

An English-Chinese Dictionary for Junior Secondary School Learners

in China

中国初中英语学习词典

(英汉双解)



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

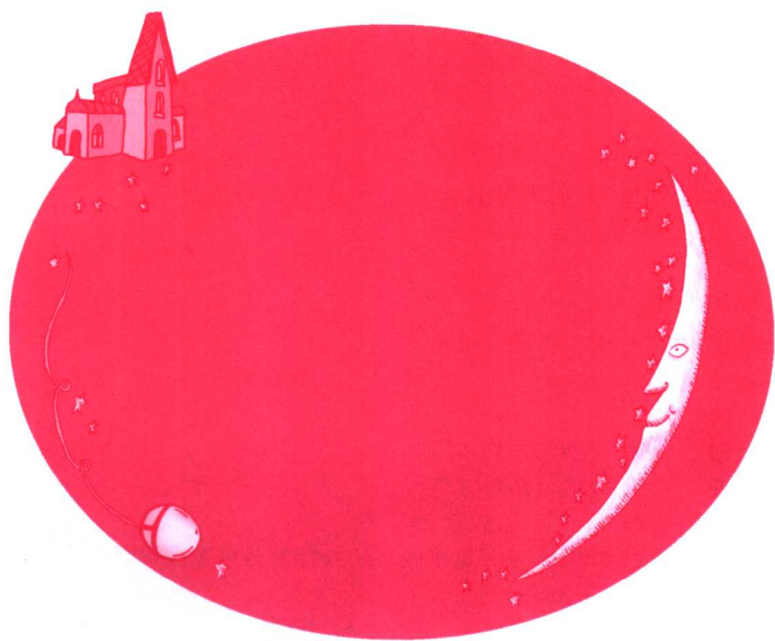


An English-Chinese Dictionary for Junior Secondary School Learners

in China

中国初中英语学习词典 (英汉双解)

本社辞书部 编



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字: 01 - 2000 - 1893

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国初中英语学习词典/本社辞书部编. - 北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2001.9

ISBN 7 - 5600 - 2366 - 5

I. 中… II. 本… III. 英语 - 初中 - 词典 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 053999 号

©外语教学与研究出版社和麦夸里出版社 2001

版权所有 翻印必究

中国初中英语学习词典

本社辞书部 编

* * *

责任编辑: 陈 凯 李 媛

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷: 北京新华彩印厂

开 本: 889×1194 1/32

印 张: 11.25 彩插 0.25

版 次: 2001 年 9 月第 1 版 2001 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1—35000 册

书 号: ISBN 7 - 5600 - 2366 - 5/H·1259

定 价: 28.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)68917519

编写委员会

顾 问 李朋义 陈 琳 刘道义 Susan Butler

策 划 蔡剑峰 霍庆文

主 编 霍庆文 董 明 Ann Atkinson

审 订 陈国华

编 委 范文芳 毛淑华 俞 唐 胡国燕 袁 媛
杨小洋 马淑清 王京华 张丽亚 高 术
申彩霞 易奇志

Preface

序

继今年6月成功推出《中国小学英语学习词典》之后,外研社现又推出《中国初中英语学习词典》,此后还将陆续推出《中国高中英语学习词典》和《中国大学英语学习词典》。这是一个专门为中国学生设计编纂的英语学习词典系列,旨在帮助中国学生顺利地掌握英语。该系列以教育部制订的现行英语教学大纲为依据,在设计及编纂中吸收了现代语言学理论、词典学理论和英语教学理论的研究成果,考虑到中国学生学习英语的特点和难点,具有较强的科学性、知识性、趣味性、实用性和时代性。

在向读者介绍《中国初中英语学习词典》的特色之前,笔者先说明两个问题。1. 什么是英语学习词典? 北京外国语大学陈国华教授认为,英语学习词典是专为母语不是英语的学生编纂的英语词典,其特点在于选词精当、释义简明、例句丰富、用法详细、使用方便。2. 为什么要专门为中国学生编纂英语学习词典? 众所周知, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (简称 OALD) 和 *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (简称 LDOCE) 都是世界著名的英语学习词典,但这些词典是为全世界学习英语的人编纂的,不是专门为中国人编纂的。根据第二语言习得理论,学习者学习外语时往往受母语的干扰,母语不同的人学习外语有不同的特点和难点。根据这一理论,笔者认为有必要编纂一套适合中国学生使用的英语学习词典。下面就从几个方面谈谈本词典的特色:

一、在收词上,本词典依据教育部制订的《国家英语课程标准》,共收单词及短语3 000余条。该标准要求初中学生掌握1 500个单词和短语。在这1 500个单词和短语的基础上,本词典适当增加了1 500余个常用单词和短语,主要是满足学生课外阅读的需要。在增收单词和短语时,本词典注意了常用新词新义的收录。以 email 为例,不少最新出版的词典只给出了名词的释义,而没有给出动词的释义或用法。其实, email 作为动词的用法在日常交际中已经非常频繁,因此,本词典不仅给出了动词 email 的释义,还

给出了例句:I emailed invitations to all my friends. (我用电子邮件给所有的朋友发出了邀请。)

二、在释义上,本词典借鉴了著名的 *Collins Cobuild English Dictionary* (简称 *CCED*) 的做法,采用整句释义。这是我国第一次采用整句释义的方式为中学生编纂英语学习词典。我们把释义词汇控制在 1 450 个以内,从而使英语释义变得简明易懂,易学易用。整句释义的优点在于释义本身就体现了词的语法特点,如 *change* 一词,第一个义项的释义是:If you change something, you make it different(改变,更改)。通过这个释义,学生不仅知道了 *change* 一词的意思,还看到 *change* 一词在这里作及物动词用,后跟宾语。第二个义项的释义是:If someone or something changes, they become different(变化)。从整句释义中,学生不难看出 *change* 一词在此义项中的意思,也不难看出 *change* 一词在这里作不及物动词用,后不跟宾语。这种释义方式有助于学生掌握词的用法,无疑为中学生提供了一种学习英语词汇的有效途径和方法。

三、在例句上,本词典吸收了语境教学理论的研究成果,进行了大胆的创新。本词典提供了三种例句,第一种是传统的单句例句,第二种是由两个连贯的句子组成的复句例句,第三种是对话例句。后两种例句又称“语境例句”,体现了语境教学理论,也是本词典的特色所在。

复句例句的优点在于不仅有助于学生理解词义,掌握该词的用法,还有助于培养学生连贯表达事物的能力。如 *memory* 的一个例句是:Sue has a good memory. She never forgets anything. (苏的记性很好,她从不忘事。)通过这个例句,学生可以了解怎样连贯地说与 *memory* 有关的话。对话例句的优点在于让学生接触到地道的口语,学到鲜活的语言,以有效地提高学生英语的口头表达能力和交际能力。*able* 中有一个例句是:“Are you able to come to my party?” “I’m sorry. I will be too busy.” (“你能来参加我的聚会吗?”“真抱歉,我太忙了。”)学生从这个对话中不仅能学会 *able* 与动词不定式的搭配用法,还能学会怎样邀请别人,又怎样谢绝别人的邀请。

四、在搭配上,本词典开辟了词语搭配专栏,列出一些常用的英语习惯搭配,同时给出对应的汉语习惯搭配。这有助于避免汉语干扰,提高学生运用英语词汇的能力,例如,动词 *play* 给出的习惯搭配是:to play football (踢足球),to play basketball(打篮球)等。从这个专栏,学生可以知道与 *football* 和 *basketball* 搭配的动词是 *play*,而不是 *kick* 或 *hit*。

五、在用法上,本词典以简洁的语言提供了多项用法说明,旨在帮助学生掌握正确并且得体地运用英语的能力。如英语名词有单复数之分,有可数与不可数之别。为突出这一特点,本词典在不少名词后加了语法用法说明,例如,information 一词的用法说明是: **Information** has no plural and cannot be used with “a” or “an”. You can say “information”, “some information” or “a piece of information”. (information 没有复数形式,不能与不定冠词 a 或 an 连用,但可以说 information, some information ‘一些信息’或 a piece of information ‘一则信息’。)有了这样的用法说明,学生就会避免把“一些信息”说成“some informations”,把“一则信息”说成“a piece of information”。然而,只掌握正确运用英语的能力还不够,还必须掌握得体使用英语的能力,后者对于同英语国家的人进行直接交际尤其重要。为此,本词典也提供了不少语用用法说明,告诉读者某一个词适合在何种场合使用。另外,本词典不仅提供了英美英语的不同拼法,而且还提供了英美英语的不同用词,如“假期”,英国英语通常用 holiday,而美国英语通常用 vacation。

六、在语言上,本词典从释义到举例都反映了现代英语的特点。以形容词 Chinese 第一个义项的英语释义为例: If someone is Chinese, they were born in China or they spend their life in China (中国人的)。可能有教师看到这个句子,会觉得有问题,认为既然从句中的 someone 在语法上属于单数,那么主句中与之同指的主语也应使用单数。其实,在从句中是 someone,而在主句中用 they 指代 someone,这在现代英语中已是普遍现象。学习外语,重在模仿。只要是英语国家已经普遍使用的说法和写法,中国学生尽可学习模仿,大可不必担心忧虑。

除了以上六个方面的特色,本词典还配有 170 余幅黑白插图和 8 页彩色插图。此外,还提供有数词、日期、不规则动词、释义词汇等多项丰富实用的附录。

这是一部全新的英语学习词典,希望它能成为我国中学生的良师益友,成为英语教师的好帮手。

霍庆文
于北京外国语大学

How to use this dictionary

词典使用说明

● 词条

词条用红色等线黑体。

● 注音

本词典采用最新国际音标(以剑桥大学出版社出版的第十五版《英语发音词典》为依据)

● 词性标注

英语词性用斜体, 词性译文用宋体。

● 多词性标注

多词性的词在第二个词性前用一横线引出该词性。

● 多义词义项

每个词条不同的义项前用黑体阿拉伯数字1, 2, 3, ...等标出。

able /eɪbl/ *adjective* 形容词

If you are **able** to do something, you have enough power, knowledge or time to do it **有能力的**: 能(做) ...的: He was **able** to walk again three months after the accident. 事故发生三个月后他又**能走路了**。| "Are you **able** to come to my party?" "I'm sorry. I will be too busy." "你能来参加我的聚会吗?" "真抱歉, 我太忙了。"

ache /eɪk/ *noun* 名词

An **ache** is a pain that goes on for a long time. It is usually not a strong pain(长时间的)**疼痛**: Helen is in bed because she has an **ache** in her back. 海伦躺在床上, 因为她**背疼**。| She has a **toothache**. 她**牙疼**。

— *verb* 动词 If part of your body **aches**, you feel a pain there that goes on for a long time **痛, 疼痛**: I rode my bike very fast and now my legs are **aching**. 我骑车骑得太快, 现在**腿痛**。

bear¹ /beə/ *noun* 名词

A **bear** is a large heavy animal with short rough hair and a very short tail **熊**: **Bears** can be very dangerous, so don't get too close. 熊有可能很危险, 因此不要离得太近。

bear² /beə/ *verb* 动词

(**bears** | **bearing** | **bore** /bɔ:/ | **has borne** /bɔ:n/) 1 If something **bears** something else, it holds it up or carries it **支撑; 承受**: Be careful! I don't think that branch is strong enough to **bear** your weight. 小心! 我看那根树枝承受不住你的重量。2 If you can't **bear** something, you really dislike it(用于否定句与can连用)**忍受**: I can't **bear** pain. 我忍受不了疼痛。| I can't **bear** people who tell lies. 我讨厌撒谎的人。3 To **bear** something is to produce or give birth to it **结(果实); 生(孩子、幼畜)**: This tree **bears** oranges. 这棵树**结橙子**。| She **bore** three children. 她**生过三个孩子**。

● 英语释义

英语释义采用整句释义方式, 释义词汇控制在1450个以内。

● 汉语释义

汉语释义用黑体印刷, 放在英语释义之后, 词语之间意义相近的用逗号分开, 意义相远的用分号分开。

● 说明性语言

说明性语言用圆括号括起来, 放在汉语对应词之前或之后。

● 同形异义词分立

同形异义词用黑体上标码^{1, 2}标出。

● 动词的屈折变化形式

动词的屈折变化形式用黑体印刷, 置于圆括号内, 动词的一般现在式(单数)、进行式、一般过去式和现在完成式(单数)之间用竖线分隔, 某些不规则动词的过去式和过去分词加注音标。

above /ə'bu:v/ *preposition* 介词

1 If something is **above** something else, it is over it or in a higher place than it **在...之上**: *Hold your hands above your head.* 把手举过头。| *"Did you put the book on this shelf?" "No, it is on the shelf above that one."* “你是不是把书放在这层书架上了?” “不, 放在它的上一层了。” 2 If you use **above** before a number or amount, you mean more than that number (指数量) **超过**: *It is very hot today. The temperature is above 30 degrees.* 今天很热, 气温超过了三十度。

● **例句**

每个词条和义项都给出至少一个例句, 有的给出两个例句, 例句与例句之间用竖线分隔。英语例句用斜体, 例句译文用楷体。

● **反义词**

反义词用红色小手引出。

Opposite 反义词: **under, below**

hang /hæŋ/ *verb* 动词

(hangs | hanging | hung /hʌŋ/ | has hung)

1 If you **hang** something, you fix it at the top but not at the bottom **悬挂 (某物)**: *Please hang these wet clothes on the line.* 请将湿衣服挂到绳子上。| *She hung her coat in the cupboard.* 她把外套挂到衣橱里。 2 If something **hangs**, it is fixed at the top and not at the bottom (某物) **挂, 垂**: *There are two pictures hanging on the wall.* 墙上挂着两幅画。

● **短语**

短语用黑体, 另起一行。

hang up, a If you **hang up** clothes, etc., you put them on something so that they are hanging **挂起**: *Could you hang up this coat in the cupboard please?* 请把外套挂在衣橱里好吗? **b** If you **hang up**, you stop having a conversation on the telephone. You finish the telephone connection **挂断电话**: *Don't hang up. I want to tell you something else.* 别挂电话, 我还想告诉你一些别的事。

● **多义短语义项**

每个短语不同的义项前用黑体小写字母 **a, b, c, ...** 等标出。

● **名词的数**

表示名词的复数形式。

aircraft /'eəkra:ft/ *noun* 名词

(plural 复数 **aircraft**) An **aircraft** is a machine that can fly, such as a plane or helicopter **飞机**: *Our aircraft was late leaving.* 我们的飞机起飞晚了。| *Three aircraft arrived while we were waiting to leave.* 在我们等待起飞的时候, 有三架飞机到港。

bamboo /'bæm'bu:/ *noun* 名词

(no plural 无复数) **Bamboo** is a plant with long, flat, green leaves and long, strong stems which are used for making things like furniture and fences **竹; 竹子**: *The*



bamboo

● **插图**

部分词条配有插图。

● **名词的数**

表示没有复数形式。

chairs were made of bamboo. 那些椅子是用竹子做的。

USAGE 用法 Bamboo has no plural and cannot be used with "a" or "an". bamboo 没有复数形式, 不能与不定冠词 a 或 an 连用。

actual /'æktʃuəl/ adjective 形容词

If something is **actual**, it is real and not just in the mind 实际的; 现实的; 真实的: I like films that are about actual events. 我喜欢纪实电影。| I was late for school because my clock had stopped. It showed the time as seven o'clock but the actual time was nine o'clock. 我上学迟到是因为钟停了。它显示的是七点, 可实际时间是九点。

●构词

构词部分用红色方块引出。

Word Building 构词: **actually** adverb 副词 Please tell me what actually happened. 请告诉我到底出了什么事。

accident /'æksɪdənt/ noun 名词

An **accident** is something bad that happens without being planned or expected 事故; 意外事件: Sam was hurt in a car accident. 山姆在一起车祸中受了伤。| I'm sorry I broke the window - it was an accident. 对不起, 我打破了窗户——是不小心打破的。

Collocations 搭配: a car accident 汽车事故 / 车祸, a road accident 公路事故, a traffic accident 交通事故, a railway accident 铁路事故 | a serious accident 严重事故, a terrible accident 恶性事故

●用法说明

用法说明部分加红底色, 专门讲解学生常见的语法难点, 词语的用法及区别, 兼备英美词语不同的拼法和用法。

●搭配

搭配栏用红色方框框起来, 英语搭配词语用斜体, 搭配词语译文用楷体; 不同类型的搭配词语用竖线分隔。

advise /əd'vaɪz/ verb 动词

If someone **advises** you about something, they tell you the best thing to do 劝告; 忠告; 建议: She advised us to study hard. 她劝我们努力学习。

●查相关的词

查相关的词用红色小手引出。

Look up the noun **advice**. 查名词 **advice**。

Pronunciation table

发 音 表

Vowels 元音

国际音标	示 例	国际音标	示 例
i:	see/si:/	eɪ	cake/keɪk/
ɪ	happy/'hæpi/	aɪ	bike/baɪk/
ɪ	sit/sɪt/	ɔɪ	boy/bɔɪ/
e	bed/bed/	əʊ	home/həʊm/
æ	hat/hæt/	aʊ	house/haʊs/
ɑ:	father/'fɑ:ðə/	ɪə	hear/hɪə/
ɒ	watch/wɒtʃ/	eə	hair/heə/
ɔ:	tall/tɔ:l/	ʊə	poor/pʊə/
ʊ	put/pʊt/		
u:	tooth/tu:θ/		
ʌ	cup/kʌp/		
ɜ:	bird/bɜ:d/		
ə	about/ə'baʊt/		

Consonants 辅音

国际音标	示 例	国际音标	示 例
p	pen/pen/	s	say/seɪ/
b	bad/bæd/	z	zoo/zu:/
t	tea/ti:/	ʃ	ship/ʃɪp/
d	day/deɪ/	ʒ	television/'telɪvɪʒən/
k	cat/kæt/	h	hot/hɒt/
g	go/gəʊ/	m	milk/mɪlk/
tʃ	cherry/'tʃeri/	n	nose/nəʊz/
dʒ	job/dʒɒb/	ŋ	king/kɪŋ/
f	fall/fɔ:l/	l	let/let/
v	very/'veri/	r	red/red/
θ	thin/θɪn/	j	yes/jes/
ð	they/ðei/	w	wet/wet/

/ˈ/代表主重音, 如 agree/ə'gri:/中的重音。

/ɪ/代表次重音, 如 television/'telɪvɪʒən/中的次重音。

Contents

目 录

Preface 序	vii
How to use this dictionary 词典使用说明	x
Pronunciation table 发音表	xiii

The Dictionary A-Z 词典正文	1—325
-------------------------------	-------

Colour illustrations 彩色插图

Phrasal verbs of movements 动作短语动词	F1
The human body 人体	F2
Vegetables 蔬菜	F3
Fruits 水果	F4
Foods 食物	F5
Clothes 服装	F6
Sports 运动	F7
Quantities 数量	F8

Appendixes 附录

Numbers 数字	326
Dates 日期	327
Contractions 缩略形式	328
Personal pronouns 人称代词	329
Irregular verbs 不规则动词	329
The defining vocabulary 释义词汇	332

A a

a /eɪ;ə/ *indefinite article* 不定冠词

You use **a** before a noun if there is only one thing or person and you are talking about it for the first time or in a general way. If the noun begins with a vowel sound (usually words starting with "a", "e", "i", "o" or "u"), you use **an** 一(个) [**a** 用于名词前, 指第一次提到或泛指的一个人或物。如该名词以元音开始(通常指以元音字母 a, e, i, o 或 u 开始的词), 则用 **an**]: *I bought a book and an umbrella. Have you seen the book I bought?* 我买了一本书和一把雨伞。你见到我买的书了吗?

☞ Look up **the**. 查 **the**.

able /'eɪbl/ *adjective* 形容词

If you are **able** to do something, you have enough power, knowledge or time to do it 有能力的; 能(做)的: *He was able to walk again three months after the accident.* 事故发生三个月后他又能走路了。| *"Are you able to come to my party?" "I'm sorry. I will be too busy."* "你能来参加我的聚会吗?" "真抱歉, 我太忙了。"

about /ə'baʊt/ *preposition* 介词

If you write, talk or think **about** something, that is the subject of your writing, talking or thinking 关于: *She wrote a story about her mother's family.* 她写了一篇关于她母亲家族的小说。| *Last night I dreamt about going on a holiday.* 昨晚我梦见自己在度假。

—*adverb* 副词 If you use **about** before a time, number, etc, you mean close to that time or number but not exactly that time or number (用于时间、数量等之前) 大约, 左右: *They waited for about an hour.* 他们等了大约一小时。| *This room is about three metres wide.* 这个房间约三米宽。

be about to do something, If you are **about to do something**, you are going

to do it very soon 即将, 马上: *Tom is getting dressed. He is about to go to school.* 汤姆正在穿衣服, 他马上要上学去。

above /ə'baʊ/ *preposition* 介词

1 If something is **above** something else, it is over it or in a higher place than it 在...之上: *Hold your hands above your head.* 把手举过头。| *"Did you put the book on this shelf?" "No, it is on the shelf above that one."* "你是不是把书放在这层书架上了?" "不, 放在它的上一层了。"

2 If you use **above** before a number or amount, you mean more than that number (指数量) 超过: *It is very hot today. The temperature is above 30 degrees.* 今天很热, 气温超过了三十度。

☞ **Opposite** 反义词: **under**, **below**

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ *adverb* 副词

If you go **abroad**, you go out of your own country 在国外; 到国外: *My parents went abroad last year.* 我父母去年去了国外。| *She has never travelled abroad.* 她从未到国外旅行过。

accept /ək'sept/ *verb* 动词

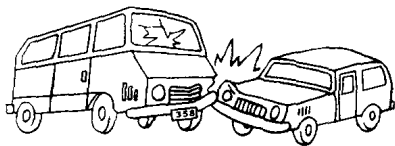
If you **accept** something that someone gives you, you take it or agree to take it 接受; 领受: *Thank you for inviting me to your party. I accept your invitation and will bring some food.* 谢谢你邀请我参加聚会, 我接受邀请并将带些吃的去。| *She felt proud as she accepted the prize.* 她领奖时感到很自豪。

☞ **Opposite** 反义词: **refuse**

accident /'æksɪdɪnt/ *noun* 名词

An **accident** is something bad that happens without being planned or expected 事故; 意外事件: *Sam was hurt in a car accident.* 山姆在一起车祸中受了伤。| *I'm sorry I broke the window — it was an accident.* 对不起, 我打破了窗户——是不小心打破的。

A



accident

Collocations 搭配: a car accident 汽车事故/车祸, a road accident 公路事故, a traffic accident 交通事故, a railway accident 铁路事故 | a serious accident 严重事故, a terrible accident 恶性事故

according /ə'kɔːdɪŋ/ *adverb* 副词
according to, You use **according to** before the name of someone who has told you something or something that has given you information **根据...所说**: *According to Ann, she is a really good teacher.* 据安说,她是一位非常出色的老师。| *According to this book, more than a million people died in the war.* 据这本书说,一百多万人死于这场战争。

ache /eɪk/ *noun* 名词

An **ache** is a pain that goes on for a long time. It is usually not a strong pain (长时间的) **疼痛**: *Helen is in bed because she has an ache in her back.* 海伦躺在床上,因为她背疼。| *She has a toothache.* 她牙疼。

—*verb* 动词 If part of your body **aches**, you feel a pain there that goes on for a long time **痛,疼痛**: *I rode my bike very fast and now my legs are aching.* 我骑车骑得太快,现在腿痛。

☞ Also look up **headache**. 另查 **headache**。

across /ə'krɒs/ *preposition* 介词

If something is **across** something, it goes from one side of it to the other side **横过,穿过,横跨**: *They are building a new bridge across the river.* 他们正在河上建一座新桥。

—*adverb* 副词 If you go **across**, you go from one side to the other **横过,穿过**: *The road is very busy. Walk across at the*

traffic lights. 这条马路交通繁忙,请在红绿灯处穿行。

USAGE 用法 **Across** comes from the verb **cross** which means to go from one side of something to the other side. **across** 来自动词 **cross**, **cross** 指“横过,穿过”。

act /ækt/ *noun* 名词

An **act** is something that has been done or performed **行为;行动**: *My father rescued a boy from a burning house. It was a very brave act.* 我父亲从一栋着火的房子里救出了一个男孩,这是非常勇敢的行为。

—*verb* 动词 **1** If you **act** in a certain way, you do something in that way **行动;做事**: *John acted quickly when he saw that he was in danger.* 约翰意识到自己处于危险境地迅速采取了行动 **2** If someone **acts** in a play or a film, they play the part of a character in it **表演,扮演(角色)**: *He began acting in plays when he was young and now he is a famous film actor.* 他很小就开始演戏,现在已是著名的电影演员。

USAGE 用法 **Action** sometimes has the same meaning as the noun **act**. **action** 有时与名词 **act** 同义: *Running across the road was a very silly action.* 跑着穿越马路是非常愚蠢的行为。

active /'æktɪv/ *adjective* 形容词

If you are **active**, you have a lot of energy and do lots of things **积极的,活跃的,有活动能力的**: *My grandfather is old but he is still very active.* 我祖父虽然老了,但依然很活跃。

actor /'æktə/ *noun* 名词

An **actor** is someone who acts the part of a character in a play, film or on television **演员**: *The actor who played the killer was very clever. He made us all frightened.* 扮演杀手的演员非常高明,他让我们大家都



actor

感到惊恐不安。

USAGE 用法 An actor is usually a man or a boy, but some people also use this word to mean anyone, a man or a woman, who acts in a film, etc. You can also use **actress** for a woman who acts. **actor** 通常指男演员,但也有人用这个词来泛指男演员或女演员;表示女演员还可用 **actress**。

actress /'æktres; 'æktɪs/ *noun* 名词

An actress is a girl or woman who acts the part of a character in a play, film or on television 女演员: Can you remember the name of the main actress in that film? 你记得那部电影的女主角是谁演的吗?



actress

actual /'æktʃuəl/ *adjective* 形容词

If something is **actual**, it is real and not just in the mind 实际的;现实的;真实的: I like films that are about actual events. 我喜欢纪实电影。I was late for school because my clock had stopped. It showed the time as seven o'clock but the actual time was nine o'clock. 我上学迟到是因为钟停了。它显示的是七点,可实际时间是九点。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **actually** *adverb* 副词 Please tell me what actually happened. 请告诉我到底出了什么事。

add /æd/ *verb* 动词

1 If you **add** something, you put it with something else to make it bigger 增加,添加: She added a spoon of sugar to the cake mixture. 她往蛋糕混合料里加了一匙糖。2 If you **add** numbers, or **add** up numbers, you find how much they are all together 加: "Add nine and seven and tell me the answer." "The answer is sixteen." "告诉我九加七等于几。""等于十六。"

address /ə'dres/ *noun* 名词

Someone's **address** is the number of the

house and the name of the street and town where they live 地址: Write the address clearly on the front of the letter. 请在信件正面把地址写清楚。

admire /əd'maɪə/ *verb* 动词

If you **admire** someone or something, you think they are very good 钦佩;赞美;羡慕: I admire Susan because she is so brave. 我很佩服苏珊,因为她非常勇敢。

admit /əd'mɪt/ *verb* 动词

(**admits** | **admitting** | **admitted** | **has admitted**) If you **admit** something, you say that you have done something wrong 承认(做错了事): Tom admitted that he had broken the window. 汤姆承认打破了窗玻璃。

adult /'ædʌlt; ə'dʌlt/ *noun* 名词

An **adult** is someone who has grown up and is not a child. In many countries, people are thought of as adults when they are eighteen years old or more 成(年)人: The tickets cost more for adults than for children. 成人票比儿童票贵。

advance /əd'vɑːns/ *verb* 动词

If you **advance**, you move forwards 前进;挺进,推进: She advanced to the front of the room. 她向房间前面走去。The army advanced towards the city. 军队向城市挺进。

—*noun* 名词 **in advance**, If you do something **in advance**, you do it before something else happens 预先,提前: You need to buy these tickets in advance, not on the day of the concert. 你需要提前买票,不要在音乐会当天买。

adventure /əd'ventʃə/ *noun* 名词

An **adventure** is something that you do which is exciting and perhaps a bit dangerous 历险活动(经历): Walking in the mountains was a real adventure. 在山里行走真是一次历险。

■ **Word Building** 构词: **adventurous** *adjective* 形容词 Someone who is **adventurous** likes to have adventures 爱历险的

advice /əd'vaɪs/ *noun* 名词

(no plural 无复数) If someone gives you **advice**, they tell you the best thing to do 劝告;忠告;建议: I need some advice

A

about how to fix my bike. 我需要有人指点一下怎样修好我的自行车

USAGE 用法 Advice has no plural and cannot be used with “a” or “an”. You can say “some advice” or “a piece of advice”. **advice** 没有复数形式, 不能与不定冠词 a 或 an 连用, 但可以说 some advice (一些忠告) 或 a piece of advice (一个忠告)。

➤ Also look up the verb **advise**. 另查动词 **advise**.

advise /əd'vaɪz/ verb 动词

If someone **advises** you about something, they tell you the best thing to do 劝告; 忠告; 建议: She advised us to study hard. 她劝我们努力学习。

➤ Look up the noun **advice**. 查名词 **advice**.

aeroplane /'eərəpleɪn/ noun 名词

An **aeroplane** is a machine that can fly and which usually carries passengers 飞机: We flew to Britain in an aeroplane. 我们坐飞机到英国。

USAGE 用法 Aeroplane is the usual term in British English. The usual term in American English is **airplane**. The short form of both words is **plane**. **aeroplane** 通常用于英国英语, 美国英语通常用 **airplane**, 两个词的缩略式都为 **plane**。

afford /ə'fɔ:d/ verb 动词

If you can **afford** something or **afford** to do something, you have enough money to pay for it 买得起: I can't afford a new computer. 我买不起新电脑。I They can't afford to buy a car. 他们买不起车。

afraid /ə'freɪd/ adjective 形容词

If you are **afraid**, you feel frightened 怕, 害怕: He was afraid that he would fall over in the dark. 他怕他会在黑暗中摔跤。

be afraid of, If you are **afraid of** something, that thing makes you feel frightened 怕, 害怕: I'm afraid of very large dogs. 我怕非常大的狗。

Africa /'æfrɪkə/ noun 名词

Africa is a large area of land south of Eu-

rope with the Atlantic Ocean on one side and the Indian Ocean on the other side. It includes many countries such as South Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Nigeria and Egypt 非洲 (欧洲以南的大陆, 西濒大西洋, 东临印度洋, 包括南非、津巴布韦、肯尼亚、尼日利亚、埃及等许多国家)

African /'æfrɪkən/ adjective 形容词

1 If someone is **African**, they were born in Africa or they spend their life in Africa 非洲人的: We enjoyed listening to the African singer. 我们喜欢听这位非洲歌手唱歌。

2 If something is **African**, it has to do with Africa 非洲的: The story was about being lost in an African desert. 故事讲的是在非洲沙漠中迷路的事。

—noun 名词 An **African** is someone who was born in Africa or who lives their life in Africa 非洲人: There were three Africans and three Americans in the team. 队里有三个非洲人和三个美国人。

after /'ɑ:ftə/ preposition 介词

If something is **after** something else, it is later than it or at the end of it 在...之后: You can use the computer after me. 你可以在我之后使用这台电脑。I Night comes after day. 白天之后是夜晚。

after all, You use **after all** to say that something has happened or can happen when you had thought it might not happen 毕竟; 终于: The rain has stopped, so we can play tennis after all. 雨停了, 我们终于能打网球了。

—conjunction 连词 You use **after** to show that something has happened later in time than something else 在...之后: She was very tired after the baby was born. 婴儿出生后她感到非常疲倦。

—adverb 副词 If something comes **after**, it comes behind 在后面: James went first and we all followed after. 詹姆斯走在前面, 我们都跟在后面。

afternoon /,ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ noun 名词

Afternoon is the time from the middle of the day until evening 下午: It will soon be the afternoon. 很快就要到下午了。I It has been a hot afternoon. 下午一直很热。

in the afternoon. If you do something **in the afternoon**, you do it during the time of the day that is the afternoon 在下午: *We go home from school in the afternoon.* 我们下午放学回家。

this afternoon. If it is morning and you say you are going to do something **this afternoon**, you mean you are going to do it in the afternoon of the same day 今天下午: *I am going shopping this afternoon.* 我今天下午要去购物。

again /ə'gen; ə'geɪn/ **adverb** 副词

If something happens **again**, it has happened before and now is happening another time 再, 又: *The television has stopped working again.* 电视机又坏了。| *Could you say that again, please? I didn't hear you.* 请再说一遍好吗? 我没听清。

again and again. If something happens **again and again**, it keeps on happening many times 再三地, 反复地: *The dog tried to jump over the fence again and again, but he couldn't do it.* 这只狗一而再, 再而三地想从篱笆上跳过去, 但都没成功。

once again. If you do something **once again**, you do it one more time as you have done it before 再一次, 又一次: *Let's practise the song once again.* 让我们再练习一遍这首歌。

USAGE 用法 A phrase with a similar meaning to **again and again** is **over and over**. You can also say **over and over again**. **over and over** 与 **again and again** 近义, 也可以说 **over and over again**。

against /ə'genst; ə'geɪnst/ **preposition** 介词

1 If something is **against** something else, it is touching it 倚; 靠: *He leant the piece of wood against the wall.* 他把那块木头靠在墙上。| *The rain beat against the window.* 雨点打在窗上。**2** If you are **against** something, you do not like it or think it is right 不喜欢; 反对: *I am against people being cruel to animals.* 我不喜欢人们虐待动物。**3** If you play a game or sport **against** someone, they are

on the other side and you are trying to beat them 以...为竞争对手: *We played a tennis match against a team from another school.* 我们跟另一个学校的球队打了一场网球比赛。

age /eɪdʒ/ **noun** 名词

Your **age** is how many years you have been alive. It tells how old you are 年龄: *Mary is fourteen years of age.* 玛丽十四岁。

at the age of. You say **at the age of** before a number of years to show how old someone was when they did something 在...岁时: *Henry left school at the age of seventeen.* 亨利十七岁中学毕业。

ago /ə'gəʊ/ **adverb** 副词

If something happened a particular time **ago**, it happened that amount of time before the time now 以前: *I arrived home two hours ago.* 我两小时以前到家。

long ago. If something happened **long ago**, it happened many, many years before now 很久以前: *Long ago there were no cars or planes.* 很久以前没有汽车也没有飞机。

USAGE 用法 Compare **ago** with **before**. If you use **ago**, you are counting back the time from now and you are talking about a particular amount of time. You can use the adverb **before** to count back from the time now or from some other time in the past. Also, you can use **before** to talk about any time in the past or about a particular period of time. 比较 **ago** 和 **before**。**ago** 指从现在起以前的某一段时间, 副词 **before** 指从现在或过去某个时间起以前的时间。**before** 也可用来指过去的任何时间或某一段时间: *Have you ever seen her before?* 你以前见过她吗? | *Mary arrived at 3 o'clock but John had arrived two hours before.* 玛丽是三点钟到的, 但约翰在两个小时之前就到了。You can also use **before** as a preposition. **before** 也可用作介词: *John arrived before Mary.* 约翰在玛丽之前到达。You cannot say "John arrived ago Mary."

A