

朗文

初阶英汉 双解词典

LONGMAN
NEW JUNIOR

ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

第3版
RD
EDITION



PEARSON

Longman 朗文

培生朗文

广西教育出版社



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《朗文初阶英汉双解词典》(第三版)是为小学至初中程度的英语学习者而编写的,目的是希望通过深入浅出的阐释,帮助学习者理解词汇的基本意义及用法,以巩固英语基础,提高运用英语的能力。

本词典收录词目及短语超过 12000 条,其中包括二十一世纪最新词汇,如 MP3、webcam (网络摄像机) 等,配合时代需要。除此之外,本词典还具以下几项特色:

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我们希望本词典能够有效地帮助英语初学者熟知正确的词汇用法,帮助他们打稳根基,从而能更灵活地运用英语,迈出学好英语的第一步。

我们在编辑及翻译这部词典的过程之中,虽然在各方面均尽力务求做到准确无误,但是错误或不足之处,在所难免,尚希各方读者不吝指正。

最后,本词典能够顺利出版有赖一群尽责用心的编、译、校以及排版人员,在此谨向他们致以衷心谢意。

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2009 年 5 月

Quick Guide to the Dictionary

词典使用指南

different meanings of the word 不同词义

settle /'setl; `set/ *verb* (present participle 现在分词 **settling**, past 过去式 **settled**)

1 to decide something, especially after an argument or talk (尤指经过争论或谈判) 解决, 决定: *We finally settled who should pay for the accident.* 我们最终商定谁来支付事故的损失。

2 to move into a comfortable position (舒适地) 歇息, 栖息: *He settled back and turned on the TV.* 他坐下来往后一靠, 然后打开了电视机。

3 to go and live in a place where you plan to stay 定居: *My son has settled happily in France.* 我儿子愉快地在法国定居了。

4 settle a bill to pay a bill 支付账单

5 settle down to become calmer and more comfortable 平静下来: *It took the children a while to settle down.* 孩子们过了一会儿才安静下来。

6 settle in to get used to a new place or job 习惯于(新居或工作): *How are you settling in?* 你习惯了吗?

definition 释义

phrasal verbs 短语动词

example 例句

spelling 拼写

settle-ment /'setlmənt; `setlmənt/ *noun* a formal decision or agreement at the end of an argument or talk (争端或谈判的) 协议, 协定: *After hours of talks, they finally reached a settlement.* 经过几个小时的商谈, 他们最终达成了协议。

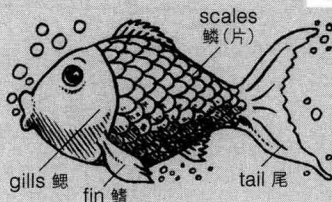
fish¹ /fɪʃ; fɪʃ/ *noun* (plural 复数 **fish** 或 **fishes**)

a creature that lives in water and can swim, and which people eat as food 鱼

fish² *verb*

1 to try to catch fish 捕鱼, 钓鱼: *Dad's fishing for salmon.* 爸爸在钓三文鱼。

fish 鱼



The meaning of the word is explained using simple words. Any difficult words are written in SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS and you will always find them in the dictionary. The examples show you how to use the word

词义用简单的单词作解释。稍有难度的单词用小大写表示, 并可在本词典里查找。例句说明单词的用法。

part of speech
词性

pictures with labels for clarity
有清楚标示的图片

fish¹ and fish² are separate even though they have the same spelling because one is a noun and the other is a verb. Look at *Which word?* on page xvii fish¹ 和 fish² 虽然拼写相同, 但是因为词性不同, 因而分成两个词条。参见第 xvii 页“哪一个单词?”。

**difficult past
tenses**
不规则过去式

freeze /frɪz; frɪːz/ *verb* (present participle
现在分词 **freezing**, past 过去式 **froze** /frəʊz;
froz/, past participle 过去分词 **frozen**
/'frəʊzn; 'frozn/)

1 to become very cold and change
from a liquid into a solid 结冰, 凝固:
When water freezes it becomes ice. 水
凝固后就成了冰。

2 to feel very cold 感到很冷, 冻僵: *If you
don't put a coat on, you'll freeze.* 如果
不穿件外套, 你会冻僵的。

This is shown
when a verb does
not add **-ed** to
form the past
tense.
用以显示不是加-ed
构成过去式的动词。

**difficult
comparatives
and superlatives**
不规则比较级和
最高级

good¹ /gʊd; gʊd/ *adjective* (**better** /'betəː;
'betə/, **best** /best; best/)

1 of a high standard or quality 好的, 良
好的: *It's a very good school.* 这是一所
很好的学校。

2 pleasant 愉快的: *Have a good time!*
玩得开心点! | *a good party* 愉快的聚会

3 successful 擅长的: *She's good at
languages.* 她擅长学习语言。| *He's good
with babies.* 他很会照顾婴儿。

wom-an /'wʊmən; 'wʊmən/ *noun* (plural 复
数 **women** /'wɪmɪn; 'wɪmɪn/)

a fully grown female human 成年女子,
妇人 ⇨ compare 比较: MAN

traf-fic /'træfɪk; 'træfɪk/ *noun* (no plural
无复数)

the movement of cars and people in
the streets, or of ships or planes 交通
〔指来往的车辆、人群、船、飞机〕: *The city
streets are full of traffic.* 市内的马路上交
通很拥挤。

a-muse-ment /ə'mju:zmənt; ə'mjuzmənt/
noun (no plural 无复数)

the feeling that you have when you think
something is funny 乐趣, 开心: *She
listened to his stories with amusement.*
她津津有味地听他的故事。

This is shown
when a noun does
not add **-s** to form
the plural.
用以显示不是加-s 构
成复数形式的名词。

prepositions 介词

hap-pen /'hæpən; 'hæpən/ *verb*

1 if an event or situation happens, it
starts to exist and continues for a
period of time 发生: *The accident
happened outside my house.* 事故在我
家的外面发生。

2 **happen to do something** to do
something by chance 碰巧做某事: *If you
happen to see her will you give her a
message?* 要是你碰巧见到她, 你带个口信
给她好吗?

You can find
information about
which
prepositions to
use with a word.
说明单词和哪个介词
搭配使用。

notes 注释

NOTE 注: If an event **occurs** or **happens**, it is not planned ☆ occur 和 happen 指事情发生是没有经过事先安排的: *The explosion happened on Friday evening.* 爆炸发生在星期五的晚上。If an event **takes place** it is the result of a plan or arrangement ☆ take place 指事情发生是事先有计划或安排的: *The wedding will take place on June 6th.* 婚礼将在6月6日举行。

There are notes to help you to use a word without making mistakes. 注释帮助你正确使用单词。

pronunciation

读音

hap-pen-ing /'hæpənɪŋ; 'hæpənɪŋ/ *noun*
an event 发生的事; 事件: *a strange happening* 一件奇怪的事

hap-pi-ly /'hæpɪli; 'hæpɪli/ *adverb*
feeling happy 高兴地, 快乐地: *They were laughing happily.* 他们笑得很高兴。⇨ opposite 反义: UNHAPPILY

hap-pi-ness /'hæpɪnəs; 'hæpɪnɪs/ *noun*
(no plural 无复数)
pleasure 快乐; 幸福: *They've had years of happiness together.* 他们幸福地生活在一起已许多年了。

hap-py /'hæprɪ; 'hæprɪ/ *adjective* (**happier, happiest**)

1 very pleased 高兴的: *I am happy to see you again.* 我很高兴又见到你了。

2 full of happiness 快乐的: *It was a very happy time.* 那是一段非常快乐的时光。| *Happy Birthday!* 生日快乐! ⇨ opposite 反义: UNHAPPY ⇨ 见 A5 页彩图

bed /bed; bɛd/ *noun*

1 a piece of furniture you sleep on 床: *I lay in bed reading.* 我躺在床上看书。

2 **go to bed** to go to your bed to sleep 上床睡觉: *What time did you go to bed last night?* 昨晚你什么时候上床睡觉的?

3 **make the bed** to tidy a bed and make it ready for sleeping in 铺床

4 the ground at the bottom of a river or the sea 河床; 海底: *the sea bed* 海底

Sometimes it is useful or interesting to know about another word that is like the word you are looking at, or to know what the opposite of a word is. You can find this information in your dictionary. 有时候需要了解一下其他相关的单词, 如同义词或反义词。本词典有同义词和反义词的信息。

information about other words

其他相关单词

pictures 插图

There are pictures to help you understand the meanings of words. 插图帮助你理解词义。



Remember, there are also 20 colour pictures in your dictionary that help you understand lots of words. 另有20页彩图帮助你理解许多单词的含义。

Labels used in this Dictionary

本词典所用的说明性标识

<i>American</i>	【美】	美国英语
<i>British</i>	【英】	英国英语
<i>formal</i>	【正式】	用于正式场合,但在日常会话中一般不用
<i>informal</i>	【非正式】	用于朋友或熟人之间的谈话中,但在正式发言和写作中不宜使用
<i>trademark</i>	【商标】	原为商标名称

Parts of Speech 词类

adjective 形容词

adverb 副词

noun 名词

preposition 介词,前置词

pronoun 代(名)词

verb 动词

no plural 无复数

plural noun 复数名词

present participle 现在分词

past 过去式

past participle 过去分词

Symbols used in this Dictionary

本词典所使用的符号说明

1. 本词典英语原文所使用的各种符号可以参见词典使用指南或本词典所用的说明性标识; 如涉及语音的符号, 请参见 Pronunciation Table (发音表)。
2. 本词典的中文译文也使用了几种不同的符号, 它们的形式和所表示的含义如下:
 - (1) 鱼尾括号【】: 用于标示原文的说明性略语之中译, 如: *formal* 【正式】等。详情请参见本词典所用的说明性标识。
 - (2) 六角括号〔〕: 表示
 - ① 括号内为解释性、限定性的文字;
 - ② 某些动词的受词 [宾语] 的位置, 例如:
abolish to make a law to end something
 废除, 取消〔某事物〕
 - (3) 三角括号〈〉: 用于举例, 如: **container** 容器〈如盒子、瓶子等〉。
 - (4) 圆括号(): 表示
 - ① 括号内文字可省略;
 - ② 括号内文字有及无两种情况兼有。
 - (5) 方括号[]: 表示和括号前面的文字可相互替代, 例如: **aboard** 在船 [飞机] 上。

Exercises

练习

How to find the word you need in your dictionary 如何查找单词

Alphabetical order 字母顺序

This is the English alphabet 英语字母表:

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

A is the first letter in the alphabet and Z is the last. A 是第一个字母, Z 是最后一个字母。

Exercise 1 练习 1

Look at the letters below and put them in the correct order 把下列字母按正确顺序排列出来:

ntkasldico



Now look at the alphabet above to see if you have the right answer. 对照上面的字母表, 检查答案。

Exercise 2 练习 2

In a dictionary the words are in the same order as the letters of the alphabet (this is called **alphabetical order**), so that words that start with **a** are at the beginning of the dictionary and words that start with **z** are at the end. 在词典里, 单词均按字母顺序排列, 因而 a 开头的单词排在最前面, z 开头的单词排在最后。

Look at these words and put them in alphabetical order, beginning with letter **a** and ending in letter **m**. 把下列单词从 a 到 m 按字母顺序排列出来。

chair	flag	lake
elephant	brush	house
inside	difference	grandson

kangaroo	monument
journalist	arrow

Now look at the main part of the dictionary to see if you have the right answers. 查看词典正文, 检查答案。

Exercise 3 练习 3

The word **alphabet** comes before the word **asleep** in the dictionary. These words both begin with the letter **a**, so you must look at the second letters (**l** and **s**) to see which one comes first. When the first two letters are the same you look at the third letter. When the first three letters are the same you look at the fourth letter, and so on. 词典中单词 alphabet 排在 asleep 的前面。这两个单词都以 a 开头, 所以必须看第二个字母 (l 和 s) 的先后顺序。如果前面两个字母都相同则看第三个字母, 如果第三个字母也相同, 则看第四个字母, 以此类推。

Look at these words and put them in alphabetical order 把下列单词按字母顺序排列:

think	thirsty	thermometer
through	thunder	thumb
throw	theory	throat
therefore	thirteen	

Exercise 4 练习 4

The following words all begin with the same letters. Put them in alphabetical order and then look to see if your answers are correct. 下列单词的开头都是相同的字母。把它们按字母顺序排列出来, 然后检查答案。

goodbye	good-looking
goodness	good
good afternoon	goodnight
good morning	

In this dictionary **good-looking** and **good**

afternoon are in alphabetical order in the same way as if they were one word instead of two, so that **good afternoon** comes before **good-looking** because **a** comes before **l** in the alphabet. 本词典中, good-looking 和 good afternoon 也和一个单词一样按字母顺序排列, 所以, good afternoon 排在 good-looking 前面, 因为字母表中 a 排在 l 前面。

Phrasal verbs 短语动词

A phrasal verb is a group of words that acts like a verb and consists usually of a verb with an adverb and/or a preposition and has a particular meaning. You can find phrasal verbs such as **take off** and **put on** by looking at the verb (**take off** is at **take**, **put on** is at **put**). 短语动词是作用相当于一个动词的一组单词, 通常由一个动词加一个副词和/或一个介词构成, 并有特定的意思。在动词 take 和 put 下面可以分别找到 take off 和 put on 等短语动词。

get up	get off	get back
get away	get on	

Exercise 5 练习 5

Complete the following sentences with the correct phrasal verb in its correct tense from the list above 从上面选择正确的短语动词, 并用正确的时态给下列句子填空:

- 1 When did you _____ from Spain?
- 2 He _____ his motorbike and rode home.
- 3 He _____ the bus and opened his umbrella.
- 4 Sam normally _____ at quarter past seven.
- 5 They tried to catch him but he _____.

Phrases and expressions 短语和表达法

Phrases and expressions are groups of words that together have a particular meaning, especially when they express the meaning well in a few words. If you want to find a phrase or an expression in this dictionary, look at the most important word. For example, to find the phrase **out of date**, look at **date**. 短语和表达法由几个单词组成, 以共同表达一个特定的意思, 特别是用很少的几个单词就能很好地表达某个意思。在本词典中, 短语或表达法可在其中心词下面查找。如 out of date 可在 date 中查找。

Exercise 6 练习 6

Where would you look to find these expressions? 下列表达法查哪个单词?

- 1 drive someone mad
- 2 cover something up
- 3 make someone sick
- 4 for the time being
- 5 keep a secret

What do these phrases and expressions mean? Look them up in the dictionary to find out. 请在词典中查找这些短语和表达法的意思。

Exercise 7 练习 7

Now look at these phrases and expressions and write down what you think they might mean 写出你认为下列短语和表达法是什么意思:

- 1 be **crazy** about someone

- 2 get on someone's **nerves**

3 **pick** someone's pocket

4 be **short** of something

5 play a **trick** on someone

6 **shake** your head

7 behind **bars**

8 catch **sight** of something

Now look up the words in bold in the dictionary to see if you were right. 在词典中查找黑体的单词, 检查答案。

Plural forms 复数形式

The plural form of most nouns is formed by adding **-s** or **-es**. In this dictionary, the plural form is only given when it is formed in a way that is unusual or difficult to remember. For example 大多数名词的复数形式都是加-s或-es构成的。本词典只列出不规则或比较难记的复数形式。例如:

wife /waɪf; waɪf/ *noun* (plural 复数

wives /waɪvz; waɪvz/)

the woman who a man is married to 妻子 ⇨ compare 比较: HUSBAND

Exercise 8 练习 8

Look at these words and write the plural forms next to them 写出下列单词的复数形式:

1 lorry

2 goose

3 mouse

4 leaf

5 echo

6 tornado

7 sheep

8 shelf

Now check your answers in the dictionary. 查词典, 检查答案。

Opposites 反义词

Some of the words in the dictionary show their opposites with an arrow at the end of the entry for that word. For example 有些单词在词条的末尾用箭头标出它们的反义词。例如:

far² *adjective*

1 a long way away from something else 远的, 遥远的: *We can walk if it's not far.* 如果不远, 我们可以走着去。⇨ opposite 反义:

NEAR, CLOSE

Exercise 9 练习 9

Look up these words in the dictionary and write down their opposites 查词典, 写出下列单词的反义词:

1 interesting

2 fast

3 open

4 generous

5 polite

6 weak

7 noisy

8 relaxed

Exercise 10 练习 10

Use the opposites in the exercise above to complete these sentences 用上面这些单词的反义词给下列句子填空:

- The students were all very _____ before taking the exam.
- This is such a peaceful, _____ place to have a picnic.
- Athletes are often very _____.
- Share the cake. Don't be so _____.
- Hurry up. Don't be so _____.
- Keep the door _____, please – it's very cold.
- It was very _____ not to write and thank them.
- The film was _____, so we left before the end.

Cross-references 参见项

Words that are similar in meaning are also indicated by an arrow but with the word **compare** next to it. These are called cross-references. They tell you to look at another word in the dictionary and will help you understand other words related to the words you are looking up. For example 意思相关的单词也用箭头标示, 旁边写“compare 比较”。这就是相互参见, 引导你查阅其他相关单词, 帮助你理解这些单词的意思。例如:

com-e-dy /'kɒmɪdɪ; 'kæmədi/ *noun*
(plural 复数 **comedies**)
a funny play, film, book, etc 喜剧: *The film is a comedy and it's very funny.* 这部影片是喜剧, 非常好笑。⇒ compare 比较: TRAGEDY

Exercise 11 练习 11

Look up these words in your dictionary

and write down their cross-references 查词典, 写出这些单词的参见项:

- seaside _____
- flesh _____
- dinner _____
- crisp _____
- vowel _____
- moustache _____
- heaven _____
- moon _____

Illustrations 插图

Look at this group of pictures under the entry **containers**. The dictionary illustrates different types of containers, and the illustrations will help you understand better the meanings when you look these words up. 查看 containers 这一词条下的这组图片。本词典列出了各种不同的容器, 这些图示帮助我们更好地理解词义。



Exercise 12 练习 12

Fill in the blanks with the correct types of containers 在空格里填上正确的容器:

- 1 A soft narrow container

- 2 A container made of metal

- 3 A tall round glass or plastic container, with a narrow neck

- 4 A round glass container with a lid, used for storing food

- 5 A small box in which goods are packed

- 6 A plastic or stiff paper box for holding food or drink

- 7 A container with straight sides

Which word? 哪一个单词?

Parts of speech 词性

Sometimes you will find that there are two or more words with the same spelling (look at **hand**, for example). 词典中有时会出現拼写相同的两个或两个以上的单词, 如 hand。

hand¹ /hænd; hænd/ *noun*

1 the part of your body at the end of your arm, with which you hold things 手: *She held out her hand and I gave her some of my sweets.* 她伸出手来, 我给了她一些糖果。| *She ran her hand through her hair.* 她用手挠了挠头发。⇒ 见 A10 页彩图

2 by hand not by machine 手工的: *This toy was made by hand.* 这个玩具是手工制作的。

3 give someone a hand to help someone 帮某人一把: *Will you give me a hand with the cleaning?* 你帮我收拾一下好吗?

4 hand in hand holding each other by the hand 手拉手: *They were walking hand in hand.* 他们手拉手走着。

5 the part of a clock that moves to show the time [钟表的] 指针: *When the minute hand points to twelve and the hour hand points to three, it's three o'clock.* 分针指向十二, 时针指向三, 就是三点钟。

hand² verb

1 to give something to someone using your hands 交给; 递给: *Hand me that plate, please.* 请把那只盘子递给我。| *She handed the letter to John.* 她把信交给约翰。

2 hand something in to give something to someone, usually a teacher 交上某物 [常指交给老师]: *Please hand in your books at the end of the lesson.* 上完课请把你们的书本交上来。

3 hand things out to give one thing to each person 分发东西: *Hand out the pencils.* 把铅笔分给大家。

hand¹ and **hand²** are separate because they are different types of words. **hand¹** is a noun and **hand²** is a verb. If you are using the dictionary to find information about a new word, you need to know what type of word it is. **hand¹** 和 **hand²** 因为词性不同而分成两个不同的词条。hand¹ 是名词, hand² 是动词。在本词典中查生词, 需要知道单词的词性。

Exercise 13 练习 13

The sentences below have a space where a word is missing. Look at the list of words and decide which words you can put in the

first sentence, for example **beautiful** (their house is beautiful). Choose suitable words for these three sentences. Remember that there is more than one word for each sentence. 下列句子的空格里都缺少了一个单词。从下面找出哪些单词可以填入第一个句子, 例如 beautiful (their house is beautiful)。给下面三个句子选出合适的单词, 每个句子都可选一个以上的单词。

1 Their house is _____.

2 We _____ every day.

3 I've got a new _____.

computer	read	eat
hat	old	beautiful
sleep	bicycle	big

The words that can be used in the first sentence are all **adjectives**. An **adjective** is a word that describes someone or something. The words that can be used in the second sentence are all **verbs**. A **verb** is a word that tells you what someone or something does. The words that can be used in the third sentence are all **nouns**. A **noun** is a word that is the name of a person, place, animal or thing. 第一个句子可用的单词都是形容词, 形容词是用于描写人或物的单词。第二个句子可用的单词都是动词, 动词是说明某人或某物做什么的单词。第三个句子可用的单词都是名词, 名词是表示人、地点、动物或事物的名称的单词。

Exercise 14 练习 14

Look at the sentences below and write **v** (verb), **n** (noun), **a** (adjective) for the words you see in bold. The first one has already been done. 仿照例子, 写出下列黑体词的词性: v (动词), n (名词), a (形容词)

1 After leaving home, he became a very good **cook**. **n**

I'll **cook** tonight, because you've been working all day. **v**

2 We **waved** goodbye to our friends.

The **waves** are too big and dangerous to go swimming today.

3 I went for a long **walk** after lunch.

The children **walk** to school every day.

4 You'll find some glasses on the **top** shelf.

They climbed to the **top** of the mountain.

5 He can perform some amazing magic **tricks**.

I was **tricked** into giving him a lot of money.

6 I can't drink this coffee; it's far too **sweet**.

I'm so full I don't think I could eat any **sweet**.

7 This is one of the most beautiful **flats** I've ever seen.

Our house has a **flat** roof.

8 The boys **ducked** behind a wall when they saw the teacher approach.

The dog chased the **ducks** into the lake.

Adjectives 形容词

Exercise 15 练习 15

Choose the correct adjective to complete each of the following sentences. Be careful because the two words you must choose from are often confused by students of English. 选择正确的形容词给下列句子填空。请仔细选择, 因为这几对单词都是学生经常用错的。

1 (**bored/boring**)