

初中英语 常用词例解及练习

刘柯艳 编著

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(京)新登字 160 号

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全国新华书店经销

河北省丰润印刷厂印刷

开本:787×1092 1/32

印张:5.6 字数:117 千

1993 年 6 月第 1 版

1993 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—6000

ISBN 7-303-02576-6/G. 1722

定价:3.40 元

前 言

一、为了适应初中英语课教学需要,帮助学生掌握并运用英语常用词汇,更好地进行听、说、读、写等语言实践活动,我们根据国家教委颁发的九年义务教育《全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》的要求,编写了这本《初中英语常用词例解及练习》,供中学生学习使用,也可供中学英语教师备课参考。

二、本书从《大纲》规定的词汇表中,选出 390 个搭配能力强、最常用而不易掌握的词汇,按字母顺序排列编排。

三、本书着眼于基础英语教学,编入:(1)词的国际音标;(2)特殊词形变化;(3)词类及英、汉释义;(4)词组;(5)例句;(6)对同义或近义易混的词进行简易分辨;部分词语配有练习(附参考答案)。

四、书由单刘柯艳编写;单先健负责统编并审订。

五、限于编者水平,不妥之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1993. 2

略 语 表

[名]	名词	[副]	副词
[代]	代词	[冠]	冠词
[数]	数词	[介]	介词
[动]	动词	[连]	连接词
[感]	感叹词		
(复)	复数	(谚)谚语	(口)口语

A

a [ə][冠]①一个 ②任何一个 (一类事物中的)一个
例句:

1) There is a map of the world on the wall. 墙上有一张世界地图。

2) A horse is a useful animal. 马是一种有用的动物。

辨析: a 和 an 都可表示“一个”的意思。其区别: a 用于以辅音字母开始的单词之前。an 用于元音字母或不发音的 h 开始的单词之前。另外, 当单词以 [j] 或 [w] 音开始时, 必须用 a。试比较:

1) I have a pen. 我有一支钢笔。

2) She has an interesting book. 她有一本有趣的书。

3) He is a university student. 他是个大学生。

练习: 用冠词 a 或 an 填空。

1) Here's ____ letter for you.

2) What ____ honest boy he is!

3) This is ____ important meeting

4) I'm going to take ____ walk.

答案: 1) a 2) an 3) an 4) a

able ['eɪbl][形]①显示出才智的 ②能干的

词组: be able to 能, 会

例句:

1) He is an able man. 他是个能干的人。

2) Are you able to drive a car? 你会开汽车吗?

辨析: be able to 和 can 都可表示“有能力、会”的意思。其区

别: can 只有现在式和过去式, 在表示未来式或完成的概念时, 常用 be able to。试比较:

1) I haven't been able to see a film for a long time. 我好久没有能看电影了。

2) Can you ride a bike? 你会骑自行车吗?

练习: 用 be able to 和 can 的适当形式填空。

1) _____ you do me a favour?

2) I _____ go skating several times this year.

3) I _____ (not) start the work tomorrow.

4) — _____ you smoke?

— I thought I _____

5) I thought I _____ do it myself.

答案: 1) Can 2) have been able to 3) won't be able to

4) Can, can't 5) could

about [ə'baʊt] [介] ①关于 ②近于 ③从事于

[副] ①周围 ②(转到)相反方向 ③到处

词组: be about to 将要

例句:

1) What is the story about? 故事是关于什么的?

2) The teacher told us not to look about in class. 老师叫我们课上不要东张西望。

3) — What time do you get up every morning? 你每天早晨几点钟起床?

— About 6:00. 六点左右。

above [ə'bi:ʌv] [介] ①在...上方 ②超过

词组: above all 重要的是

例句:

1) The old lady is above seventy. 这位老太太年逾七十岁。

2) The birds are flying above the trees. 鸟在树的上方飞行。

3) Above all, you must work hard at your lessons. 最重要的是,你们必须努力学习功课。

辨析: above over 和 on 都可表示“在…上面”的意思。其区别: above 只表示上下的位置,不一定在“正上方”。over 是“垂直的上方”,还可表示“越过、通过”。on 是“和某物接触,在它的上面”。试比较:

1) The light is above my head. 灯在我的头顶上。(不一定上方)

2) There is a bridge over the river. 河上有座桥。

3) I left my camera on the desk, but now it's gone. 我把相机放在书桌上,可是现在不见了。

练习:用 above over 或 on 填空。

1) —Can you jump ____ that wall

—I'm not sure.

2) —Where's my hat?

—It's right ____ your head.

3) Although it wasn't raining, the man held an umbrella ____ his head.

4) The mountain is 2,000 feet ____ the sea level (海拔)。

答案: 1) over 2) on 3) over 4) above

across [ə'krɒs] [介] ① 穿过 ② 在另一边 [副] 穿过, 从一边到另一边

词组: come across 偶尔遇见

例句:

1) The blind man was led across the street by a little boy .

这位盲人被一个小男孩领过了马路。

2) The house across the street is a library. 马路对面的房子是个图书馆。

3) The newly-built highway is 30 meters across. 新修的公路宽三米。

4) I came across an old friend in the street yesterday. 昨天我在街上碰见了一位老朋友。

afraid [ə'freɪd][形] ①害怕 ②恐怕

词组: be afraid of 害怕

例句:

1) I'm afraid of tigers. 我害怕老虎。

2) I'm afraid that I must leave now . 恐怕我得走了。

3) I am afraid to go there by myself. 我不敢一个人去那里。

after ['ɑ:ftə][介] ①在...之后 ②追, 探求 ③尽管

[连]在...以后 [副]以后, 后来

词组: after all 毕竟, 终究, one after another 相继地, the day after tomorrow 后天

例句:

1) I arrived at the station after you. 我在你之后到达车站。

2) After you ! 您先请!

3) He often goes out for a walk after dinner. 他常常在饭后出去散步。

4) After he had taken the medicine, he felt better. 吃药

后,他感觉好多了。

again [ə'geɪn] [副] ①再,又 ②另一方面

词组: again and again 再三地,反复地, once again 再一次

例句:

1) The teacher asked me to try it once again. 老师让我再试一次。

2) He did the experiment again and again. 他反复地做这项实验。

3) He may come for dinner, but then again he may not. 他可能来吃饭,也可能不来。

ago [ə'gəʊ] [形] 以前的 [副] 以前

词组: long ago 很久以前, long, long ago 很久很久以前,
some time ago 一段时间以前

例句:

1) I went to Australia three years ago. 我是三年前去的澳大利亚。

2) He was here a moment ago. 他刚才在这儿。

辨析: ago 和 before 都可表示“以前”的意思。其区别: ago 用于“从此刻起若干时间以前的场合”,常与一般过去时态连用。before 则表示“从过去算起的若干时间以前的场合”,多与过去完成时连用。试比较:

1) I went to see him two days ago, but he had gone to Shanghai a week before. 我两天前去看他,可他一周前就去上海了。

2) I have never heard of him before. 我以前从未听说过他。

练习:用 ago 或 before 填空。

1)Dinosaurs (恐龙)live long ____.

2)The teacher told me that the students left school ten minutes ____.

3)He asked me if I had seen the film ____.

4)How long ____ did you hear from him?

5)We have never tried this experiment ____.

答案:1)ago 2)ago 3)before 4)ago 5)before

agree [ə'gri:] [动] ①同意,赞同 ②(意见等)一致 ③适合
词组:agree with 和...一致,和...适合,agree to sth. 同意某事,agree on 决定,协定

例句:

1)We all agreed that it was a good trip. 我们都认为这是一次很好的旅行。

2)He agreed to lend us some money. 他同意借给我们一些钱。

3)I quite agree with you. 我完全赞成你的意见。

4)The Chinese food doesn't agree with me. 中国饭菜不适于我的身体。

all [ɔ:l] [形] ①全,总,整 ②所有的 [副]全部地,完全地
[代] 大家,一切

词组:all over 到处,all alone 独自一人,all along 自始至终,all at once 突然,all one's life 一生,all right 行了,好吧 not at all 一点也不

例句:

1)I can't agree with him at all. 我一点儿也不同意他的看

法。

2) Hearing his funny story, we all laughed. 听到他的滑稽故事, 我们大家都笑了。

3) The Great Wall is known all over the world. 长城是世界闻名的。

4) I'll do all I can to help you. 我要尽一切努力帮助你。

almost ['ɔ:lməʊst][副]①, 几乎, 差不多

例句:

1) Lucy is almost as tall as her father. 露西差不多和她父亲一样高。

2) It was almost 12:00 o'clock when I finished my homework. 我做完作业时已经快十二点钟了。

along [ə'lɒŋ][介]①沿着 [副]①向前 ②一起

词组: all along 始终, 一直, along with 和...一起, get along 过活, 相处, 进展。

例句:

1) He asked us to move along the path. 他要我们沿着这条小道前进。

2) He often brings his dog along when he goes to the cinema. 他去看电影时, 常常带着他的狗。

3) Did you get along well together? 你们在一起相处得融洽吗?

already [ɔ:l'redi][副]①已经

例句:

1) When we got to the cinema, the film had already started. 当我们到电影院时电影已经开始了。

2) He had already finished the job. 他已经完成了这项工作。

always ['ɔ:lweiz][副] ①总是, 一直 ②永远, 始终

例句:

1) He is always the first to come and the last to leave. 他总是第一个来最后一个走。

2) The naughty boy always plays tricks on others. 这个淘气的男孩子总是捉弄别人。

among [ə'mʌŋ][介] ①在…中间 ②在…围绕中 ③是…之

一
例句:

1) The teacher stood among the students. 老师站在学生中间。

2) Paris is among the most famous cities of the world. 巴黎是世界最著名的城市之一。

3) He lives in a house among the trees. 他住在森林中的一所房子里。

辨析: among 和 between 都可表示“在…中间”的意思。其

区别: among 表示“多数相同的东西之间的关系”, 通常是“三者以上”。between 表示“两者间的关系”。两者以上用 and 连接时, 须用 between。试比较:

1) The apples were divided among the children. 苹果分给了孩子们。

2) What's the difference between “small” and “little”?
small 和 little 之间的区别是什么?

练习: 用 among 或 between 填空。

- 1) There is a meeting ____ 2:00 and 3:00 p. m.
- 2) This is just ____ you and me.
- 3) She is ____ the best known teacher.
- 4) They built a railway ____ the two cities.
- 5) There will be a singing contest ____ Class One and Class Two and Class Three.
- 6) ____ the food the children like to eat chocolates (巧克力).

答案: 1) between 2) between 3) among 4) between 5) between 6) Among

and[ænd, ɛnd][连]①(用来连接词、短语或名子)和, 又 ②而且 ③连接, 又 ④加

词组: and so on 等等

例句:

- 1) Two and two is four. 二加二等于四。
- 2) Last Sunday I went to the bookstore and bought some children's books. 上星期天我去书店买了一些儿童读物。
- 3) When we met each other, we talked and talked for a long time. 当我们彼此见面时, 我们谈了许久。
- 4) Our classroom is bright and clean. 我们的教室又干净又明亮

angry['æŋɡri][形]①愤怒的, 生气的 ②狂暴的

词组: be angry at / about sth. 因某事而生气

例句:

- 1) Do you often make your parents angry? 你经常惹你父

母生气吗?

2) A good teacher doesn't always get angry with the students. 好教师不总对学生们发怒。

3) He is walking against angry winds. 他顶风而行。

animal ['æniməl][名]①兽 ②畜牲般的人 [形]动物的

例句:

1) He likes animals very much. 他非常喜欢动物。

2) Can you name some domestic animals? 你能叫出几种家畜吗?

3) It is not good for you to eat too much animal fat. 吃太多的肥肉对你没好处。

another [ə'nʌðə][形]①又一 ②不同的 [代]①另一个

②类似的人或物

词组: one another 互相

例句:

1) Would you like another cup of coffee? 再来杯咖啡, 好吗?

2) I'll go to your place another day. 我改日再去你那里。

3) This pair of shoes are too small for me, can you show me another pair? 这双鞋我穿太小, 能再给我拿一双吗?

answer ['ɑ:nsə][名]①回答, 答复

例句:

1) He is answering the telephone. 他正在接电话。

2) He has given an answer to my request. 他答复了我的要求。

any ['eni][形]①任何一个, 无论哪个 ②任何的, 任一的

[代]任何 [副]稍,一点

词组: not any longer 不再, any time 不论什么时候, in any case 无论如何

例句:

1) —Do you have any money? 你有钱吗?

—No, I haven't any. 没有, 一点也没有。

2) Please take any seat you like. 请随便坐。

3) He is taller than any other boy in the class. 他比班上其他任何男孩都高。

arm [ɑ:m] [名] ① 胳膊 ② 臂状物 ③ (常用复数) 武器 [动] 装备

词组: arm in arm 携手, 臂挽臂地, at arm's length 疏远, 在手臂伸得到的地方, with open arms 热情地, take something in one's arms 抱...

例句:

1) He likes to stand with his arms across. 他喜欢两臂交叉站着站着。

2) The arm of the chair is missing. 这把椅子的扶手不见了。

3) The enemy troops were defeated and they laid down their arms. 敌军部队被打败并放下了武器。

4) The soldiers were armed with special weapons. 战士们用特种武器武装起来。

arrive [ə'raiv] [动] ① 到达 ② (指时间) 到来

词组: arrive at /in ... 到达

例句:

1) When did you arrive here? 你什么时候到这儿的?

2) Another weekend has arrived. 又到周末了。

辨析: arrive, get (to) 和 reach 都可表示“到达”的意思。其

区别: arrive 是不及物动词, 后接介词 in 或 at, 表到达大地方时, 常常用 in; 小地方用 at. reach 是及物动词, 后面直接接宾语. get (to) 多用于口语。试比较:

1) I'll arrive at the station at midnight. 我将在午夜时到达车站。

2) When he reached the foot of the mountain, he was very tired. 当他到达山脚下时, 他非常累。

3) "How did you get there?" he asked. "你是怎么到那儿的?" 他问道。

练习: 用 arrive, reach 或 get 的适当形式填空。

1) Please tell him to come to my office as soon as he ____.

2) I'll ____ to school on time.

3) We finally ____ at a decision.

4) I was about to go out when he ____ my place.

5) The students worried a lot when the week of exams ____.

答案: 1) arrives 2) get 3) arrived 4) reached 5) arrived

as [æz, əz] [副] ①象...一样 ②因为 ③当...的时候 ④如同, 按照 ⑤虽然 ⑥以至于 [介] 作为

词组: as if / though 好象, as for 至于, as ... as 像, 如同, as well 也, such as

例如: