put on (词) fare (词) blouse homeless train get on  
painful 抄 scarf (词) jumper (词) jacket journey careful station  
helpful jeans platform thoughtless ticket useless

在本书中找出包括这些词的单元，并添加例子。

2.2 在正确的一个或多个答案下划线。

- A pond is:
  - bigger than a lake
  - b smaller than a lake
  - the same size
- I really enjoy:
  - play tennis
  - to play tennis
  - c playing tennis
- When we were on holiday we had:
  - lovely weathers
  - b lovely weather
  - a lovely weather
- The underlined letters in ache are pronounced the same as in:
  - machine
  - cach
  - chemist
- She gave me a ..... smile.
  - strong
  - b big
  - large
- The past tense of fall is:
  - a fell
  - felt
  - fallled
- You can put on:
  - a gloves
  - a decision
  - c shoes
- Rise sharply means:

a)



~~c)~~



2.3 复习左页 B 项中 a-e，找出记录下列词汇的最佳方法。哪些资料有助于记录这些词(例如：发音、词性、语法、固定搭配等)? 必要时找本词典放在手边。

dream concentrate beard nearly  
empty forget rescue knife

2.4 用固定搭配填空。然后在你的笔记本中重起一页，举出更多这样的例子，可参见第 19 单元。

take	a picture	make	a mistake
	<u>photos</u>		<u>a wish</u>
	a rest		
do	your homework	have	a rest
	<u>one's best</u>		<u>breakfast</u>
	<u>exercise</u>		

### 3 如何使用词典

#### A 我需要什么样的词典?

如果可能,你不妨买这样两本词典:一本好的双语词典和一本好的英英词典。双语词典有利于你快速理解,而英英词典会为你提供有关一个词更丰富的解释或相关词组;同时尽量多地使用英语来学习对你至关重要。下面是目前常被推荐的几种英英词典。

**Large dictionaries** 大型词典  
Cambridge International Dictionary of English  
Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English  
Collins COBUILD English Dictionary  
Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

**Medium-sized dictionaries** 中型词典  
Collins COBUILD Essential Dictionary  
Oxford Wordpower Dictionary  
Longman Active Study Dictionary

#### B 一本词典会给我提供哪些信息?

- the meaning 词义,例如: **homesick**(想家的)= unhappy when you are away from home for a long time
- the pronunciation 音标,例如: **chaos**/'keɪs/(混乱), **dreadful**/'dredfʊl/(可怕的), **island** /'aɪlənd/(岛屿)
- the part of speech 词性,例如: **dirty**(肮脏的) *adj* (= adjective), **lose**(丢失) *v* (= verb), **law**(法律) *n* (= noun)
- any special grammatical features 特殊语法现象,例如: **advice**(建议)(U)(= uncountable)
- **common collocations** 习惯搭配(word partners),例如: you **do homework**(做家庭作业) [NOT you ~~make homework~~]
- example phrases or sentences 例句或例句,例如: It was such a big menu, I didn't know what to **choose**(选择).
- opposites 反义词 (where they exist), 例如: **polite**(礼貌的)(≠ impolite/rude)

提示: 在多数为非本族人编写的英英词典中,固定搭配通常以**黑体**或**斜体**印刷,或者在该词定义后的例句中出现。

The diagram shows a dictionary entry for 'seat' with various parts highlighted and labeled:

- pronunciation**: /sɪt/ n [C]
- part of speech**: n [C]
- grammatical feature**: [C]
- definition**: an item of furniture that has been designed for someone to sit on
- examples**: Chairs, stools, sofas and benches are different types of seat. All the chairs are taken - I'm afraid you'll have to use this table as a seat. A car usually has a driver's seat, a front/passenger seat and back/rear seats. Why don't you sit down on that seat over there while we're waiting? The hall's quite full - I can't see any empty seats. My ticket says 22D but there's already someone in (=sitting on) that seat. Is this seat free/taken (= Is anyone using it)? Would you keep (= stop anyone else from sitting in) my seat (for me) while I go to the toilet?
- collocations**: free/taken (= Is anyone using it?)

#### C 我应该如何使用词典?

下面几点会对你有所帮助。

- 你每查一个单词时,就在它旁边划个✓。当你每次翻回带有✓的页时,检测一下你是否记得该词的词义。
- 当你在文章中读到一个生词,首先猜一猜它的词义,并继续阅读,看看你的猜测是否正确。用词典核实你的猜测。
- 如果你在一本双语词典中查某个词,并得到用母语表达的多种词义,再用单语词典查。这会帮助你辨别母语中哪种译法最适合语境。
- 记住许多词汇具有不只一种意义,而且词典中的第一种意思经常不是你想要的。要通读词的不同词义。

# 练习

如果你感觉这些问题较难；这也许表明你需要更经常地练习使用词典，或许你有必要买更好的词典。

**3.1** 用词典查找或核对下列问题的答案。(均以左页出现的词为基础)。

- 1 What does **dreadful** mean?
- 2 How do you pronounce **lose**? (Is it the same as 'choose' or 'chose'?)
- 3 What part of speech is **choose**?
- 4 What part of speech is **homesick**?
- 5 **Homework** and **chaos** are both nouns, but what **type** of noun are they?
- 6 What adjectives are often used before **chaos**? (Give two.)
- 7 What two prepositions are often used after **choose**?
- 8 Write down a sentence example of **choose** used with a preposition.

**3.2** 当你查单词时，不妨通过学习相关的词和词组来扩大你的词汇量。看看你的词典能否帮助你解答这些问题以及左页上所出现词汇的意思。

- 1 **Choose** is a verb, but what is the noun with the same meaning?
- 2 **Advice** is a noun, but what is the verb with the same meaning?
- 3 **Advice** is also uncountable, but you can make it countable using another word. Can you complete this sentence: 'He gave me a very useful ..... of advice.'
- 4 What adjective is formed from **chaos**?
- 5 What is the opposite of **dirty**?
- 6 What is the difference between **homework** and **housework**?
- 7 What is the opposite of **lose a game**?
- 8 What is the opposite of **lose weight**?
- 9 **Law** often appears in the phrase **law and** ..... What is the missing word?
- 10 If you want to sit at a table in a cafe and you see that one person is sitting there already, but another **seat** is empty, what can you say to the person sitting down?

**3.3** 在 **island** /'aɪlənd/ 一词中，字母 's' 是不发音的。使用你词典中的发音指南找出下列词中不发音的字母 (不包含单词词尾的 'e')。

knife    bomb    psychology    receipt    castle    doubt    wrist    calm

提示：学生经常问在 'often' 一词中字母 't' 是否发音。有人说发，有人说不发。你的词典上怎么说？

**3.4** 看一看右侧印出的 **suit** 这个词条，然后将其释义与左侧各句相搭配。

- 1 I'm afraid black doesn't **suit** me – my hair is the wrong colour.
- 2 A: I'm not going, so don't ask me again.  
B: OK. **Suit** yourself.
- 3 If we have the meeting this afternoon, would 2:30 **suit** you?

**suit**<sup>2</sup> v [T] 1 to be acceptable or convenient for a particular person or in a particular situation: *Finding a date that suits us all is very difficult.* | *Buy a database program to suit your needs.* | *suit sb (fine) spoken (=be completely acceptable) "Eight o'clock?" "That suits me fine."* | *suit sb down to the ground (=be exactly right for someone) Yup, this little car suits me down to the ground.* 2 [not in passive] to make someone look attractive: *That coat really suits Paul.* | *Red suits you.* —see FIT<sup>1</sup> (USAGE) 3 well/best/ideally suited to have the right qualities to do something: *Dirk would be ideally suited to the job.* 4 *suit yourself spoken* used to tell someone they can do whatever they want to, even though it annoys you: "I don't really feel like going out after all." "Suit yourself." 5 *suit sb's book BrE informal* to fit well into someone's

# 4 语言术语

## A 词性

名词	例如: chair, information, happiness
动词	例如: choose, tell, complain
形容词	例如: happy, tall, dangerous
副词	例如: slowly, carefully, often
介词	例如: in, at, on
代词	例如: me, you, him, we, it, she
冠词	例如: definite article (the); indefinite article (a/an)

## B 特殊术语

**Uncountable noun** (不可数名词): (U) 没有复数形式的名词, 不能与不定冠词连用, 例如: information。  
详见第 27 单元。

**Plural noun** (复数名词): (pl) 只有复数形式的名词, 不能与不定冠词连用, 例如: trousers。  
详见第 27 单元。

**Infinitive** (不定式): 动词原形, 例如: (to) work, (to) stop, (to) be。

**Phrasal verb** (短语动词): 动词 + 副词和/或介词, 例如: turn on (verb + adverb), look after (verb + preposition), give up (verb + adverb), put up with (verb + adverb + preposition)。  
详见第 16、17 单元。

**Idiom** (成语): 含义不同于单个词义的一组词组, 例如: never mind, hang on, a short cut, keep an eye on something。

**Transitive verb** (及物动词): 带有直接宾语 (direct object) 的动词, 例如: Police caught the man. (the man 是 caught 的直接宾语)。详见第 17 单元。

**Intransitive verb** (不及物动词): 无需带直接宾语的动词, 例如: The books arrived on time. (arrive 后没有直接宾语)。详见第 17 单元。

## C 构词

在 uncomfortable 一词中, un 是前缀 (prefix), comfort 是词根 (root), 而 -able 是后缀 (suffix)。其他常用前缀有: re-, in- 和 dis-; 常见后缀有: -ity, -ment 和 -ive。很多词有同义词 (synonyms), 例如: big 的同义词是 large, 反义词 (opposite) 是 small。

## D 发音

词典中用音标标明单词发音, 例如: book /bʊk/, before /bɪ'fɔ:/, cinema /'sɪnəmə/, 等等。

每个单词由一个或多个音节组成: book 有一个音节, before 有两个音节, cinema 有三个音节, education 则有四个音节, 等等。

发音时, 弄清哪个音节是主重读音节很关键。before 的第二个音节重读 (before); cinema 的第一个音节重读 (cinema); 而 education 的第三个音节重读 (education)。

提示: 词典中表明重音的方式多种多样: 用粗体 (return); 或在重音节前用一个'。弄清楚你所用词典的标注法。

## E 标点符号

<u>full stop</u> . 句点	comma , 逗号	<u>brackets</u> () 括号	<u>hyphen</u> - 连字符	question mark ? 问号
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# 练习

**4.1** 在下面这段文字中每一行都漏掉了一个词。这个词应该添在哪? 应该添什么? 添什么词性的词? 先看例子。

Last year I went to for my holiday. I spent the first week Seville staying with a couple of friends, and then I took a train to Barcelona where spent another ten days. It is a beautiful city and I had a marvellous time. I stayed in a very hotel right in the centre, but I didn't mind spending a lot money because it is a wonderful and also very convenient. My brother was the person who recommended it; he goes Spain a lot and he stays anywhere else.

Spain (noun).....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**4.2** 在下面的对话中, 你能否找出至少一个这样的例词: 不可数名词、复数名词、动词词组和成语?

- A: What's the time?  
B: 8 o'clock, so we'd better get a move on if we're going to meet your sister at the airport.  
A: That's alright. Her flight doesn't arrive until 8:30.  
B: Yeah, but it'll take us an hour to get there - you know what the traffic is like.  
A: OK. I'll just go and get changed.  
B: What's wrong with those shorts?  
A: I don't like driving in shorts. I'm going to put some jeans on.

**4.3** 仔细看下列句子中带下划线的动词或动词短语, 哪些是及物动词, 哪些是不及物动词?

- 1 She broke her leg. ✓  
2 I got up at seven thirty. ✓  
3 We arrived late. ✓  
4 Take off your jacket. ✓  
5 She doesn't like Chinese food. ✓  
6 He told me to sit down. ✓

**4.4** 下列方框中的词分别包含几个音节?

English	noun	informal	education
understand	adjective	decide	pronunciation
before	opposite	preposition	comfortable

为上述各词标出主重音。

**4.5** 仔细看这些词, 然后回答下列问题。

happy    correct    lucky    sure    possible

- 1 What part of speech are these words?
- 2 Change each one into an adverb.
- 3 Can you write down a synonym for at least three of the words?
- 4 Which prefix do you need to form the opposite of each word? (three different ones)
- 5 Which word has the main stress on the second syllable?



# 5 发音问题

## A 语音

对于多数语言来说，当你看到某个词时就能大概读出来。而就英语来讲并非如此；通常我们很难能从表面上知道它的发音。例如：cough (pronounced like 'off') enough (like 'stuff') through (like 'too') and dough (like 'so')。

让你掌握发音的惟一途径就是学习告诉你如何发音的语音符号。词典中使用音标，第246页上有一张语音符号表。索引中大部分词后都标有音标，并且在第247页上列出了引起不同国家的学习者发音困难的单词表。

## B 单词重音

当一个单词有两个或多个音节时，其中会有一个主重音音节。在下面例子中，主重音是跟在“'”这个符号后面的音节。

'accent    pre'fer    edu'cation    'necessary    Ja'pan    Japa'nese

如果你将重音符号标错位置，这或许很难使听者听懂你所讲的是什么。

## C /ə/

这或许是英语中最重要的一个音。如果字母‘a’，‘o’和‘e’不出现在重音节时就发/ə/这个音。

ma'chine /mə'ʃi:n/    'mother /'mʌðə/    po'tato /pə'teɪtəʊ/    'cinema /'sɪnəmə/

## D 重要字母及其发音

通常的问题是一个字母或字母组合有不只一个发音，例如：上述A项练习中出现的-ough。这里还有更多的例子：

字母‘o’ 通常发 /ɒ/，例如：hot；或 /ʌ/，例如：some；或 /əʊ/，例如：no  
字母‘a’ 通常发 /æ/，例如：hat；或 /eɪ/，例如：same；或 /aɪ/，例如：fast  
字母‘u’ 通常发 /ʌ/，例如：run；或 /ʊ/，例如：put  
字母‘i’ 通常发 /ɪ/，例如：sit；或 /aɪ/，例如：side

## E 不发音字母和短音节

英语中有很多单词的个别字母不发音：

fasten    plumber    calm    knee    wrong    comb

也有许多词我们在发音时会‘吃掉’其中一个音节，其结果是在发音时元音几乎消失了，比如原来三个音节的词发出音时变成了两个半音节。例如：

interested /'ɪntrəstɪd/    fattening /'fætənɪŋ/    vegetable /'vedʒtəbl/

提示：下页的练习是练习疑难发音单词的。