

基础英语词汇 2000

Learning English Words the Easy Way

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赖世雄 著

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超实用核心
英语词汇

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赖世雄 著

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序

本套丛书是常春藤中外编辑根据日常生活及备考需要而精心挑选的超实用核心英文词汇系列。本丛书按单词难易程度共分三册。每册又按照单词出现的频率进行排序，这样可以方便所有同学按程度循序渐进地学习。短期之内熟读本套丛书当可自我培养成单词高手。

本套丛书有下列特色：

- 所有收录的单词均出自日常生活及备考最常出现的核心词汇，去芜存菁，一网打尽所有可能在生活中用到的重点单词。
- 联合常春藤中外编辑群以极其严谨的态度撰写例句及相关用法，扩增读者的英语知识面并厚植写作能力。
- 每单元的编排方式以单词出现频率为依据，并以色块突显重点。读者在翻阅本丛书的刹那间即可掌握到重点，以收事半功倍之效。
- 本丛书另附 MP3 有声光盘，由常春藤专属外籍老师精心录制。企盼同学多加利用，边听边跟着大声朗读书中的例句，当可大幅改善发音并增进口语的能力。

我们相信读者翻阅本套丛书的那一刻，就能体会常春藤中外编辑群的专业知识及严谨的写作态度。期望这套丛书能实质而又有效地帮助所有用功向上的同学，在学习英文的道路上迈进一大步！

本书内容说明

本套丛书按照词汇的“难易度”共分为三册六级，每册分为两级，每级收录1000多个词汇。《基础英语词汇 2000》收录其中 Level 1及 Level 2 的单词，《进阶英语词汇 3500》收录 Level 3 及 Level 4 的单词，《流利英语词汇 6000》则收录 Level 5 及 Level 6 的单词。经去芜存菁，并加上重要衍生词汇后，三册总词汇量大约 6000 个。

为避免研读时可能产生的枯燥无趣感，我们以日常生活词汇出现的频率为依据，将难度属于同一级的单词依照单词的频率排列，最常出现的单词在前，最不常出现的单词在后，每个单元各收录约 40 个单词，以利读者吸收消化。我们相信本套书由浅入深、循序渐进的编排，绝对能提供同学最完整、最系统化的学习。

编辑举例说明

The screenshot shows two entries: 'shop' and 'shot'. The 'shop' entry includes a pronunciation [ʃɒp], a definition as a noun and verb, and example sentences. The 'shot' entry includes a pronunciation [ʃɒt], a definition as a noun and verb, and example sentences. Annotations include: 'Unit 11' and 'Level 1' on the right margin; '11330' and '11335' next to the words; '单词背熟后, 可在框框内打勾。' (After memorizing the word, you can check the box.) pointing to the checkboxes; '字频编号 根据词汇出现频率, 越常用的单词数字越小。' (Character frequency number: according to the frequency of the word's appearance, the smaller the number, the more commonly used the word.) pointing to the frequency numbers; and '衍生词的 难度级数' (Difficulty level of derivative words) pointing to the '衍生' (Derivative) icon.

朗读 MP3 曲目

Unit 11

Level 1

单词背熟后, 可在框框内打勾。

字频编号 根据词汇出现频率, 越常用的单词数字越小。

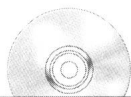
难度级数

代号说明

- | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|--------|
| 三 | 动词三态 | 用法 | 重要语法说明 |
| 复 | 名词的复数形 | 延伸 | 相关补充 |
| 短 | 短语 | [美] | 美式英语 |
| 衍 | 衍生词 | [英] | 英式英语 |
| 似 | 近似词 | | |
| 反 | 反义词 | | |

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for [fɔː] *prep.* 为了;赞成 & *conj.* 因为

[0012] □

反 *against* [əˈɡeɪnst] *prep.* 反对 ①

用法

for 与 because 皆可表“因为”，惟可作对等连接词，用来补充理由，不可置于句首。而 because 是副词连接词，所引导的状语从句可置于句首或主句之后。

- ▶ Those people are fighting **for** their freedom.
(那些人是为了他们的自由而战。)
- ▶ Are you **for** or **against** the proposal?
(你是赞成或反对本提案?)
- ▶ Jerry decided to stop **for** lunch first, **for** he was feeling hungry.
(杰瑞决定先停下来吃午餐, 因为那时他肚子饿了。)

because [bɪˈkɔːz] *conj.* 因为

[0109] □

用法

because + S + V 因为……
because of + N/V-ing 因为……

- ▶ I like him **because** he is polite.
= **Because** he is nice, I like him.
(因为他很有礼貌, 所以我喜欢他。)
- ▶ **Because of** the bad weather, we couldn't go anywhere.
(因为天气很糟, 我们哪里也去不了。)

will [wɪl] *aux.* 将要 & *n.* 意志; 遗嘱

[0036] □

短 *at will* 随意地; 任意地

衍 *willing* [ˈwɪlɪŋ] *a.* 有意愿的 ②

谚语

Where there's a will, there's a way.
(有志者事竟成。)

- ▶ Mr. Smith **will** arrive in New York tomorrow morning.
(明早史密斯先生将会抵达纽约。)
- ▶ Nobody can question his **will** to win.
(没有人可以质疑他的求胜意志。)
- ▶ The man **made** his final **will** a month before he died.
(该名男子在他死前一个月立下最后遗嘱。)
- ▶ You may go or stay **at will**.
(你可以随意去留——去留悉听尊便。)

can [kæn] *aux.* 能够; 可以 & *n.* 金属罐 & *vt.* 装(食物)于罐头内

[0043] □

延伸

canned food 罐头食物

I don't like the taste of **canned food**.
(我不喜欢罐头食物的味道。)

- ▶ Can you speak French?
(你会说法文吗?)
- ▶ You **can't** talk loudly in the library.
(在图书馆内不能大声喧哗。)
- ▶ John drank ten **cans** of beer at the party.
(约翰在派对上喝了 10 罐啤酒。)
- ▶ My mother likes to **can** fruit at the end of (the) summer.
(每年夏末, 我母亲总爱将水果制成罐头。)

man [mæn] *n.* 男人;人;人类

[0044]

复 *men* [mɛn]

用法

man 表“人类”时为总称,仅用单数,且不加冠词。

- ▶ Everyone agrees that John is a nice man.
(大家都同意约翰是个好男人。)
- ▶ All men are born equal.
(人人生而平等。)
- ▶ Man is the cleverest creature on Earth.
(人类是地球上最聪明的生物。)

time [taɪm] *n.* 时间;次数,回 & *vt.* 选定时间

[0045]

短 *from time to time* 偶尔

= *sometimes*

= *at times*

= *on occasion*

= *occasionally*

take one's time 某人慢慢来

for the time being 目前;暂时

in no time 很快地

比较

on time 准时

in time 及时

The train arrived at the station **on time**.

(火车**准时**到站。)

Will you be here **in time** for the concert?

(你**来得及**赶来听这场演唱会吗?)

- ▶ Time flies.
(**光阴似箭**。——谚语)
- ▶ He goes to the gym three times a week.
(他一周上健身房三次。)
- ▶ Tom **timed** his visit to suit Judy's convenience.
(汤姆**选在**茱蒂方便的时候去拜访她。)
- ▶ My parents come to Taipei to see me **from time to time**
(我父母**偶尔**会到台北来看我。)
- ▶ Take your **time** with the meal; there's no rush.
(**慢慢**用餐,不用急。)
- ▶ I'm afraid that you have to share your room **for the time being**.
(恐怕你得**暂时**跟别人合住一间房间。)
- ▶ **In no time**, he finished the job and left.
(他**很快地**把工作做完就离开了。)

timely ['taɪmlɪ] *a.* 适时的,及时的

延伸

a timely rain 及时雨;及时的帮助

- ▶ This website provides **timely** information on traffic.
(本网站提供交通的**适时**资讯。)

timing ['taɪmɪŋ] *n.* 时机

- ▶ I don't think the batter's **timing** is very good.
(我认为这位打击者的**时机**抓得不好。)

timetable ['taɪm,teɪbəl] *n.* 时间表

似 *schedule* ['skedʒʊl] *n.* 时间表;行程 ③

- ▶ We need a new train **timetable** to plan the trip. [6493]
(我们需要新的火车**时刻表**来计划这趟旅行。)

go [go] *vi.* 消失; 变成; 进行 & *n.* 尝试

[0052] □

☐ *go, went* [wɛnt], *gone* [gʌn]☐ *have a go* 尝试

延伸

be on the go 忙个不停

My father is always on the go, so I rarely see him.

(我父亲总是忙个不停, 所以我很少看到他。)

- ▶ All his money is gone.
(他全部的钱都没了。)
- ▶ The milk has gone sour.
(牛奶坏掉变酸了。)
- ▶ Everything is going well here.
(这里一切都进行得很顺利。)
- ▶ I'll have a go at fixing the machine myself.
(我想试试看自己修那台机器。)

take [tek] *vt.* 拿; 花费, 需要 (时间、精力等) & *n.* 看法

[0058] □

☐ *take, took* [tuk], *taken* [ˈteɪkən]

延伸

give and take 互相让步, 有所取舍

We all should learn to give and take.

(我们都应该学会互相让步。)

- ▶ Do you know who took my book?
(你知道谁拿走我的书吗?)
- ▶ It took me five hours to finish the book.
(我花了5个小时看完那本书。)
- ▶ What's your take on this issue?
(你对这个议题的看法为何?)

give [gɪv] *vt.* 给予 & *vi.* 捐赠☐ *give, gave* [gev], *given* [ˈgɪvən]☐ *give in to...* 屈服于……= *surrender to...*= *bow to...*

- ▶ Give me that book next to you.
(把你旁边的那本书拿给我。)
- ▶ Uncle Tom gave generously to the charity.
(汤姆叔叔慷慨捐献给那个慈善机构。)
- ▶ Never give in to fate.
(千万不要向命运低头。)

[0069] □

then [ðɛn] *adv.* 然后, 接着; 那时, 当时; 那么

[0066] □

☐ *since then* 从那时起*from then on* 从那时起

延伸

(every) now and then 有时, 偶尔= *sometimes*

We still get together every now and then after all these years.

(过了这些年后, 我们有时还会聚在一起。)

- ▶ Add the milk, and then stir the soup for five minutes.
(加进牛奶, 接着搅拌汤5分钟。)
- ▶ He was a famous singer then.
(他当时是位知名的歌星。)
- ▶ The whole system has changed since then.
(从那时起整个系统就改变了。)
- ▶ We met a few years ago, and from then on, we were good partners.
(我们在几年前相识, 从那时起我们就是好伙伴。)
- ▶ If you want to lose weight, then you have to eat less.
(如果你想减肥, 那么就少吃一点。)

about [əˈbaʊt] *prep.* 有关 & *adv.* 四处;大约

[0071]

延伸

be about to V 即将……

The principal is about to arrive.
(校长快要到了。)

- ▶ This is a book about music.
(这是一本有关音乐的书。)
- ▶ Newspapers were scattered about the room.
(报纸在房间里散得到处都是。)
- ▶ The bus will leave in about ten minutes.
(巴士大约再过 10 分钟就要开走了。)

state [steɪt] *n.* 状态,情况;国家;州 & *vt.* 陈述,声明

[0073]

短 *in a...state* 处于……的状态

衍 *statesman* [ˈsteɪtsmən] *n.* 政治家 ⑤

延伸

statesman 指“政治家”,有正面的意思。
politician 指“政治人物”或“政客”,有负面的意思。

- ▶ His health is in a good state.
(他的健康处于良好状态。)
- ▶ Italy is a European state.
(意大利是一个欧洲国家。)
- ▶ Which state of the United States do you live in?
(你住在美国的哪一州?)
- ▶ The driver stated the facts clearly.
(该名驾驶人清楚地陈述了事实。)

statement [ˈsteɪtmənt] *n.* 声明;陈述

短 *make/give a statement* 发表声明

- ▶ I'd like to make a statement to all of you. [0502]
(本人想向诸位发表一份声明。)

find [faɪnd] *vt.* 发现,找到

[0076]

短 *find, found* [faʊnd], *found*

短 *find out...* 找到……

- ▶ The police still couldn't find enough evidence.
(警方还是无法找到足够的证据。)
- ▶ You have to find out the answer by yourself.
(你必须自己找出答案。)

finding [ˈfaɪndɪŋ] *n.* 调查或研究的结果(常用复数)

[2403]

- ▶ Their research also showed similar findings.
(他们的研究也显示出类似的结果。)

way [weɪ] *n.* 方法;路;方向;作风

[0078]

短 *in a way* 在某一方面
in the/one's way 挡住某人去路

on the/one's way to + 地方名词
某人往某地的途中

- ▶ We tried to think of some ways to fix the problem.
(我们设法想出几个办法来解决这个问题。)
- ▶ Do you know the quickest way to get to the bank?
(你知道去银行最近的路要怎么走吗?)

谚语

The way to a man's heart is through his stomach.

(要抓住男人的心,要先抓住他的胃。)

此处 The way 指“道路”,之后的 to 则为介词,表“通往”、“到达”之意。

- ▷ This way, please.
(请往这边走。)
- ▷ I don't like the way you talk.
(我不喜欢你说话的方式。)
- ▷ What you've said is right in a way.
(你所说的话就某方面而言是对的。)
- ▷ Keep on trying, son. Let nothing stand in your way.
(小子,继续努力。别让任何困难阻碍你。)
- ▷ I ran into Jenny on the/my way to the post office.
(我去邮局的途中遇见了珍妮。)

even ['i:vən] *adv.* 甚至 & *a.* 平等的;平坦的;偶数的 & *vt.* 使平坦,使平等

[0081]

短 get even with... 报复……
even...out 使……平坦

- ▷ We're not friends; I don't even know his name.
(我们不是朋友,我甚至连他的名字都不知道。)
- ▷ He will get even with his enemy one day.
(他总有一天会向敌人复仇。)
- ▷ The floor was not even, and I almost fell.
(这地面不平,我差点跌倒。)
- ▷ 2, 4, 6, and 8 are even numbers and can be divided exactly by 2.
(2、4、6、8是偶数,且可被2整除。)
- ▷ We hired some workers to even (out) the floor.
(我们雇佣了几名工人把地板磨平。)

比较

even 甚至(副词)
even if 即使(连接词)
even though 虽然(连接词)

I'll give you the money even if you can't pay me back.

(即使你没能力还钱,我还是会给你钱。)

Even though he is poor, she still loves him.
(虽然他穷,她仍爱他。)

evenly ['i:vənli] *adv.* 均匀地;平均地

似 equally ['i:kwəli] *adv.* 平等地

- ▷ The waiter spread the butter evenly over the toast.
(服务生将奶油均匀地涂在吐司上。)
- ▷ The money should be divided evenly into three parts.
(这笔钱应该平均分成3等份。)

use [ju:z] *vt.* 使用

[0085]

衍 used [ju:zd] *a.* 二手的,中古的 ②
user ['ju:zə] *n.* 使用者 ②
usage ['ju:sidʒ] *n.* 用法 ④

- ▷ Do you mind if I use your computer to check my e-mail?
(你介意我用你的电脑查看电子邮件吗?)

use [jus] *n.* 用处,用途

短 be of great use 很有用
= be very useful

- ▷ I thought that his advice was of great use.
= I thought that his advice was very useful.
(我认为他的忠告很有用。)

useful [ˈjuːsfəl] *a.* 有用的

- ▶ This map is very **useful** for driving. [1746]
(这份地图对开车非常有用。)

useless [ˈjuːslɪs] *a.* 没有用的

- ▶ I think it's **useless** to try to fix this machine. [4007]
(我认为修理这部机器是没有用的。)

like [laɪk] *vt.* 喜欢 & *n.* 相似的人或物; 喜好 & *prep.* 像

[0089]

短 *and the like* 等等, 诸如此类
= *and so on*

延伸

would like to V 想要……
= *feel like + V-ing*

I **would like to see** a movie tonight.
= I **feel like seeing** a movie tonight.
(我今晚想去看场电影。)

- ▶ Tim **likes sports** very much.
(提姆非常喜欢运动。)
- ▶ At the zoo we saw pandas, tigers, lions, and the **like**.
(在动物园, 我们看到熊猫、老虎、狮子等等动物。)
- ▶ Everyone has his own **likes and dislikes**.
(人各有好恶。)
- ▶ Kate **looks like** her father.
(凯特长得像她父亲。)

likable [ˈlaɪkəbəl] *a.* 可爱的

似 *lovable* [ˈlʌvəbəl] *a.* 可爱的②

- ▶ Everyone wants to make friends with this **friendly and likable** girl.
(每个人都想跟这个亲切又可爱的女生交朋友。)

such [sʌtʃ] *a.* 如此的; 像这样的 & *pron.* 这样的人或事物

[0091]

短 *as such* 按照如此
such as... 诸如……

用法

such...that... 如此的……以致于……
Peter is **such a good boy** **that** I like him very much.
(彼得是那么乖的男生, 所以我很喜欢他。)

- ▶ It was **such an excellent** performance.
(这真是场精彩绝伦的表演。)
- ▶ He is a friend and should be treated **as such**.
(他是朋友, 因此就应像朋友般被对待。)
* 此处 **as such** 等于 **as a friend**。
- ▶ John has many hobbies, **such as** hiking and stamp collecting.
(约翰有很多嗜好, 诸如远足和收集邮票。)

think [θɪŋk] *vt.* 认为, 想 & *vi.* 思考

[0094]

三 *think, thought* [θɒt], *thought*

短 *think little/highly of...* 看轻/看重……

衍 *thinking* [ˈθɪŋkɪŋ] *n.* 想法

用法

think 作“认为”解时, 不可用进行式。

- ▶ I **think that** this is an exceptional case.
(我认为这是一个例外的情形。)
- ▶ It was so noisy outside that I couldn't **think**.
(外面太吵了, 吵到我无法思考。)
- ▶ His boss **thought highly of** him.
(他的老板很看重他。)

thought [θɒt] *n.* 想法; 考虑

短 *at the thought of...* 一想到……
on second thought(s) 再三考虑后

- ▶ He felt sad at the thought of his future. [0680]
(他一想到前途时便感到难过。)
- ▶ On second thought(s), maybe we should eat at home.
(再三考虑后,也许我们应该在家吃就好。)

seem [sim] *vi.* 似乎, 看起来

[0097]

似 *appear* [ə'piə] *vi.* 似乎 ①

用法

S + seem (to be) + N/Adj 似乎是……

S + seem + to V 似乎……

It seems + that 从句 似乎……

- ▶ He seems (to be) a nice guy.
= It seems that he's a nice guy.
(他似乎是个好人。)
- ▶ Nobody seemed to know the truth.
= It seemed that nobody knew the truth.
(似乎没有人知道事实真相。)
- ▶ Things are not always what they seem.
(事情未必和表面上看起来的一样。)

seemingly [ˌsimɪŋli] *adv.* 表面上

似 *apparently* [ə'pærəntli] *adv.* 表面上 ③

- ▶ Alan is seemingly cold, but in fact, he isn't. [4376]
(艾伦表面上很冷漠,但事实上他不是。)

own [ɒn] *a. & pron.* 自己的 & *vt.* 拥有

[0100]

短 *of one's own* 属于自己的
on one's own 靠自己

衍 *owner* [ˈɒnə] *n.* 拥有者 ②
ownership [ˈɒnə,ʃɪp] *n.* 所有权 ③

似 *possess* [pə'zɛs] *vt.* 持有 ④

- ▶ You'll have to make up your own mind.
(你必须自己拿定主意。)
- ▶ Believe it or not, the guy has a plane of his own.
(信不信由你,这家伙有一架属于自己的飞机。)
- ▶ From now on, you'll have to be on your own.
(从今以后,你一切得靠自己了。)
- ▶ They don't own the house—they rent it.
(他们并不拥有这栋房子——他们是租的。)

life [laɪf] *n.* 生命 (复数为 *lives* [laɪvz]); 人生; 生活; 生物 (集合名词, 不可数)

[0103]

短 *lead/live a...life* 过着……的生活
come to life 苏醒过来

衍 *lifestyle* [ˌlaɪf,staɪl] *n.* 生活方式 ③
lifetime [ˌlaɪf,taɪm] *n.* 终生 ③
lifelong [ˌlaɪf,lɒŋ] *a.* 一生的 ⑤
lifespans [ˌlaɪf,spæn] *n.* 寿命 ⑤

- ▶ The flood took 20 lives.
(洪水夺走了 20 条人命。)
- ▶ Life is a long journey.
(人生是一条漫长的旅程。)
- ▶ Aunt Joyce leads a simple country life.
(乔伊丝阿姨过着简朴的乡间生活。)

延伸

life insurance 人寿保险
a life sentence 无期徒刑

- There is almost no **life** at all in that desert.
(那个沙漠里几乎没有生物。)

live [lɪv] *vt.* 过(生活) & *vi.* 居住 & [laɪv] *a.* 活的; 现场的

[0184]

短 live/lead a/an...life 过……的生活

衍 lively [ˈlaɪvli] *a.* 生气勃勃的 ③

living [ˈlɪvɪŋ] *n.* 生计 ③

livelihood [ˈlaɪvliːhʊd] *n.* 生计 ⑤

- He is **living** an idle life.
(他过着懒散的生活。)
- She **lives** next door to me.
(她住在我隔壁。)
- The cat was playing with a **live** mouse.
(这只猫正在玩一只活生生的老鼠。)
- We went to see a **live** band last night.
(昨晚我们去看了现场乐团的表演。)

延伸

live on... 以……为食
live from hand to mouth 仅能糊口

just [dʒʌst] *adv.* 刚刚; 正好; 只是 (= only); 非常 & *a.* 公正的 (= fair)

[0105]

短 just now 刚才(用于过去式)

衍 justice [ˈdʒʌstɪs] *n.* 公平正义 ③

用法

just 与祈使句并用, 表“请稍微”:

Just a moment, please. 请稍候。

= Just a minute, please.

= Just a second, please.

= Just a sec, please.

Just think of it. 请想一下。

- He **was** here **just** now.
(他**刚才**还在这里。)
- He came **just** as I was leaving.
(我**正好**要离开时,他就来了。)
- I'm **just** looking; I don't want to buy anything today.
(我**只是**看一看,今天不想买东西。)
- The weather is **just** marvelous.
(天气真是**非常棒**。)
- The teacher was not being **just** when he punished only one of the boys.
(这位老师不**公正**,只处罚了其中一个男孩。)

justly [ˈdʒʌstli] *adv.* 公正地

- You should treat people **justly**.
(你应当**公正**待人。)

[6992]

between [brɪtwɪn] *prep.* 在……两者之间

[0106] **延伸**

between you and me 你我之间的秘密

Between you and me, Peter has three girlfriends.

(彼得有三个女友,这件事你我两人知道就好。)

- The post office is **between** the bank and the grocery store.
(邮局在**银行和杂货店的中间**。)

among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep.* 在……之中

用法

原则上, **between** 用于“两者”之间,
among 用于“三者以上”之间。

- ▶ I saw a few similar faces **among** the crowd. [0237]
(在人群中, 我看到几张熟悉面孔。)

still [stɪl] *adv.* 仍然, 还; 更加 (加强比较级) & *a.* 静止不动的

[0107]

用法

表“还”的意思时, 肯定句用 **still**, 否定句用 **yet**。

He is **still** a child. (他还是个孩子。)

You can't **give up** **yet**. (你还不能放弃。)

谚语

Still waters run deep.
(静水流深——大智若愚。)

- ▶ Tom is poor, but I **still** love him.
(汤姆很穷, 但我仍然爱他。)
- ▶ Although she got good grades, her parents asked her to study **still** harder.
(虽然她成绩很好, 她父母叫她还要更加努力。)
- ▶ Keep **still** while I take your picture.
(我帮你拍照时, 请保持静止不动。)

another [ə'nʌðə] *a.* 再一; 另外的 & *pron.* 再一个; 另一个

[0112]

短 one another 互相
one after another 一个接着一个

谚语

To know is one thing; to do is another.
(知道是一回事, 做又是另一回事 / 知易行难。)

- ▶ He ordered **another** drink for the lady.
(他为那位小姐再点了一杯饮料。)
- ▶ They gave **one another** presents at Christmas.
(他们在圣诞节期间彼此互送礼物。)
- ▶ The cans fell off the shelf **one after another**.
(罐子从架子上一个接着一个掉下来。)

work [wɜ:k] *vi.* 工作; 运转, 起作用 & *n.* 工作 (不可数); 作品 (可数)

[0115]

短 work...out 解决……
be out of work/a job 失业
= be jobless
= be unemployed
look for work/a job 找工作

反 play [pleɪ] *n.* 玩耍 ①

延伸

at work 在工作中
My boyfriend is hard at work.
(我男友正努力工作中。)

- ▶ Without **working** hard, you'll never get anywhere.
(不努力就永远不会有成就。)
- ▶ The machine doesn't **work**.
(这机器故障了无法运作。)
- ▶ They teamed up and **worked out** the problem.
(他们合作解决了这个问题。)
- ▶ It takes a lot of **work** to finish the project.
(完成这项计划很费工。)
- ▶ He has been out of **work** for two months.
(他已经失业两个月了。)
- ▶ His **works** are on display at the museum.
(他的作品正在博物馆展出。)



most [most] *a.* 最多的;大多数的 & *adv.* 最 & *pron.* 最多;大多数

[0124] □

短 *at most* 最多
most of all 尤其是

辨 *mostly* [ˈmɒstli] *adv.* 大部分 ④

用法

most 表“最多的”时,视为最高级形容词,前面要加 **the**,表“大多数的”时,则不加 **the**。

Of the three schools, this one has the most students.

(3 所学校中,这一所的学生为数最多。)

Most students in that school love singing.

(那所学校大部分学生都喜欢唱歌。)

- ▶ The player who scores the most points is the winner.
(得到最多分的选手是赢家。)
- ▶ Most people find it hard to stop smoking.
(大多数人发现戒烟很难。)
- ▶ Lily is the most beautiful girl I've ever seen.
(莉莉是我见过最漂亮的女生。)
- ▶ It will take 40 minutes at most to get to the airport.
(最多只要花 40 分钟就可以到机场。)
- ▶ Most of what she told you was true.
(她告诉你的事情大多数是真的。)

least [list] *a.* 最少的 & *adv.* 最少地 & *pron.* 最少

[0274] □

短 *at least* 至少

延伸

not in the least... 一点也不……

= *not...at all*

I'm not in the least worried.

= I'm not worried at all.

(我一点也不担心。)

- ▶ Terry has the least workload of us all.
(泰瑞的工作量在我们当中是最少的。)
- ▶ Of the three cars, this one costs the least.
(三辆车中,这一辆的价格最低。)
- ▶ The least you could do is give my money back.
(你至少要把我的钱还我。)
- ▶ At least five hundred people showed up for the rally.
(至少有 500 人出席该集会。)

front [frʌnt] *n.* 前面;前线 & *a.* 前面的

[0707] □

比较

in the front of... 在某物内部的前面

in front of... 在某物外部的前方

I'd like to sit in the front of the theater.

(我想坐在戏院的前排。)

There was a long lineup in front of the theater.

(戏院前方队伍排成了长龙。)

- ▶ Maria walked to the front of the stage and took a bow.
(玛丽亚走到舞台前方,鞠了个躬。)
- ▶ The young soldier was sent to the front.
(那名年轻的士兵被送到前线。)
- ▶ The front tire of her bicycle was flat.
(她脚踏车的前轮没气了。)

back [bæk] *n.* 背部;背面 & *a.* 后面的 & *adv.* 朝后方 & *vt.* 支持(与 up 并用);使后退 [0125] □

短 *behind sb's back* 在某人背后
back and forth 来回地

▶ I hate people who speak ill of me behind my back.
(我讨厌在背后说我坏话的人。)

▶ The robber entered the house by the back door.
(抢匪从后门进到屋里。)

▶ The security guard walked ~~back and forth~~ in front of the bank.
(保安人员在银行前面走来走去。)

▶ No matter what happens, I'll back you.
(不管发生什么事,我都会支持你。)

▶ He doesn't know how to back his car into the garage.
(他不知道要怎么倒车入库。)

延伸

back sb up 支持某人

Whatever happens, I'll back you up.
= Whatever happens, I'll support you.
= Whatever happens, I'll be on your side.
= Whatever happens, I'll side with you.
(不论发生什么事,我都会支持你。)

show [ʃoʊ] *vt.* 展示,显示 & *n.* 节目,表演 [0126] □

短 *show, showed* [ʃod], *shown* [ʃon]

▶ Can you show me the way to the station?
(你可不可以指点我到车站的路?)

▶ A new study shows that staying up all night to study isn't a great idea.
(一项新的研究显示,熬通宵 K 书并不是个好主意。)

▶ The talk show I saw on TV last night was fantastic.
(我昨晚在电视上看到的脱口秀很精彩。)

延伸

show off 炫耀
show up 出现 (= appear)

I don't like people who show off.
(我不喜欢爱现的人。)

Jack didn't show up on time.
(杰克没有准时出现。)

house [haus] *n.* 房子 & [haʊz] *vt.* 供给住所,收容 [0127] □

短 *be on the house* 由主人免费招待

▶ My grandmother's house is worn down.
(我奶奶的房子已经老旧不堪了。)

▶ We need a bigger place to house those stray dogs.
(我们需要大一点的地方来收容那些流浪狗。)

▶ Everything here is on the house. Enjoy yourselves!
(这里的一切通通免费招待。痛快玩吧!)

短 *greenhouse* [ˈɡriːn,haʊs] *n.* 温室 ③

housekeeper [ˈhaʊs,kiːpə] *n.* 管家 ③

housewife [ˈhaʊs,waɪf] *n.* 家庭主妇 ④

household [ˈhaʊs,hold] *n.* 户,家庭 ④

call [kɔːl] *vt.* 打电话;称呼;喊叫 & *n.* 一通电话;呼叫 [0128] □

比较

call on sb 拜访某人 (= visit sb)
call for... 需要…… (= require)
call...off 取消…… (= cancel)

▶ Call me (up) whenever you need help.
(任何时候需要帮忙都可以打电话给我。)

▶ He has a friend (who is) called Ah-gou.
(他有一个朋友名叫阿狗。)