

英 语

根据哈尔滨市教育局 2020 年中考命题的指示精神，按照《英语课程标准》中规定的五级内容目标要求，英语学科中考试题将体现“注重基础、能力立意、稳中求变”的命题原则。试题将突出英语学科的交际性、实践性和应用性；保持语言材料及其题材与时俱进的特点；关注语言隐含的情感态度及文化意识，全面、科学、准确地考查学生在英语技能方面所达到的水平。2020 年中考英语试题将遵循“三个调整”、“四个不变”的原则来命制。

一、“三个调整”

1. 命题范围有调整

英语学科试题将以《英语课程标准》规定的内容标准为依据，具体包括：语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等内容，其中语言知识包括语音、词汇、语法、功能意念和话题。考试范围为人教版教材七—九年级教材内容（不包含七年级、八年级听力朗读原文内容）。要求考生掌握 2076 个词汇、585 个短语、14 大项语法项目、10 大项（62 小项）功能意念项目、24 大项（86 小项）话题项目。试题采用闭卷笔试形式，全卷满分为 100 分，考试时间仍为 100 分钟。

2. 题目顺序有调整

2020 年中考英语试卷单项选择题题型进行了顺序调整，调整后语音题（共三道题）在前，其它单项选择题在后。

3. 阅读理解题型（共四篇文章）有调整

调整后 A 篇命题形式为根据语言材料内容选择最佳答案。B 篇命题形式为根

据短文内容判断正误。C 篇命题形式为根据短文内容选择最佳答案。D 篇命题形式为根据短文内容,将方框内的句子还原到文中空白处,使短文内容完整、通顺。

二、“四个不变”——命题依据、命题原则、试题难易程度及试题结构不变

(一) 命题依据不变

依据《英语课程标准》对语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等五个方面提出的具体内容标准,着重考查学生语言基础知识和综合运用语言的能力。试题测试主体继续由语言表面结构(language form)转向语言内在涵义(language meaning)和语言具体应用(language use),努力体现语言形式和意义之间的紧密联系。

(二) 命题原则不变

2020 年中考英语试题将继续强调导向性、目标性、发展性、教育性、基础性和适切性的原则。

1. 导向性原则

试题将落实《英语课程标准》所确立的课程评价理念,体现导向与选拔并重的原则。突出试题的基础性、普及性和前瞻性;实现由知识立意向能力立意的转变;侧重在一定的语言环境中对语言运用能力的考查;强调语言形式和意义之间的联系。力争对初中英语教学和改革起到积极的导向作用。

2. 目标性原则

试题将遵循《英语课程标准》所确立的内容目标,即培养学生的综合运用语言的能力,主要体现在以下几个方面:

(1) 语言知识的识记能力

试题将要在选择填空、完形填空及任务性阅读等题中,考查学生对词汇、语法和句型的识记能力。

(2) 所学知识的领会能力

试题将要在任务性阅读、阅读理解等题中,有针对性地考查学生对所学知识的



领会能力。

（3）学习策略和文化意识的实践能力

试题将涉及一些有关学习方法及讲英语国家的文化知识(历史地理、风土人情、传统风俗、生活方式、文学艺术、行为规范和价值观念等)的内容。旨在培养学生良好的英语学习习惯,形成适合自己的学习策略,激发学生接触异国文化的兴趣,帮助学生开阔视野,提高跨文化交际的能力。

（4）语言技能的运用能力

试题将要在阅读理解、任务性阅读、交际运用及书面表达等题中,考查学生英语技能的综合运用能力。

（5）综合运用语言的能力

试题将关注语言知识与运用的关系,试题将保持内涵丰富的风格,突出引发学生思考的设计。试题在考查学生的词汇运用能力、句子理解能力、语篇感知能力、语言交际能力和书面表达能力的同时,兼顾考查学生概括分析、归纳总结及判断推理的能力。

3. 发展性原则

试题将以学生发展为本,坚持做到考查内容“源于教材,高于教材”,鼓励教师落实“用教材教”而不是“教教材”的教学指导思想。以利于引导教师改进教学方法、优化教学策略;以利于改善学生学习方式、提高学习效率,促进学生全面发展。

4. 教育性原则

试题材料的选择注重思想性、知识性和时代性,突出对情感态度、文化意识、学习策略等综合人文素养的考查,体现语言材料的教育性。试题将贴近学生、贴近生活、贴近社会、贴近时代,让学生在做题的同时开启心智、学到方法、受到教育。

5. 基础性原则

试题将注重基础知识的考查。试卷中主、客观试题分数的比重将更趋于合理,各占全卷的 50%。内容的选取、语言的阐述、题型的设计尽可能适应学生的年龄及

其心理特点,贴近其实际水平。试题将突出基础,紧贴教材,不超纲、不打擦边球,不出偏、难、怪、旧题。

6. 適切性原则

试题的难度比例适当、起点不高、坡度适宜、难点分散,难易程度符合广大城乡考生的实际。科学设置题型结构,合理制定评分标准,使考试结果能准确反映学生的实际水平。

(三) 试题难易程度不变

无论在指导思想、立意原则和考查要求方面,还是在试题的内容广度和难易程度方面,2020年中考英语试题都将保持相对的稳定性和连续性。同时也要注意内容和形式的创新,力求体现“稳中求变、稳中求新”的原则。

试题按其难易程度分为容易题、中档题和较难题:难度系数在 0.7 以上的为容易题,难度系数在 0.4-0.69 的题为中档题,难度系数在 0.39 以下的题为较难题。

(四) 试题结构不变

试题结构与 2019 年相同,全卷共六个大题。分为 I、II 两卷。I 卷满分 50 分,重点考查学生对基础知识的掌握程度及运用语言知识解决问题的能力。I 卷包括:一、单项选择(20 分)、二、完形填空(10 分)、三、阅读理解(20 分)。II 卷满分 50 分,重点考查学生综合运用语言进行交际和表达思想和观点的能力。II 卷包括:四、交际应用(10 分)、五、任务性阅读(20 分)、六、书面表达(20 分)。

【示例 1】单项选择

选择最佳答案。

- () 1. Which pair of the words with the underlined letters has the same sound?
A. wealth steal B. month warmth C. pull shut
- () 2. Which of the following words has a different sound from the underlined letter of the word “rise”?
A. knife B. price C. bridge
- () 3. Which of the following words doesn't have the same stress as the others?
A. Except. B. Normal. C. Talent.



- () 4. Boys and girls, work hard. I'm sure your parents will _____ you in the future.
A. be famous as B. be proud of C. keep in touch
- () 5. — What are you going to do next month?
— I am going to travel to Germany, which is _____ European country.
A. a B. an C. the
- () 6. — Hi, Helen. When were you born?
— I was born _____ February, 2003. I'm 15 years old.
A. on B. in C. at
- () 7. — Alice, which season do you like best?
— Autumn. The fallen _____ are like a thick blanket on the ground. What beautiful scenery it is!
A. leaf B. leafs C. leaves
- () 8. — I have seen the film The Jurassic World II《侏罗纪世界 II》. It's very interesting.
— Really? When _____ you _____ it?
A. have, seen B. did, see C. will, see
- () 9. — What do you want to be when you grow up, a doctor or an engineer?
— _____. I want to be a scientist.
A. Neither B. Either C. Both
- () 10. — _____ I take photos here?
— No, you mustn't. Don't you see the sign "NO PHOTOS"?
A. Would B. May C. Must
- () 11. — I want to take part in after-class activities.
— So do I. I think these activities can make us feel _____.
A. relax B. relaxing C. relaxed
- () 12. — I'm considering _____ abroad for further study, but I haven't decided yet.
— You'd better ask your English teacher for some advice.
A. going B. to go C. go
- () 13. — Hi, Jack. Would you like to come to my birthday party next Friday?
— I'd love to, but I'm not _____. I'm leaving for Beijing on that day.
A. believable B. enjoyable C. available
- () 14. So far, Confucius Institute(孔子学院) has been set up in many other countries. And Chinese is _____ spoken in those countries.
A. widely B. badly C. hardly



的形式、意义和功能的统一。本题将继续突出语境化的设计,将在小对话和上下文的语境中进行知识点的测试。该题型保留语音辨析题、单词重音题及表格、图示等贴近学生生活实际的题型。

【示例2】完形填空一

No matter who you are and where you live, the most important thing is what kind of person you are. There are many good qualities that can benefit you a lot in your life. Among them, the following 1 qualities are the most helpful ones.

Have a 2 attitude. Life is not always a bed of roses. When facing difficulties, don't lose heart. Do you know what can help you overcome difficulties? It's your attitude. Cheer up! Life is like a 3. When you smile in front of it, it will also smile at you.

Keep learning. Maybe you 4 your present life. Every day you have 5 much work to do that you can't find any time to learn. However, the world around you is changing all the time. Never be satisfied with yourself, 6 you will fall behind others. 7 learning can help you get success in the future.

Be creative. In modern society, the students who have creative thinking are needed most. Being creative means 8 new ideas and having creative imagination. Those who are creative have more choices in their life.

Be honest and keep your promise. Honesty is the best policy(原则). 9 likes a person who tells lies. The one who keeps his word is popular everywhere.

As long as you have these qualities 10 above, you will be excellent and make a difference to the world. Albert Einstein once said, "Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value."

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. three | B. four | C. five |
| () 2. A. negative | B. positive | C. sad |
| () 3. A. board | B. stone | C. mirror |
| () 4. A. are used to | B. are used for | C. used to |
| () 5. A. too | B. so | C. such |
| () 6. A. and | B. but | C. or |
| () 7. A. Keep | B. Keeping | C. Keeps |
| () 8. A. coming up with | B. catching up with | C. calling up |
| () 9. A. Everybody | B. Nobody | C. Somebody |
| () 10. A. that is mentioned | B. mentioning | C. mentioned |

参考答案: 1-5 BBCAB 6-10 CBABC

【示例2】完形填空二

Everybody wants a new start for a new school year, so students often go back-to-school shopping. They buy school things and shoes. But the story is not so easy.

“Mum, I want this pair of shoes!”

“Dear! Those are 900 yuan! That is too 1 !”

“But all the boys in my class wear this brand!”

So the real story is that kids want to catch up with school fashion.

Chinese students are in uniforms at school. Parents think all the kids look the same, but 2 know the differences. The “rich” kids 3 amazing watches, ride good bicycles and use cool pencil boxes. They show off their expensive things to 4 kids. Then everyone else wants them, too. For example, some “rich” kids use a pencil box that 5 1,000 yuan! It not only holds pencils, but also has a thermometer (温度计), a compass, a music box and even games in it! But think about it. Do you really need 6 a special pencil box? What can you do with a compass 7 a thermometer in class? They only distract (分散注意) you.

As for these “rich” kids, they are not rich at all. Their parents buy them all their cool things. They may have an advantage now, 8 it won't last forever. If you want to show off how much money you have, you have to make it yourself first. So study hard. You will get a great job in the future.

Parents should also learn 9 to refuse their kids' demands (要求). They should 10 their kids that the really important thing for students is not school fashion but good school grades.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| () 1. | A. expensive | B. cheap | C. ugly |
| () 2. | A. kids | B. fathers | C. mothers |
| () 3. | A. put on | B. wear | C. dress |
| () 4. | A. another | B. the others | C. other |
| () 5. | A. costs | B. pays | C. spends |
| () 6. | A. so | B. like | C. such |
| () 7. | A. and | B. though | C. or |
| () 8. | A. but | B. because | C. if |
| () 9. | A. how | B. what | C. why |
| () 10. | A. say | B. talk | C. tell |

参考答案: 1-5 AABCA 6-10 CCAAC



完形填空是一种综合性很强的英语测试题型，它不仅能测试出学生对语义和语篇的理解和把握，还能测试出学生综合运用语言的能力。要求学生从语篇层次上把握语言材料，在阅读理解的基础上进行分析判断、逻辑推理，综合运用语言知识。

【示例3】阅读理解

(A-1)

Sarah has written a restaurant review on the Internet.

Excellent English food at the Country House

Last Saturday night, my family and I ate at the Country House.

The Country House serves traditional English food, we paid about 15 to 20 pounds a person to eat there.

The food was wonderful. The fish pie reminded me of my grandma. She used to cook it for me. I also had some fish and chips, and it was fantastic.

The waiters were polite, but a little slow. We were seated at 7 p. m. , but we did not receive our food until 7: 40 p. m.

I would certainly recommend(推荐) the Country House to you. I'm sure the good, traditional English food won't disappoint you . However, you should get there early and be prepared to spend a lot of time waiting for your food.

根据语言材料内容选择最佳答案。

- () 1. You read the restaurant review by Sarah _____.
- A. in the newspaper B. in the magazine C. on the Internet
- () 2. Sarah and her family pay _____ for the meal each person at least.
- A. 15 pounds B. 20 pounds C. 18 pounds
- () 3. _____ used to cook the fish pie for her.
- A. Sarah's grandpa B. Sarah's grandma C. Sarah's mother
- () 4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage ?
- A. Sarah's family and Sarah ate at the Country House last Sunday night.
- B. Sarah thought of the waiters at the Country House impolite and slow.
- C. Sarah's family and Sarah received their food 40minutes later after they were seated.
- () 5. Sarah wanted to recommend the Country House because _____.
- A. Sarah not only had the fish pie but also had some fish and chips
- B. you should be prepared to spend a lot of time waiting for your food there
- C. the traditional English food that the Country House served was wonderful

(A-2)

Dear sir,

I ordered a skirt from you last month, but there are some problems with it. First, the color is not as green as it is shown on your website. I understand that the picture does not always show the real color, but it should not be that different. Second, I asked for Size M because it is the size I usually wear. But your Size M is so small that I have to give it to my younger sister.

I think you should be more serious about your business.

Truly,
Susan White

Dear Ms. White,

Thank you for telling us the problems with your order. We hope we can give you better service. We are sending you another skirt with this letter. It is Size L, and its green color is brighter than the one you had. We hope you like it.

Our office hours are 9:00 a.m.— 5:00 p.m. Please call us during that time if you have any more questions.



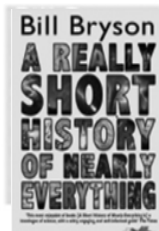

Yours truly,
Victor Smith

根据语言材料内容选择最佳答案。

- () 1. From the two letters, we know that Susan White is a _____.
- A. shopkeeper B. customer C. Victor Smith's friend
- () 2. Susan White wrote the letter _____.
- A. to show the picture to Smith.
B. to tell her problem to a friend.
C. to talk about what she bought.
- () 3. According to Susan, she usually wears _____.
- A. Size L B. Size M C. Size S
- () 4. What did Victor Smith do for Susan White?
- A. He helped her cancel the order.
B. He sent her a new skirt.
C. He asked her to visit the office.
- () 5. If Susan wants to call Victor Smith, she may call at _____.
- A. 9:00 p.m. B. 5:00 a.m. C. 11:00 a.m.



(A-3)

Science For Kids This month's most popular books	
	<p>1. Women in Science by Rachel Ignatofsky Price \$25</p> <p>We all know the story of Marie Curie and her many scientific achievements. But many other excellent female scientists are far less well known. This book is a great introduction to the lives and works of some of the most important and up-to-now unknown women in science.</p> <p>Recommended(推荐) for Ages: 12-15 Order now</p>
	<p>2. First Big book of How by Jill Esbaum Price \$15</p> <p>An excellent book about sea life for young children. The book is divided into 4 parts, one for each of the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic oceans. It focuses on the different animals found in each of these seas, along with interesting facts and amazing pictures.</p> <p>Ages: 5-10 Order now</p>
	<p>3. A Really Short History of Nearly Everything by Bill Bryson Price \$15</p> <p>Bill Bryson takes readers on a very funny and educational trip through the history of modern science—from its unexpected successes to its great failures and everything in between.</p> <p>Ages: 14 and over Order now</p>
	<p>4. National Geographic's First Big Book of the World by Jan Carn Price \$20</p> <p>This book is the perfect introduction to the seven continents (陆地, 洲). It tells young readers about the different animals that live on each of these lands and gives a simple description of the people's history and culture.</p> <p>Ages: 5-12 Order now</p>

Special Offer

For this month only, all **Bestbooks Book Club** members will pay 20% less for every book ordered. Join our club for free and save big money!

Delivery(投递)

We bring every book you order right to your door within three days.

For **Bestbooks Book Club**

members this is **free**. Non-members must pay an extra \$2 per book.

根据语言材料内容选择最佳答案。

() 1. How are the books on this webpage listed?

- A. By price. B. By popularity. C. By reader's age.

- () 2. What is true about the book *Women in Science*?
- A. It is mainly about Marie Curie's history.
B. It lists all the important scientific achievements.
C. It includes women scientists that aren't famous.
- () 3. How much will a Bestbooks Book Club member pay in total if he orders *First Big Book of How* and *A Really Short History of Nearly Everything* today?
- A. \$34. B. \$30. C. \$24.
- () 4. A primary school student who needs to write a science report about African elephants should choose _____.
- A. *First Big Book of How*
B. *A Really Short History of Nearly Everything*
C. *National Geographic's First Big Book of the World*
- () 5. What is the main purpose of this webpage?
- A. To sell books to young readers.
B. To encourage students' interest in science.
C. To review books young readers might like.

(B)

Long long ago, there was a crowd of antelopes(羚羊) in the forest. In this crowd there was a wise teacher. He was admired by everyone because he taught the young the tricks and strategies of survival(生存策略).

One day, his younger sister brought her son to him and asked him to teach what was important to antelopes. She said, "Dear brother, this is my son, Dick. Please teach him the tricks and strategies of survival." The teacher said to Dick, "You can come at this time tomorrow for your first lesson."

At first, Dick came to have lessons on time every day. But soon, Dick became more interested in playing games with others, so he began to cut classes. However, he didn't realize how dangerous it could be for a young antelope who learned nothing but games.

Unfortunately, one day the young antelope stepped in a trap(陷阱). Knowing Dick was missing, his mother was worried. She went to her brother and asked him, "My brother, how is my son? Have you taught him the tricks and strategies of survival?" The teacher replied, "My dear sister, I tried my best to teach him, but your son did not want to learn the tricks and strategies of survival. He cut classes. How could I possibly teach him?"

At this time, they heard that Dick was caught in a trap. They hurried to rescue him before it was too late. Dick was too scared to move and regretted deeply.

If the young antelope had kept learning carefully all the time, he wouldn't have been caught.



根据短文内容判断正、误。

(注意:考生将答题卡相应位置涂黑。正确的涂“A”,错误的涂“B”)

- () 1. Dick's teacher was his uncle.
- () 2. Dick always came to have lessons on time.
- () 3. Dick was so interested in playing games that he started cutting classes.
- () 4. Dick was not rescued at last because it was too late.
- () 5. From this passage, we can know that we shouldn't do anything by halves.

(C-1)

Americans love pets. Many pet owners treat their pets as a part of the family. They treat their pets as their children—sometimes even better.

In America, there are more families with pets than those with children. 43 percent of U.S. homes have pets. Some of the pets are exotic, such as monkeys, snakes, butterflies and even wolves. Those animals come from other countries, especially China, Thailand, South Africa and so on. More common pets include fish, mice and birds. However, their favorites are cats and dogs. They sometimes have strong feelings about whether dogs or cats make better pets. “Dog people” and “cat people” often have friendly arguments about that.

People can get many benefits from pets. Pets stay with people, make people happy and help people get rid of loneliness. Therefore, most of Americans like pets. They think pets should be treated well. At least 75 animal welfare (福利) organizations have been set up in America. They provide care and good services for homeless animals. Some pets can help people live a better life. For example, researchers (研究者) have discovered that getting on with animals can help lower (降低) a person's blood pressure. Dogs can offer protection from strange visitors. Cats can play games with the children. Some kinds of pets can provide love for their owners. In fact, to keep a pet can help a young couple have the responsibility to raise children. Pets are as basic to U.S. culture as hot dogs or apple pies. To Americans, pets are not just property (财产), but a part of the family.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- () 1. The underlined word “exotic” in the passage means “_____” in Chinese.
 - A. 本国的
 - B. 异国的
 - C. 当地的
- () 2. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?
 - A. 57 % of U.S. homes don't have pets.
 - B. In the U.S., the families with children are fewer than those with pets.
 - C. Fish, mice and birds are the most popular pets in the U.S.
- () 3. Most Americans like keeping pets because _____.
 - A. they treat their pets even better than their children
 - B. there are at least 75 animal welfare organizations in the U.S.
 - C. pets can bring many benefits to people

- () 4. How can some pets help people live a better life?
- A. Getting on with animals can help lower animals' blood pressure.
B. Dogs can protect their owners from strange visitors.
C. Hot dogs and apple pies are a part of the family in the U.S.
- () 5. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Americans like keeping pets.
B. "Dog people" often argue with "cat people".
C. Young couples should keep pets in the U.S.

(C-2)

Imagine 50 years from now. Imagine the perfect school.

Getting to school is already difficult because of traffic. In 50 years' time, it will be even more difficult. A solution (解决办法) is needed. Imagine there is a big cyber-school (网络学校), but the classes are in many different places, both in the suburbs (郊区) and the city. You would never need to walk more than 10 minutes to get to school.

Once you get there, there is no teacher speaking at the front of the class. Instead there is a large screen playing a video of the teacher. There is a classroom helper who walks around helping you with your problems. You can get the best teaching there, and you have a helper who can help you understand your work. You listen to the teacher for only 15 minutes. Then you work in teams to do group projects and solve problems together.

The days of pen and paper are gone. You each have your own computer and you do all your work and tasks on it. After classes finish, you can stay there and talk with your school friends.

You each have a locker to keep your personal things. There is a fridge to keep your lunch and microwave to warm it. There are sofas to sit on when it's time to read a book.

Your class would always be cool in summer and warm in winter. There is solar (太阳能) and wind power on the roof of the building. Each room is kept at a comfortable temperature **automatically**, so you needn't control it by yourself.

The school of the future is really a friendly place to be!

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- () 1. The underlined word "**automatically**" in the passage means "_____" in Chinese.
- A. 自动地 B. 声控地 C. 手动地
- () 2. _____ walks around to help you with your problems in class.
- A. A school friend B. A computer teacher C. A classroom helper
- () 3. You can _____ after listening to the teacher for 15 minutes in class.
- A. watch a fun video B. begin the group projects C. talk with your friends



- () 4. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage?
- A. Each student has their own computer at school.
 B. It's neither too hot nor too cold in each classroom.
 C. You can use a fridge to keep and warm your food.
- () 5. What's the best title for this passage?
- A. The school of the future.
 B. The teacher in the future.
 C. The traffic in the future.

(C-3)

Most countries have their own National Parks. There are about 7,000 National Parks around the world. The National Parks in England are called “England’s Breathing Spaces”. For one thing, they are the places where people can pay a visit in the open air, away from the dirt(灰尘) and noise of cities. For another, they provide wonderful scenery of mountains, woods and grasslands. And plenty of activities can be done in all of the National Parks in England. Visitors can walk or ride bikes for fun. There are activities for families in many of the parks.

Every year about 110,000,000 visitors go to the parks, bringing many benefits to the areas. At the same time, it creates problems too. First, life can be difficult for local people. Car parks and roads are too crowded. Gift shops replace many everyday shops. Even house prices in some areas can become too high. Besides, country roads can be **damaged**, for too many walk, ride bikes or horses on them. Though roads can be repaired, they look less natural. Another big problem to the National Parks is litter. In the parks it is a danger to wild animals. Broken glass can also cause fires by focusing the rays(射线) of the sun. Such fires in wild places can be out of control.

How can people help? All National Parks in England are making more rules, which tell people how to take good care of their environment. If these rules are followed, the National Parks will be well kept and continue to give pleasure to many people for a very long time.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- () 1. The underlined word “**damaged**” in the passage means _____ in Chinese.
- A. 破坏 B. 修复 C. 污染
- () 2. The National Parks in England are called “England’s Breathing Spaces” because _____.
- A. these parks are away from the dirt and noise of countries.
 B. people can enjoy the scenery of mountains, woods and grasslands.
 C. there are activities for families in all of the parks.

- () 3. What are the problems that visitors create when visiting the park?
A. About 110 million visitors visit the parks every year.
B. Many everyday shops replace gift shops.
C. The litter in the parks is a danger to wild animals.
- () 4. Which is TRUE according to the passage?
A. There are about 7,000 National Parks in England.
B. House prices in England can become too high.
C. More rules are being made to protect their environment of the National Parks in England.
- () 5. What is the title of the passage?
A. The Benefits of the National Parks in England.
B. The National Parks in England.
C. The National Parks in the World.

(C-4)

Bananas are the perfect snack. Not only are they sweet and delicious, but they are easy to carry around, so you can take them anywhere. Best of all, bananas provide different things that the human body needs!

Bananas grow best in warm places that get lots of rain. They grow on plants that look like trees. The banana plant, however, is considered a herb (草本植物) rather than a tree because it doesn't have a strong, woody stem (干, 茎). The plants can grow as high as 30 feet. When they reach their full height, flowers grow out from the stem. These flowers produce bananas.

Two or three times each year, the plants produce fruit. The bananas grow together, which seem like "hands". A hand is made up of 10 to 20 bananas. Growers sometimes call bananas "fingers". Each bunch (丛) of bananas has about 15 hands, and so a whole bunch may have as many as 200 bananas and can weigh more than 100 pounds.

After about three months, the bananas are ready to be picked. At this point, they still aren't the sunny yellow color of bananas. Farmers pick them when they're green. That's how they're transported (运送) to stores. They turn yellow along the way and are ready to be sold.

If you love bananas in the USA, you've got a lot of **company**. You will find many people enjoy bananas just like you in America. Americans have been enjoying bananas since the first shipment (装载的货物) arrived in the United States in 1876. Today, Americans eat more bananas than any other fruit. More bananas are sold than apples and grapes together. Each year, every American eats 26.2 pounds of bananas, 11.6 pounds of oranges, 7.6 pounds of grapes and 16.5 pounds of apples. So you can see how Americans love bananas!

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

- () 1. The first paragraph mainly talks about _____.
A. why people like bananas
B. how bananas taste
C. where bananas are taken



- () 2. According to the passage, _____ is the correct order.
 a. The bananas begin to turn yellow b. A banana plant grows to full height.
 c. The flowers produce bananas. d. The bananas are ready to be picked.
 A. c-b-a-d B. b-c-d-a C. b-c-a-d
- () 3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 A. The banana plant is a kind of tree.
 B. Bananas like growing in hot and dry areas.
 C. One bunch of bananas may weigh over 100 pounds.
- () 4. The underlined word “**company**” in the passage means _____ in Chinese.
 A. 公司 B. 同伴 C. 客人
- () 5. Which is the second most popular fruit in America according to the passage?
 A. Apples. B. Grapes. C. Oranges.
 (D-1)

It's easy to tell someone good news, but what about bad news? Are there any good ways to give bad news without making people too upset? 1. _____

★ Say something good. Try to start the conversation with something good so that what you say is not all bad. For example, “I know you play soccer very well, but we only need one teammate.” Or you may end the conversation with a promise. “2. _____”

★ Prepare your listener for the news. Use words to introduce what you're going to say, like “I'm really sorry, but...” or “I'm afraid I've got some bad news.” 3. _____

★ Try to give a reason. 4. _____ Try to explain the decision: if you have to cancel a trip with friends, can you explain why?

★ 5. _____. If you're giving someone bad news, try to use a soft friendly voice to make you sound kind. Say things to show you understand, like “I'm really sorry. I know this must be disappointing.”

根据短文内容,将下面方框内的句子还原到文中空白处,使短文内容完整、通顺(每个选项只能用一次)。

- A. I'm sure you will join us in the next game.
 B. The following ways might help.
 C. Use a soft friendly voice.
 D. This gives the listener time to prepare for what you will say.
 E. People like to know why things go wrong.

(D-2)

Experts in nutrition (营养) suggest that we should eat at least five different kinds of vegetables and fruit a day. They are very necessary for our health and help our bodies work well. They can help reduce (减少) the risk of getting ill. There are a lot of vegetables and

fruit to choose from and they taste delicious. 1. _____

It's easy to buy our food from the local supermarket, so why do we go to the trouble of growing our own? Here are several good reasons:

2. _____ You can pick and eat it at once. When you have tried it, you will agree that vegetables and fruit that are eaten straight from the garden taste better than anything you can buy in a supermarket.

You may want to cut down on your "food miles"—the distance that a product has travelled before it reaches your kitchen. Many food packages are flown halfway across the earth. 3. _____

Homegrown food is likely to be healthier. Food producers often use fertilizers (化肥) and pesticides (农药) which can end up in your food. If you grow your own, things are different. 4. _____ You might also choose to grow some traditional vegetables and fruit. These often have more of the vitamins, minerals (矿物质) and protein (蛋白质) that keep you healthy.

5. _____ And you can grow your own even if you only have a small backyard or a balcony (阳台). Some food can grow well in pots, including lettuce, tomatoes, potatoes and carrots. You can recycle plastic bottles and cups to grow something. Just make sure there are holes for drainage (排水) and a small plate under them to catch drops of water.

Happy gardening!

根据短文内容,将下面方框内的句子还原到文中空白处,使短文内容完整、通顺(每个选项只能用一次)。

- A. Best of all, you can grow your own!
- B. That's not so good for you, or for the planet.
- C. Food that you grow yourself is always fresh.
- D. If you have a large garden, growing your own is easy.
- E. You can control what goes on and into the food you eat.

(D-3)

From the Other Side

Lara and Tara are twins. 1. _____, but they are very different in everything else. For example, hot food is Lara's favorite, and Tara has a sweet choice.

However, this isn't the problem with the twin girls. They always argued that the opposite one was wrong. 2. _____, while Tara insisted (坚持说) that mornings were fresh and it was difficult to stay up till midnight.

3. _____. To put an end to their fights, their parents decided to create a small drama. They wanted the girls to understand that they were both correct from their own



point of view. Their parents covered the girls' eyes with black ribbons(缎带), and brought them to the dining room. 4. _____. Lara was asked to stand on one side of the board and Tara on the other. They couldn't see the other side of it. When the ribbons were taken away, they were surprised to see a huge board between them.

Now, their father asked Lara, "What's the color of the board?" She replied, "It's black!" 5. _____. She replied, "It's white!" The two girls began to argue again. While Lara was confident it was black, Tara was sure it was white. Then, they were asked to exchange their places. They couldn't believe their eyes. Tara, who insisted it was a white board, saw a black one. Similarly, Lara, who argued the board was black, was shocked to see a white one. They understood that each of them was right in her own view. Most of us are like Lara and Tara. We are right most times, but insist that others are wrong!

根据短文内容,将下面方框内的句子还原到文中空白处,使短文内容完整、通顺(每个选项只能用一次)。

- | |
|--|
| A. They look like each other |
| B. For years, their arguments continued |
| C. Their mother asked Tara the same question |
| D. In the room, a big board was placed in the middle |
| E. Lara thought it was terrible to get up early in the morning |

参考答案: A-1:1-5 CABCC A-2:1-5 BCBBC A-3:1-5 BCCCA
 B:1-5 ABABA C-1:1-5 BCCBA C-2:1-5 ACBCA
 C-3:1-5 ABCCB C-4:1-5 ABCBA D-1:1-5 BADEC
 D-2:1-5 ACBED D-3:1-5 AEBDC

阅读理解题将着力考查学生从短文中获取信息和在语篇层次上运用阅读策略处理信息的能力。测试点涉及: 1. 考查对短文中各个事实和细节的理解。2. 考查对短文深层结构的理解,包括对文章主题、中心大意、对作者意图或文章中人物的观点的理解。3. 根据上下文推测生词的意义、进行简单的判断和推理。

本题共四篇文章。命题形式多样,不拘泥一种形式。

【示例4】交际应用

(A) 从A~G选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项补全对话。(选项中有两项是多余的)

A: Excuse me, is there a bookstore around here?

B: Yes, there is. 1

A: Could you tell me where it is?

B: Certainly. Go along the street and turn right at the third turning. Then walk until you see Qiulin Shopping Mall. 2

- | |
|---|
| A. Can I go there by subway? |
| B. How far is it from here? |
| C. It's next to Qiulin Shopping Mall. |
| D. The nearest one is Xinhua Bookstore. |
| E. It's opposite Qiulin Shopping Mall. |
| F. Perhaps at 8 p.m. |
| G. How can I get there? |

A: You mean it's across from Qiulin Shopping Mall?

B: Exactly.

A: 3

B: One kilometer.

A: 4

B: Yes. You'd better take the subway. It's fast and convenient.

A: Great! Oh, and one more thing. What time does the bookstore close?

B: 5 You'd better ask for detailed information in the bookstore.

A: Thank you very much.

B: You're welcome.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

参考答案: 1-5 DEBAF

(B)填入一个适当的词补全对话,每空一词。

A: Hi, Tom. 1 are you doing?

B: Fine, thank you.

A: I heard you had a soccer match against Class 4 yesterday. Did you win?

B: No. It's a pity that we 2 the match.

A: Really? What happened?

B: I missed scoring a goal. I was so sorry about that.

A: Don't be so sad. As a 3 of fact, no one can win all the time.

B: You are right. I can't 4 with you more.

A: I'm sure you can do better next time. Please keep practicing.

B: 5 for your encouragement.

A: It's my pleasure.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

参考答案: 1. How 2. lost 3. matter 4. agree 5. Thanks

交际运用题是根据所提供的微型语境,考查学生在特定的交际场合下,对中、西方文化的了解、对思维差异的把握、对行为习惯的认识,从而能够进行有效交际的能力。要求考生充分利用交际材料,根据上下文内在的逻辑关系和真实语境中出现的关键信息,进行认真地思考、推敲、分析、判断和交际运用。

【示例5】任务性阅读

先阅读(A)、(B)、(C)三篇短文,然后根据题目要求及所给语境完成下列五项任务。



(A-1)

true, celebration, breathe, correct, go on, twentieth, excite, decide

Mark was a clever pupil. After he 1 his eighth birthday, his teacher announced a school spelling competition. He wanted to win the first prize. In order to get good luck before the competition, Mark made a 2 to go to the barber's (理发店). The barber Jimmy was a friendly young man. He asked Mark, "Do you have confidence in the competition?" "Maybe." Mark answered. "Can you spell the word 'confidence'?" The barber 3 asking Mark. "C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-C-E. Confidence." Mark answered. "Oh, you're great! A lot of people spell the word wrong, but you can spell it 4," the barber said, "Remember that confidence is a winner's secret weapon(武器)." "A winner's secret weapon?" Mark held his 5 and stared at the barber's face in the mirror. "Oh, I'll remember what you said." In the end, Mark won the competition. How 6 Mark felt!

7 years later, Mark founded his own company and made a lot of money. Once a reporter asked him, "How did you become so successful?" Mark answered, "To tell the 8, confidence is my secret weapon."

任务 1: 阅读短文(A-1), 用方框中所给词或短语的正确形式填空, 使文章通顺、连贯、合理。(每空只能填一个单词或一个短语, 每个单词或短语限用一次)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

参考答案: A-1: 1. celebrated 2. decision 3. went on 4. correctly 5. breath
6. excited 7. Twenty 8. truth

(A-2)

child, encouragement, begin, try his best, he, clean, amazed, easy

Last week I went to an art show. A painting caught my eye. To my 1, it was painted by Steven, one of my students. Then many things about him came into my mind.

Steven was from a poor family. His parents could not afford to buy 2 some basic things that he needed. Once our school provided gloves for poor 3. I put Steven's name on the list. He was so happy when he received a pair. He loved to wear them and they were always 4 than anybody else's.

Steven had a talent for painting and he could 5 understand what I described in class. But he didn't have money to buy the paper for painting. So sometimes, I gave him some.

He practiced hard. And I often showed his paintings to the class. He was greatly 6.

One day just before the summer vacation, he came to borrow some art books. When the new term 7, he showed some of his paintings to me. I felt shocked (震惊). They were very good. Then we talked a lot. He said he would keep on.

Later he was admitted (录取) to a famous art university. After graduation, he had many difficulties, but he never gave up. He was always 8 to improve himself. His hard work and strong mind led to his success.

任务 1: 阅读短文(A-2), 用方框中所给词或短语的正确形式填空, 使文章通顺、连贯、合理。(每空只能填一个单词或一个短语, 每个单词或短语限用一次)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

参考答案:A-2: 1. amazement 2. him 3. children 4. cleaner 5. easily
6. encouraged 7. began 8. trying his best

(A-3)

write, Canadian, remember, quick, take, medicine, hero, on his own

Have you ever heard of Norman Bethune? He was from 1. He was born in 1890. However, he was one of the most famous 2 in China. He became a doctor in 1916 and went to Spain in 1936 to treat the wounded (受伤的) soldiers during the war there. Dr Bethune developed new ways of taking care of the sick. He invented special 3 tools to use outside hospitals so that doctors could treat the wounded more 4. His inventions saved many lives. He often worked very hard without 5 a rest or looking after himself.

In 1938, Dr Bethune came to China and helped treat the wounded during the Anti-Japanese (抗日的) War. At that time, there were few doctors, so he had to work very hard 6. His experience of treating people in Spain was useful in China. He developed training courses (课程) for local doctors and nurses, and 7 books so that they could learn about how he treated the sick.

Dr Bethune's work for the Chinese people made him a hero in China. There are many books and films about him, and he is still 8 in China today.

参考答案:A-3: 1. Canada 2. heroes 3. medical 4. quickly 5. taking
6. on his own 7. wrote 8. remembered



(B-1)

Country music is very popular in America. It is a traditional kind of music from the southern states of America. At first, people played country music only at family parties. When people in the countryside moved to towns and cities to look for jobs, they took their music with them. With country music continuing to change, it became popular throughout (遍及) America. John Denver was one of the most famous country singers in America 50 years ago. His song Take Me Home, Country Roads is well-known and people still play it today.

Pop music is another kind of musical style. Pop music can make people feel happy and comfortable. Pop music has been popular since the 1950s. In China, Jay Chou is liked by a large number of fans of all ages. He sang many songs about the world we live in. One of them is Dao Xiang, which encourages people not to give up even when life is difficult.

任务 2: 阅读短文(B-1), 根据英文释义及首字母提示拼写单词。

9. t _____ being part of the customs of a country or group of people

10. c _____ to keep doing something without stopping

任务 3: 阅读短文(B-1), 完成同义句转换, 每空一词。

He sang many songs about the world we live in.

Many songs about the world we live in 11. _____ 12. _____ by him.

任务 4: 根据短文(B-1)内容回答问题。

13. What did people play only at family parties at first?

_____.

14. Was John Denver one of the most famous country singers in America in the 19th century?

_____.

15. How can pop music make people feel?

_____.

参考答案: 9. traditional 10. continue 11. were 12. sung

13. Country music. (At first, people played country music only at family parties.)

14. No (No, he wasn't).

15. Happy and comfortable. (Pop music can make people feel happy and comfortable.)

(B-2)

Rock climbing is a popular hobby that many people enjoy doing. You can do it indoors on special walls or outdoors on real mountains. Here are the advantages of rock climbing—it is fun and it also helps people forget worries.

The most important equipment (装备) to have is good shoes. They need to be half a size smaller than your usual size. The next thing you need is a harness(保护带). This allows you to move freely, but will hold you up if you fall. It's important to know how to use your equipment. If you are a beginner, it's best to have lessons. A climber with experience can help you a lot in the beginning.

Rock climbing is very exciting for people of different ages. Climbers, however, must be careful not to pollute the environment. Rock climbers sometimes leave rubbish on the mountains while climbing. They should take it with them and throw it away. This will allow future climbers to enjoy a clean environment.

任务 2: 阅读短文(B-2), 根据英文释义及首字母提示拼写单词。

9. h_____ an activity that you do for pleasure when you are not working

10. p_____ to add dirty or harmful things to land, air, water, etc

任务 3: 阅读短文(B-2), 完成同义句转换, 每空一词。

If you are a beginner, it's best to have lessons.

If you are a beginner, you 11. _____ 12. _____ have lessons.

任务 4: 根据短文(B-2)内容回答问题。

13. What advantages does rock climbing have?

_____.

14. What equipment does a climber need?

_____.

15. Who sometimes leaves rubbish on the mountains while climbing?

_____.

参考答案: 9. hobby 10. pollute 11. had 12. better

13. It is fun and it also helps people forget worries.

14. Good shoes and a harness.

15. Rock climbers.

(B-3)

Tom and Jerry

Tom the cat and Jerry the mouse are two of the most popular cartoon characters in the



world. In the short cartoons, Tom is always trying to catch Jerry, but he never has any success. Almost every cartoon ends with Tom in trouble and Jerry laughing at him. The stories are full of fun and have a long history.

William Hanna and Joseph Barbera both worked for MGM(米高梅电影公司) in the late 1930s. Their boss told them to make funny cartoons. Together they thought of the idea of a cat and a mouse. They thought it would be funny if the mouse was clever and always got the cat into trouble. Their boss was very satisfied with their work.

The first Tom and Jerry cartoon was shown in cinemas in 1940. It was a great success. Over the next 17 years, they made many Tom and Jerry cartoons. Most of them are around seven minutes long.

In total, Hanna and Barbera made 114 Tom and Jerry cartoons. The cartoons were so good that they won a number of awards(奖品). The famous cat and mouse remain popular today, as the cartoons are still shown on television around the world.

任务 2: 阅读短文(B-3), 根据英文释义及首字母提示拼写单词。

9. t _____ to use your mind to consider, to try to solve problems

10. s _____ the fact that you have achieved something

任务 3: 阅读短文(B-3), 完成同义句转换, 每空一词。

The cartoons were good enough to win a number of awards(奖品).

The cartoons were 11. _____ good that they 12. _____ a number of awards.

任务 4: 根据短文(B-3)内容回答问题。

13. Who thought of the idea of Tom and Jerry ?

_____.

14. When was the first Tom and Jerry cartoon shown in cinemas ?

_____.

15. How long do most Tom and Jerry cartoons last ?

_____.

参考答案: 9. think 10. success 11. so 12. won

13. William Hanna and Joseph Barbera. 14. In 1940.

15. Around seven minutes (long).

(B-4)

Dear Sarah,

Last week, my friend Andy came round with a new computer game and asked to play

it on my dad's computer. I was worried, because I should ask my dad before I use his computer. He uses it for his work, and I can only use it for my homework. The reason is that he thinks it will go wrong if I play games on it.

Well, while my dad was out, we decided to try out Andy's game. We copied it to the computer, and after we finished playing, we took it off the computer. However, when Andy started the computer again to check if everything was OK, my dad's documents (文件, 公文) were missing. Then, when my dad used the computer last night, he was really angry. He could no longer find the documents anywhere! They were very important.

I did not tell him about the computer game because I did not want him to be angry with me. Now I feel terrible. I am not sure whether a computer engineer can help me and get the documents back. Should I tell him about the computer game? Should I pay to repair it? I'm looking forward to your reply .

Yours,
Mary

任务 1: 阅读短文(B-4), 根据英文释义及首字母提示拼写单词。

9. b _____ for the reason that

10. r _____ put something broken or worn into good condition

任务 2: 阅读短文(B-4), 完成同义句转换, 每空一词。

Well, while my dad was out, we decided to try out Andy's game.

Well, while my dad was out, we 11. _____ 12. _____ our mind to try out Andy's game.

任务 3: 根据短文(B-4)内容回答问题。

13. What did Andy come round with last week?

14. Whose documents were missing when Andy started the computer again to check if everything was OK?

15. How does the writer feel now?

参考答案: 9. because 10. repair 11. made 12. up

13. A new computer game.

14. Mary's dad's.

15. Terrible / She feels terrible / The writer feels terrible.



(C)

Charles Dickens (狄更斯) was born in London in 1812. His family was rather poor. Two days after his 13th birthday, Dickens started working in a factory. In his life, he changed several jobs and met all kinds of people. Many of his novels were based on his past experiences. Dickens started writing novels in his early thirties and became successful almost immediately. *Oliver Twist*, his second novel, came out in 1838 and was very successful. It told a story of a young orphan (孤儿) in the dangerous streets of London. The story has a happy ending—the young boy finds his real parents and a loving home. Because of this novel, great attention was paid to poor children. Over the next 25 years, Dickens wrote many other popular novels which are still read today. His books are liked by both the American and the British.

Charles Dickens	
Two days <u>16</u> starting working in a factory	Celebrating his 13th birthday
His past experiences	Changing <u>17</u> jobs and meeting all kinds of people
<i>Oliver Twist</i> —his second novel	Telling a story of a young orphan in the <u>18</u> streets of London
From 1838 to 1863	Many other novels were <u>19</u> by Dickens.
The people who like his books	The people from America and <u>20</u>

任务 5: 根据短文(C)内容完成表格, 每空一词。

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____

参考答案: 16. before 17. several 18. dangerous 19. written 20. Britain

任务性阅读题将着力考查学生在语篇层次上的语言运用和表达。要求学生在掌握阅读理解这一语言技能的同时, 还要具备较多的语言积累、良好的语言感觉及一定的文化背景知识, 并能运用这些已有的语言知识和经验进行语言表达和交流。本题共三篇文章, A 篇为记叙文类, B 篇和 C 篇文体不限。

【示例 6】书面表达 -1

假如你是班长李明, 今天你们班针对同学们的暑假计划进行了讨论。你们班的外教 David 对此很感兴趣。请你根据以下信息, 给 David 写一封电子邮件, 告诉他讨论的情况, 并说说暑假期间中学生参加社会实践活动有什么好处。

写作要点：

1. 讨论主题：如何度过一个有意义的(meaningful)暑假
2. 同学们的暑假计划：
 - (1) 一半的同学打算去国内外旅游；
 - (2) 四分之一的同学打算多读一些好书；
 - (3) 你打算参加社会实践活动 (social practice activities)。
3. 说一说暑假期间中学生参加社会实践活动有什么好处。

写作要求：

1. 不得使用真实的姓名和学校名。
2. 可适当加入细节,使内容充实,行文连贯。
3. 字迹工整、语言精练、表达准确、条理清晰。
4. 至少 80 词。

Dear David,

I'm writing to tell you something about our discussion today. _____

Best wishes !

Yours,
Li Ming

书面表达 -2

假如你是英语校报的编辑李平,请你根据以下信息,给新入学的学弟学妹们写一封信,欢迎他们来到新学校,并对他们在学校如何做合格的中学生提出建议。

写作要点：

1. 欢迎他们来到新学校。
2. 介绍学校：
 - (1) 课程有趣；
 - (2) 有多名外教；
 - (3) 活动丰富。



3. 请对他们在学校如何做合格的(qualified)中学生提出具体建议。

写作要求:

1. 不得使用真实的姓名和学校名。
2. 可适当加入细节,使内容充实,行文连贯。
3. 字迹工整、语言精练、表达准确、条理清晰。
4. 至少 80 词。

Dear new friends,

It's my pleasure to write you this letter. _____

Best wishes !

Yours,
Li Ping

书面表达是英语语言技能中不可或缺的重要部分,更是语言生成能力的重要表现形式。要求考生能围绕主题准确、精炼、清楚、连贯地表达自己的思想。该题设计会给学生更多的自由空间,有利于学生个性化地运用所学的英语知识和技能进行思想交流。本题型今后的命制方向将逐步减少汉语信息的提示,给学生更多的写作空间,旨在训练学生开放性思维和运用所学知识,灵活、自如地表达自己的观点,并侧重考查信息输出的思想性、连贯性和逻辑性。

书面表达的评分标准仍采用分档计分的形式。

【附录1】14大项

语 法 项 目 表

1. 名词

- (1) 可数名词及其单复数
- (2) 不可数名词
- (3) 专有名词
- (4) 名词所有格

2. 代词

- (1) 人称代词
- (2) 物主代词
- (3) 反身代词
- (4) 指示代词
- (5) 不定代词
- (6) 疑问代词

3. 数词(1-100 基数词和序数词已不在考试说明词汇表中列出,但要求学生必须听、说、读、写四会)

- (1) 基数词
- (2) 序数词

4. 介词和介词短语

5. 连词

6. 形容词(比较级和最高级)

7. 副词(比较级和最高级)

8. 冠词

9. 动词

- (1) 动词的基本形式
- (2) 系动词
- (3) 及物动词和不及物动词
- (4) 助动词
- (5) 情态动词
- (6) 时态
 - ① 一般现在时
 - ② 一般过去时
 - ③ 一般将来时



- ④ 现在进行时
- ⑤ 过去进行时
- ⑥ 现在完成时
- (7) 被动语态
- ① 一般现在时
- ② 一般过去时
- ③ 一般将来时
- (8) 非谓语动词
- ① 动词不定式(做宾语、宾语补足语、目的状语)
- ② 动词的 -ing 形式
- ③ 动词的 -ed 形式
- (9) 动词短语

10. 构词法

- (1) 前缀、后缀
- (2) 转化
- (3) 合成
- (4) 缩写和简写

11. 句子种类

- (1) 陈述句(肯定式和否定式)
- (2) 疑问句(一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句)
- (3) 祈使句
- (4) 感叹句

12. 简单句的基本句型

- (1) 主语 + 系动词 + 表语
- (2) 主语 + 不及物动词
- (3) 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语
- (4) 主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语
- (5) 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语
- (6) there be 句型

13. 并列复合句

14. 主从复合句

- (1) 宾语从句
- (2) 状语从句
- (3) 定语从句(能辨认出带有由 that, which, who 引导的限定性定语从句,并能理解句子的意思。)

【附录2】10大项 62小项

功能意念项目表

1. 社会交往 (Social Communications)

- (1) 问候 (Greetings)
- (2) 介绍 (Introduction)
- (3) 告别 (Farewells)
- (4) 致谢 (Thanks)
- (5) 道歉 (Apologies)
- (6) 邀请 (Invitation)
- (7) 请求允许 (Asking for permission)
- (8) 祝愿和祝贺 (Expressing wishes and congratulations)
- (9) 请求与提供帮助 (Asking for and offering help)
- (10) 约会 (Making appointments)
- (11) 打电话 (Making telephone calls)
- (12) 就餐 (Having meals)
- (13) 就医 (Seeing the doctor)
- (14) 购物 (Shopping)
- (15) 问路 (Asking the way)
- (16) 谈论天气 (Talking about the weather)
- (17) 语言交际困难 (Language difficulties in communication)
- (18) 提醒注意 (Reminding)
- (19) 劝告 (Advice)
- (20) 建议 (Suggestions)
- (21) 警告和禁止 (Warning and prohibition)
- (22) 接受与拒绝 (Acceptance or refusal)

2. 态度 (Attitudes)

- (23) 同意和不同意 (Agreement and disagreement)
- (24) 喜欢和不喜欢 (Likes and dislikes)
- (25) 肯定和不肯定 (Certainty and uncertainty)
- (26) 可能和不可能 (Possibility and impossibility)
- (27) 能够和不能够 (Ability and inability)
- (28) 偏爱和优先选择 (Preference)
- (29) 意愿和打算 (Intention and plan)



(30) 希望和愿望(Hope and wish)

(31) 表扬和鼓励(Praise and encouragement)

3. 情感(Emotions)

(32) 判断与评价(Judgment and evaluation)

(33) 高兴(Happiness)

(34) 惊奇(Surprise)

(35) 关切(Concern)

(36) 安慰(Reassurance)

(37) 满意(Satisfaction)

(38) 遗憾(Regret)

4. 时间(Time)

(39) 时刻(Point of time)

(40) 时段(Duration)

(41) 频度(Frequency)

(42) 顺序(Sequence)

5. 空间(Space)

(43) 位置(Position)

(44) 方向(Direction)

(45) 距离(Distance)

6. 存在(Existence)

(46) 存在和不存在(Existence and non-existence)

7. 特征(Features)

(47) 形状(Shape)

(48) 颜色(Colour)

(49) 材料(Material)

(50) 价格(Price)

(51) 规格(Size)

(52) 年龄(Age)

8. 计量(Measurement)

(53) 长度(Length)

(54) 宽度(Width)

(55) 高度(Height)

(56) 数量(Number)

(57) 重量(Weight)

9. 比较(Comparison)

(58) 同级比较(Equal comparison)

(59) 差别比较(Comparative and superlative)

(60) 相似和差别(Similarity and difference)

10. 逻辑关系(Logical relations)

(61) 原因和结果(Cause and effect)

(62) 目的(Purpose)



【附录3】24大项,86小项

话题项目表

1. 个人情况(Personal background)

- (1) 个人情况(Personal information)
- (2) 家庭信息(Family information)
- (3) 学校信息(School information)
- (4) 工作与职业(Jobs and careers)
- (5) 兴趣与爱好(Interests and hobbies)

2. 家庭、朋友与周围的人(Family, friends and people around)

- (6) 家人和亲友(Family and relatives)
- (7) 朋友(Friends)
- (8) 其他人(Other people)

3. 居住环境(Living environment)

- (9) 房屋与住所(Houses and Apartments)
- (10) 居室(Rooms in homes)
- (11) 家具和家庭用品(Furniture and home items)
- (12) 社区(Community)

4. 日常活动(Daily routines)

- (13) 家庭生活(Life at home)
- (14) 学校生活(School life)
- (15) 周末活动(Weekend activities)

5. 学校(School)

- (16) 学校设施(School facilities)
- (17) 学校人员(People at school)
- (18) 学习科目(School subjects)
- (19) 学校活动(School activities)

6. 个人兴趣(Personal interests)

- (20) 游戏与休闲(Games and leisure)

(21) 爱好(Hobbies)

(22) 娱乐活动(Entertainments)

(23) 旅游(Tourism)

7. 个人感情(Feelings and moods)

(24) 情感(Feelings)

(25) 情绪(Moods)

8. 人际交往(Interpersonal communication)

(26) 社会行为(Social behavior)

(27) 合作与交流(Cooperation and communication)

9. 计划与安排(Plans and arrangements)

(28) 计划(Planning)

(29) 安排(Arranging)

10. 节假日活动(Festivals, holidays and celebrations)

(30) 节日与假日(Festivals and holidays)

(31) 庆祝活动(Celebrations)

11. 购物(Shopping)

(32) 购物计划(Shopping plan)

(33) 个人选择(Selecting)

(34) 付款(Payment)

(35) 个人喜好(Personal preference)

(36) 商品(Goods)

12. 饮食(Food and drinks)

(37) 食物(Food)

(38) 饮料(Drinks)

(39) 饮食习俗(Eating customs)

(40) 点餐(Ordering food and drink)

13. 卫生与健康(Hygiene and health)

(41) 身体部位(Parts of body)



(42) 体育健身(Physical fitness and exercise)

(43) 疾病(Illnesses)

(44) 健康饮食(Health diet)

(45) 医疗(Medical care)

(46) 个人卫生(Personal hygiene)

14. 安全与救护(Safety and first aid)

(47) 安全守则(Safety rules)

(48) 意外(Accidents)

(49) 急救(First aid)

(50) 自我保护(Self protection)

15. 天气(Weather)

(51) 天气情报(Weather conditions)

(52) 天气预报(Weather report)

(53) 衣着与天气(Appropriate dressing for the weather)

16. 文娱与体育(Recreation and sports)

(54) 电影与戏剧(Movies and theatre)

(55) 音乐与舞蹈(Music and dance)

(56) 体育与赛事(Sports and matches)

17. 旅游与交通(Travel and transport)

(57) 旅行(Travel)

(58) 交通运输方式(Modes of transportation)

(59) 交通标志(Traffic signs)

(60) 使用地图(Reading maps)

(61) 问路(Getting and asking directions)

18. 通讯(Communications)

(62) 写信(Writing letters)

(63) 打电话(Making phone calls)

(64) 使用互联网(Using the Internet)

19. 语言学习(Language learning)

- (65) 语言学习经历(Language learning experiences)
- (66) 语言与文化(Language and culture)
- (67) 语言学习策略(Language learning strategies)
- (68) 体态语(Body language)

20. 自然(Nature)

- (69) 动物和植物(Animals and plants)
- (70) 山川与河流(Mountains and rivers)
- (71) 季节(Seasons)
- (72) 宇宙(Universe)
- (73) 人与自然(Man and nature)

21. 世界和环境(The world and the environment)

- (74) 环境保护(Environmental protection)
- (75) 人口(Population)
- (76) 国家与民族(Countries and nationalities)

22. 科普知识与现代技术(Popular science and modern technology)

- (77) 科普知识(Popular science)
- (78) 发明(Inventions)
- (79) 信息技术(Information technology)
- (80) 数字与数据(Figures and data)

23. 历史与社会(History and society)

- (81) 中国历史与世界历史(History of China and the world)
- (82) 著名人物(Famous people)

24. 故事与诗歌(Stories and poems)

- (83) 故事(Stories)
- (84) 诗歌(Poems)
- (85) 短剧(Short plays)
- (86) 作家(Writers)



【附录 4】

词 汇 (共 2076 个)

A

a(an)	indef. & art.	(用于单数可数名词前,表示未曾提到的)一(人、事、物)
A.M.(=a.m.)		上午
ability	n.	能力;才能
able	adj.	能够,有能力的,能干的
about	prep.	关于
	adv.	大约,到处,四处
above	adv.	在(或向)上面
	prep.	在……上面,高于
abroad	adv.	在国外;到国外
absent	adj.	缺席的,不在场的
accept	v.	接受
accident	n.	(交通)事故;意外遭遇
accidental	adj.	意外的;偶然的
achieve	v.	达到;完成;成功
achievement	n.	成就;成绩
across	prep.	穿过;过
	adv.	过;穿过
act	v.	扮演,表演,行动
	n.	表演者
action	n.	行动,行为,活动
active	adj.	活跃的;积极的
actively	adv.	活泼地;积极地
activity	n.	活动
actor	n.	演员
actress	n.	女演员
actually	adv.	事实上,真实地
add	v.	增加,添加
address	n.	住址,地址,通讯处
admire	v.	欣赏,仰慕
admiring	adj.	佩服的,称赞的
adult	n.	成年人;成年动物
	adj.	成年的;成人的

advantage	n.	优点;有利条件
advice	n.	劝告;建议
advise	v.	建议,劝告
afford	v.	买得起,承担得起(后果)
afraid	adj.	害怕;畏惧
Africa	n.	非洲
African	adj.	非洲(人)的
	n.	非洲人
after	prep.	在(时间)后
	conj.	在……以后
afternoon	n.	下午
again	adv.	再一次;又一次
against	prep.	倚;碰;撞,对着,反对,与……比赛
age	n.	年龄
ago	adv.	以前
agree	v.	同意;应允;赞成
agreement	n.	(意见或看法)一致,赞同,同意
ahead	adv.	向前;在前面
air	n.	空气
airport	n.	飞机场
alarm	n.	闹钟
Alaska	n.	阿拉斯加州(美国州名)
alien	n.	外星人
alive	adj.	活着的,有生气(活力)的
all	adj.	所有的;全部的;全;完全
	n.	所有的一切
	pron.	全部,所有
	adv.	完全地,十分
allow	v.	允许,准许
almost	adv.	几乎;差不多
alone	adv.	独自;单独
along	prep.	沿着
aloud	adv.	大声地,出声地
already	adv.	已经;早已
also	adv.	也,而且,还
although	conj.	虽然,尽管,即使
always	adv.	总是;一直



amazed	adj.	吃惊的;惊愕的
amazement	n.	吃惊;惊愕
amazing	adj.	令人大为惊奇的,令人惊喜(或惊叹)的
America	n.	美国、美洲(包括北美洲和南美洲)
American	adj.	美国的;美洲的
	n.	美国人;美洲人
among	prep.	在(其)中;……之一,(表示位置)处在……中
amusement	n.	娱乐;游戏
ancestor	n.	祖宗,祖先
ancient	adj.	古代的;古老的
and	conj.	和,又,与;而
anger	n.	怒,愤怒
angry	adj.	生气的;发怒的
animal	n.	动物,兽
announce	v.	宣布,宣告
another	adj. & pron.	另一;又一
answer	n.	答案,答复,回答
	v.	回答
ant	n.	蚂蚁
any	adj.	任何的,任一的
	pron.	任何;任一
anybody	pron.	任何人
anymore	adv.	(常用于否定句和疑问句末)再也(不);(不)再
anyone	pron.	任何人
anything	pron.	(常用于否定句或疑问句)任何东西;任何事物
anyway	adv.	而且;加之
anywhere	adv.	任何地方
apart	adv.	分离;分开
apartment(flat BrE)	n.	公寓;套房
apologize	v.	道歉,谢罪
appear	v.	出现,看来,好像
apple	n.	苹果
April	n.	四月
area	n.	地区;地域

argue	v.	争吵;争论
argument	n.	争吵;争论,论点
arm	n.	手臂;上肢
army	n.	陆军;陆军部队
around	adv.	在周围;大约
	prep.	在……周围
arrive	v.	到达
art	n.	艺术;美术
article	n.	文章;论文
artist	n.	艺术家
as	adv.	像……一样;如同
	conj.	如同;当……时
	prep.	作为;当作
Asia	n.	亚洲
Asian	adj.	亚洲的,亚洲人的
	n.	亚洲人
ask	v.	询问;请求;要求;问
asleep	adj.	睡着的
astronaut	n.	宇航员;航天员
at	prep.	在;在(几点钟);在(某处);(提供电话号码等时使用)按照;根据;在(某处、某时间或时刻)
attend	v.	出席;参加
attention	n.	注意,留心,关注
attitude	n.	态度;看法;意见
August	n.	八月
aunt	n.	婶母;伯母;姨母;舅母;姑母
Australia	n.	澳大利亚
Australian	adj.	澳大利亚(人)的
	n.	澳大利亚人
autumn	n.	秋天;秋季
available	adj.	有空的;可获得的
avoid	v.	避免,避开,回避
awake	adj.	醒着
away	adv.	离开;远离;离去
awful	adj.	很坏的;讨厌的



B

baby	n.	婴儿
	adj.	幼小的
back	adj.	后面的,背面的
	adv.	回来;回原处
	n.	背,背后;后部
background	n.	背景
backpack	n.	背包;旅行包
bad	adj.	坏的,糟的,邪恶的
badly	adv.	差;非常;严重地
badminton	n.	羽毛球运动
bag	n.	包,袋
ball	n.	球
balloon	n.	气球
bamboo	n.	竹子
banana	n.	香蕉
band	n.	乐队
bandage	n.	绷带
	v.	用绷带包扎
bank	n.	银行,岸
banker	n.	银行家
base	v.	以……为基础(根据)
baseball	n.	棒球
basic	adj.	基本的;基础的
basket	n.	(篮球运动的)篮;篮子,筐
basketball	n.	篮球
bat	n.	球棒;球拍
bathroom	n.	浴室;洗手间
BBC		英国广播公司
be(am, is, are, was, were)	v.	变成,是
beach	n.	海滩;沙滩
bean	n.	豆子,豆荚
bear	n.	熊
beat	v.	打败;敲打
	n.	跳动;(音乐)节拍
beautiful	adj.	美丽的;美好的
beautifully	adv.	美好地;漂亮地

beauty	n.	美;美丽
because	conj.	因为
become	v.	变成;开始变得
bed	n.	床
bedroom	n.	卧室
beef	n.	牛肉
before	prep.	在……以前
	conj.	在……以前,在……之前
	adv.	以前
begin	v.	开始
beginning	n.	开端;开头
behave	v.	表现;举止
behavior(behaviour BrE)	n.	行为,举止
behind	prep.	在(或向)……的后面
belief	n.	相信;信赖;信仰
believable	adj.	可相信的;可信任的
believe	v.	相信;认为有可能
bell	n.	钟(声);铃(声)
belong	v.	属于;归属
below	prep.	在……下面
	adv.	在(到)下面
Berlin		柏林(德国城市)
beside	prep.	在旁边(附近)
besides	adv.	而且
best	adv.	最;最高程度地;(well的最高级)最好地
	adj.	(good的最高级)最好的
between	prep.	介于…之间;在……中间
bicycle	n.	自行车;脚踏车
big	adj.	大的;大号的
bike	n.	自行车
bin	n.	垃圾箱
bird	n.	鸟
birth	n.	诞生;出生
birthday	n.	生日
biscuit	n.	饼干
bit	n.	一点;小块



black	adj.	黑色的
	n.	黑色
blackboard	n.	黑板
blender	n.	食物搅拌机
blind	adj.	瞎的;失明的
blindness	n.	盲;无知,愚昧
block	n.	街区
blonde	adj.	(头发)金黄色的
blood	n.	血
blouse	n.	(女式)短上衣;衬衫
blow	v.	吹,刮风
blue	adj.	蓝色的
	n.	蓝色
board	v.	上(船、火车、飞机等),住宿
	n.	板,木板
boat	n.	小船
boating	n.	划船
body	n.	身体
boil	v.	沸腾;烧开
book	n.	书
bookcase	n.	书架;书柜
bookstore	n.	(美)书店
bored	adj.	厌倦的;烦闷的
boring	adj.	没趣的;令人厌倦的
born	v.	出生(bear 的过去分词形式)
	adj.	天生的
borrow	v.	借;借用
boss	n.	老板;上司
Boston		波士顿
both	adj.	两者的
	pron.	两个,两个都;两者
bottle	n.	一瓶(的容量);瓶子
bottom	n.	底,底部;最下部
bow	v.	鞠躬
	n.	鞠躬

bowl	n.	碗
	v.	滚动(球)
box	n.	盒;箱
boy	n.	男孩
brain	n.	大脑,智力,脑力
brand	n.	品牌;牌子
brave	adj.	勇敢的;无畏的
bravely	adv.	勇敢地,英勇地
Brazil		巴西
bread	n.	面包
break	v.	(使)破;裂;碎;打破(记录);损坏
	n.	间歇;休息
breakfast	n.	早饭;早餐
breath	n.	呼吸
breathe	v.	呼吸
bridge	n.	桥
bright	adj.	明亮的;光线充足的
	adv.	明亮地;光亮地
bring	v.	带来;取来
Britain(=Great Britain)	n.	英国;大不列颠
British	n.	英国人
	adj.	英国(人)的
broken	adj.	破损的;残缺的
brother	n.	兄;弟
brown	adj.	棕色的;褐色的
	n.	棕色;褐色
brush	n.	刷子
	v.	刷;刷净
build	v.	建造;建筑
building	n.	建筑物;房子
bunny		(用作儿语)兔子
burger(=hamburger)	n.	汉堡包
burial	n.	埋葬;安葬
burn	v.	燃烧;着火
burning	adj.	燃烧的;着火的
bus	n.	公共汽车



business	n.	生意;商业
businessman	n.	商人;企业家
busy	adj.	忙碌的;无暇的;忙的
but	conj.	但是
butter	n.	黄油;奶油
butterfly	n.	蝴蝶
buy	v.	买;购买
by	prep.	(表示方式)乘(交通工具);在……之前
bye(=goodbye)	interj.	再见

C

cabbage	n.	卷心菜;洋白菜
cake	n.	蛋糕
calendar	n.	日历;日程表
call	v.	(给……)打电话
	n.	喊,叫,电话,通话
calm	adj.	冷静的,沉着的,镇静的
camera	n.	摄像机;照相机;摄影机
camp	v.	扎营;搭帐篷,野营
can	modal v.	能;会
Canada	n.	加拿大
Canadian	n.	加拿大人
	adj.	加拿大(人)的
Canberra		堪培拉(澳大利亚首都)
cancel	v.	取消;终止
candle	n.	蜡烛
candy	n.	糖果
cannibal	n.	食人肉者
cap	n.	(尤指有帽舌的)帽子
capital	n.	首都;国都
car	n.	小汽车;轿车
card	n.	卡片
care	v.	关心;在意;担忧
	n.	关心,注意,关注,在意,照顾,照看
careful	adj.	小心的;细致的;精心的;慎重的
carefully	adv.	小心地;细致地;谨慎地
careless	adj.	粗心的;不小心的
caring	adj.	体贴人的;关心他人的

carrot	n.	胡萝卜
carry	v.	拿;提;扛,携带,运送
cartoon	n.	动画片;漫画;卡通片
case	n.	情况;实情
cat	n.	猫
catch	v.	抓住;接住;及时赶上
cause	v.	造成;引起
	n.	原因,起因
cave	n.	山洞;洞穴
CBA (China Basketball Association)		中国篮球协会(中国职业篮球联赛)
CCTV		中国中央电视台
CD		光盘,激光唱片
celebrate	v.	庆祝;庆贺
celebration	n.	庆典;庆祝活动
cent	n.	分;分币
center (centre)	n.	中心;中央
central	adj.	中心的;中央的
century	n.	世纪;百年
ceremony	n.	仪式;典礼
certain	adj.	某种;某事;某人
certainly	adv.	当然;无疑;行;肯定
chain	n.	链子;链条
chair	n.	椅子
chalk	n.	粉笔
challenge	v. & n.	考验;挑战
chance	n.	机会;可能性
change	n.	改变;变化,找给的零钱
	v.	改变;变化
character	n.	人物;角色
cheap	adj.	便宜的;廉价的;少花钱的
cheaply	adv.	便宜地;低廉地
cheat	v.	蒙骗;欺骗
	n.	骗子
cheater	n.	骗子;作弊者
check	n.	审查;检查
	v.	检查;审查
cheer	v.	喝彩;欢呼



cheese	n.	奶酪;干酪
cheetah	n.	猎豹
chemistry	n.	化学
chess	n.	国际象棋
chicken	n.	鸡肉
child	n.	儿童
childhood	n.	童年;幼年
children(child 的复数)	n.	儿童
China	n.	中国
Chinese	n.	语文;汉语
	adj.	汉语的;中国的
chocolate	n.	巧克力
choice	n.	选择;挑选
choose	v.	选择;挑选
chopstick	n.	筷子
chore	n.	杂务;乏味无聊的工作
Christmas	n.	圣诞节
Cinderella		灰姑娘
cinema	n.	电影院
circle	n.	圆圈
	v.	圈出
city	n.	城市
class	n.	班级;课;班
classic	n.	经典作品;名著
classical	adj.	古典的,传统的
classmate	n.	同班同学
classroom	n.	教室
clay	n.	黏土;陶土
clean	v.	弄干净;打扫
	adj.	干净的
clear	adj.	晴朗的;清楚易懂的
	v.	清理;清除
clearly	adv.	清楚地;清晰地;明白地
clerk	n.	职员
clever	adj.	聪明的;聪颖的
climb	v.	爬
climber	n.	登山者;攀登者

clock	n.	时钟
close	adj.	(在空间,时间上)接近
	v.	关闭
closed	adj.	关闭的
closely	adv.	接近地;仔细地
cloth	n.	布,织物,布料
clothes(pl.)	n.	衣服;服装
cloud	n.	云;云朵
cloudy	adj.	多云的;阴天的
club	n.	俱乐部
cm(=centimeter/centimetre)	n.	厘米
coach	n.	教练;私人教师
coal	n.	煤;煤块
coast	n.	海岸;海滨
coat	n.	外套;外衣;大衣
coffee	n.	咖啡
coin	n.	硬币
cold	adj.	寒冷的;冷的
	n.	寒冷,感冒
collect	v.	收集;采集
collection	n.	收集物,收藏品
college	n.	学院;大学;高等专科学校
color(colour)	n.	颜色
	v.	给……着色;涂色
colorful	adj.	有趣的;五彩缤纷的
come	v.	来;来到
comedy	n.	喜剧;喜剧片
comfortable	adj.	舒适的;使人舒服的
comfortably	adv.	舒服地;舒适地
comic	adj.	滑稽的
common	adj.	常见的;普通的
communicate	v.	交流;沟通
communication	n.	交流;沟通
community	n.	社区;社团
compare	v.	比较
compete	v.	竞争;对抗
competition	n.	竞争;比赛;竞赛
competitor	n.	参赛者;竞争者



complete	v.	完成
	adj.	完整的, 完成的
completely	adv.	完全地; 彻底地
computer	n.	电脑; 计算机
concert	n.	音乐会; 演奏会
condition	n.	条件; 状况
confidence	n.	信赖, 信任; 自信, 信心
confident	adj.	自信的, 有信心的
congratulate	v.	祝贺
congratulation	n.	祝贺
connect	v.	(使)连接; 与……有联系
consider	v.	仔细考虑; 注视
contest	n.	比赛; 竞赛
continue	v.	继续存在; 持续
control	n.	管理; 限制; 约束
	v.	控制; 支配
convenient	adj.	便利的; 方便的
conversation	n.	谈话; 交谈
cook	v.	烹调; 烹饪; 煮; 做饭
	n.	厨师
cooker	n.	炊具(锅, 炉灶, 烤炉等)
cookie	n.	曲奇饼干
cooking	n.	烹饪; 烹调
cool	adj.	凉爽的; 凉的; 妙极的; 酷的
copy	v.	复制; 抄袭; 复印; 模仿
corn	n.	玉米; 谷物
corner	n.	拐角; 角落
correct	adj.	正确的; 恰当的
	v.	改正, 纠正, 修正
correctly	adv.	恰当地, 正确地
cost	v.	花费
	n.	花费; 价钱
cotton	n.	棉花; 棉
	adj.	棉布制的
cough	n.	咳嗽
	v.	咳嗽
could (can 的过去式)	modal v.	能; 可以
count	v.	数数
country	n.	国家; 国
countryside	n.	农村; 乡村

couple	n.	两人;(尤指)夫妻;两件事物
courage	n.	勇气;勇敢
course	n.	课程;学科
cousin	n.	同辈表亲(或堂亲);堂兄(弟、姊、妹);表兄(弟、姊、妹)
cover	v.	覆盖;遮盖
	n.	盖子;覆盖物
cow	n.	奶牛;母牛
crayon	n.	彩色铅笔(或粉笔、蜡笔)
crazy	adj.	疯狂的;不理智的
cream	n.	奶油;乳脂
create	v.	创造;创作;造成
creative	adj.	创造的;有创造力的
creativity	n.	创造力;独创性
crime	n.	犯罪活动
criminal	n.	罪犯
crispy	adj.	脆的;酥脆的
cross	v.	横过;越过
crossing	n.	十字路口
crowd	n.	人群;观众
crowded	adj.	拥挤的;挤满的;人多的
cruel	adj.	残酷的;残忍的
cry	v.	哭
	n.	叫喊
cultural	adj.	文化的
culture	n.	文化;文明
cup	n.	杯子
curly	adj.	卷曲的
custom	n.	习俗,风俗
customer	n.	顾客;客户
cut	v.	切;砍
cute	adj.	可爱的;机灵的
cycling	n.	骑自行车运动(或活动)

D

dad	n.	(口语)爸爸,爹爹
daily	adj.	每日的,日常的
	adv.	每日
	n.	日报
dance	v.	跳舞
	n.	舞蹈



dancer	n.	跳舞者,舞蹈演员
danger	n.	危险
dangerous	adj.	有危险的;不安全的
dare	v.	敢于,胆敢
dark	adj.	黑暗的;昏暗的
	n.	黑暗,暗处
date	n.	日期,日子
daughter	n.	女儿
day	n.	白天;一天;一日
daytime	n.	白天;日间
dead	adj.	死去的;失去生命的
deaf	adj.	聋的
deal	v.	对付;对待
	n.	协议;交易
dear	adj.	(Dear 用于信函开头的名字或头衔前)亲爱的
death	n.	死,死亡
December	n.	十二月
decide	v.	决定,选定
decision	n.	决定,抉择
deep	adj.	深的;纵深的
degree	n.	度,(大学)学位,程度,度数
delete	v.	删除
delicious	adj.	美味的,可口的
dentist	n.	牙科医生
depend	v.	依靠,依赖
describe	v.	描述
description	n.	描写(文字);形容;说明
desert	n.	沙漠
desk	n.	书桌
dessert	n.	(饭后)甜点,甜食
develop	v.	发展,壮大
developed	adj.	发达的,发展的
developing	adj.	发展中的,开发中的
development	n.	发展;发育;成长
dialog(=dialogue)	n.	对话,对白
diary	n.	日记,记事簿
dictionary	n.	字典,词典
die	v.	死亡,消失,灭亡

diet	n.	节食;日常饮食,日常食物
difference	n.	差异,差别
different	adj.	不同的
differently	adv.	不同地
difficult	adj.	困难的
difficulty	n.	困难,难题
dig	v.	挖(土),掘(地),凿(洞)
dinner	n.	(中午或晚上吃的)正餐
dinosaur	n.	恐龙
direct	adj.	直接的;直率的
direction	n.	方向;方位
directly	adv.	直接地
director	n.	导演;部门负责人
dirty	adj.	肮脏的
disabled	adj.	有残疾的;丧失能力的
disadvantage	n.	不利条件;劣势;障碍;不便之处
disagree	v.	不同意,有分歧,持不同意见
disappear	v.	消失,不见
disappoint	v.	使失望
disappointed	adj.	失望的,受挫的,沮丧的
disappointing	adj.	令人失望的
disbelief	n.	不信,怀疑
discover	v.	发现,发觉,找到
discovery	n.	发现;发觉
discuss	v.	讨论,商量
discussion	n.	讨论,商量
dish	n.	碟;盘
dislike	v.	不喜爱,厌恶
	n.	不喜爱的事物,厌恶的事物
Disneyland		迪斯尼乐园
distance	n.	距离,间距;远方,远处
disturb	v.	打扰
divide	v.	分,划分;分开,分散
DJ	n.	(电台、电视台、俱乐部的)音乐节目主持人
do	aux v. & v.	用于构成否定句和疑问句;做,干
doctor	n.	医生



documentary	n.	纪录片
does(否定形式 doesn't=does not)	v.	(行为动词或助动词 do 的现在时单数第三人称形式)
dog	n.	狗
dollar	n.	元(美国、加拿大、等国的货币单位,符号为\$)
door	n.	门
double	v.	加倍;是……的两倍
	adj.	两倍的;加倍的
doubt	v.	怀疑,不信
	n.	疑惑,疑问
doubtful	adj.	怀疑的,不确知的
down	prep.	沿着;向下
	adv.	向下,(坐、躺、倒)下
	adj.	悲哀,沮丧
dragon	n.	龙
drama	n.	戏;剧
draw	v.	画
dream	n.	梦想,梦,睡梦
	v.	做梦,梦想
dress	v.	穿衣服
	n.	连衣裙
drink	v.	喝
	n.	饮料
drive	v.	迫使;开车
driver	n.	司机;驾驶员
drop	v.	落下;掉下
	n.	水珠,滴
drum	n.	鼓
dry	adj.	干燥的
duck	n.	鸭子
due	adj.	预期,预定
dumpling	n.	饺子
during	prep.	在……期间

E

each	pron.	每一;各个;各自
	adj.	每个,各自

ear	n.	耳朵
earring	n.	耳环, 耳饰
early	adj.	早到的, 早的
	adv.	很早
earth	n.	地球; 世界
earthquake	n.	地震
easily	adv.	容易地
east	n.	东方; 东部
	adj.	东方的; 东部的
	adv.	向东, 朝东
Easter		复活节
eastern	adj.	东方的
easy	adj.	容易的; 不费力的
eat	v.	吃
ecosystem	n.	生态系统
educate	v.	教育; 教导
education	n.	教育
educational	adj.	教育的, 有教育意义的
effort	n.	努力; 尽力
egg	n.	蛋; 鸡蛋
either	adv.	也(用在否定词组后)
	conj.	或者
elbow	n.	肘, 胳膊
electricity	n.	电; 电能
electronic	adj.	电子的; 电子设备的
elephant	n.	大象
else	adv.	别的; 其他的; 另外, 其它
e-mail(email)	n.	电子邮件
	v.	给……发电子邮件; 用电子邮件发送
embarrassed	adj.	窘迫的; 害羞的
embarrassing	adj.	使人害羞的(难看的或惭愧的)
emperor	n.	皇帝
empty	adj.	空的, 空洞的
encourage	v.	鼓励
encouragement	n.	激励; 奖励; 促进
encouraging	adj.	令人鼓舞的, 振奋人心的



end	n.	尽头, 结尾
	v.	结束
endangered	adj.	濒危的
ending	n.	(故事, 电影等的) 结尾, 结局
enemy	n.	敌人, 仇人
energy	n.	力量, 精力
engineer	n.	工程师
England	n.	英格兰
English	n.	英语
	adj.	英语的; 英格兰的
enjoy	v.	享受, 享受……的乐趣, 喜爱
enjoyable	adj.	有乐趣的, 令人愉快的
enough	adj.	足够的, 充分的; 充足的
	adv.	足够地; 充分地; 充足地
enter	v.	进入, 进来
environment	n.	环境
environmental	adj.	自然环境的; 有关环境的
equator	n.	赤道
eraser	n.	橡皮
especially	adv.	特别, 尤其; 格外
Europe	n.	欧洲
European	n.	欧洲人
	adj.	欧洲的, 欧洲人的
eve	n.	前夕; 前夜
even	adv.	连; 愈加; 甚至, 即使
evening	n.	傍晚, 晚上
event	n.	大事, 比赛项目; 公开活动
ever	adv.	在任何时候, 从来, 曾经
every	adj.	每一个, 每个, 每一
everybody	pron.	人人, 每人; 所有人
everyday	adj.	日常的, 每天的
everyone	pron.	每人, 人人, 所有人
everything	pron.	一切, 所有事物
everywhere	adv.	处处, 到处, 各个地方
exact	adj.	正确的, 精确的, 恰好的
exactly	adv.	精确地, 确切地
exam(examination)	n.	考试; 审查
examine	v.	(仔细地) 检查, 调查

example	n.	实例;范例
excellent	adj.	优秀的,极好的
except	prep.	除……之外
	conj.	除了,只是
exchange	v.	交换
	n.	交换
excite	v.	使激动;使兴奋
excited	adj.	激动的,兴奋的
excitement	n.	激动;兴奋
exciting	adj.	令人激动的,使人兴奋的
excuse	v.	原谅,宽恕
exercise	v.	锻炼,活动,运动,练习
	n.	锻炼,练习
exhibition	n.	展览
expect	v.	预料,期待
expensive	adj.	昂贵的,花钱多的
experience	n.	经历;经验
expert	n.	专家
explain	v.	解释,说明
express	v.	表达,表示
expression	n.	表示;表情,表达方式
eye	n.	眼睛

F

face	n.	脸
	v.	朝向,与……面对
fact	n.	事实,现实
factory	n.	工厂
fail	v.	不及格;失败;未能做到
failure	n.	失败
fair	adj.	合理的,公正的
	n.	展览会,交易会
fairness	n.	公正性;合理性
fall	v.	跌倒,落下,倒塌,掉落
	n.	(美式)秋天
fallen	adj.	倒下的;落下的
fame	n.	名声;声誉



family	n.	家庭, 家
famous	adj.	著名的, 出名的
fan	n.	迷, 狂热爱好者, 风扇
fantastic	adj.	极好的, 了不起的, 奇异的
far	adj.	较远的
	adv.	远
farm	n.	农场
	v.	务农; 种田
farmer	n.	农民, 农场主
fascinating	adj.	迷人的, 极有吸引力的
fast	adj.	快的
	adv.	快
fat	adj.	肥胖的, 肥的
father	n.	父亲, 爸爸
fault	n.	过失; 缺点
favorite (favourite BrE)	adj.	特别喜爱的
	n.	特别喜欢的人(或物)
fear	n.	害怕, 惧怕
	v.	害怕, 惧怕
feature	n.	特点
February	n.	二月
feed	v.	给……喂食, 饲养
feel	v.	感觉到; 感受到; 感觉, 觉得
feeling	n.	感觉, 感触
female	adj.	女性的, 雌的
	n.	女子
festival	n.	节日, (音乐、戏剧等的) 会演节
fever	n.	发烧
few	adj.	很少, 不多
	pron.	很少, 不多
fiction	n.	小说
field	n.	田野, 场地
fight	v.	打仗(架), 战斗
	n.	打仗(架); 争论
figure	n.	(绘画, 雕刻的) 人物像, 人物, 人的体型; 数字
	v.	认为, 判断
fill	v.	(使) 充满, 装满

film(=movie)	n.	电影
fin	n.	(鱼)鳍
final	adj.	最终的,最后的
finally	adv.	最后;最终
find	v.	发现;找到
fine	adj.	健康的;美好的
finger	n.	手指
finish	v.	完成,做好
fire	n.	火灾;火
first	adj.	第一的,最初的
	adv.	首先,第一
fish	n.	鱼,鱼肉
	v.	钓鱼;捕鱼
fisherman	n.	渔民
fit	v.	适合;合身
fix	v.	安装;修理
flag	n.	旗,旗帜
flash	n.	闪光灯;闪光
	v.	闪耀;闪光
flashlight	n.	手电筒;火炬
flight	n.	航班飞机;空中航行,飞行
floor	n.	地板
flower	n.	花,花朵
flu	n.	流行性感冒;流感
fly	v.	飞行,放(风筝、飞机模型等);飞
fold	v.	折叠;对折
folk	adj.	民俗的,民间的
follow	v.	遵循;跟随,跟着
following	adj.	下述的,下列的,(时间上)接着的
food	n.	食物
fool	n.	蠢人,傻瓜
	v.	愚弄
foot	n.	脚,足
football	n.	(美式)橄榄球,足球
for	prep.	为了,给,对
force	n.	力,力量
foreign	adj.	外国的



foreigner	n.	外国人
forest	n.	森林,林区
forever (for ever)	adv.	永远
forget	v.	忘记,遗忘
fork	n.	餐叉,叉子
form	n.	形式,类型
	v.	(使)出现,(使)形成
forward	adv.	向前;前进
	v.	转寄,发送
fox	n.	狐狸
France	n.	法国
free	adj.	空闲的;免费的
freezing	adj.	极冷的;冰冻的
French	n.	法语
	adj.	法国的,法国人的,法语的
fresh	adj.	新鲜的,清新的,刚摘的
Friday	n.	星期五
fridge	n.	冰箱
friend	n.	朋友
friendly	adj.	友好的
friendship	n.	友谊,友情
from	prep.	(表示开始的时间)从...开始
front	n.	前面,正面
	adj.	前面的,前部的
fruit	n.	水果
full	adj.	满的,充满的;忙的
fun	n.	乐趣,快乐
	adj.	有趣的,使人快乐的
funny	adj.	奇怪的,滑稽好笑的,可笑的
fur	n.	(某些动物的)浓密的软毛
furniture	n.	家具
future	n.	将来,未来

G

game	n.	游戏;运动;比赛
garden	n.	花园;园子;菜园;种菜园
gate	n.	大门
general	adj.	普遍的;总的;常规的
	n.	将军

generally	adv.	一般地,通常地;大体上,广泛地
gentleman	n.	绅士;先生
geography	n.	地理(学)
German	n.	德国人;德语
	adj.	德国的,德语的,德国人的
Germany	n.	德国
get	v.	得到;到达;去取(或带来)
ghost	n.	鬼;鬼魂
gift	n.	礼物;赠品
giraffe	n.	长颈鹿
girl	n.	女孩
girlfriend	n.	女朋友
give	v.	给;提供
glad	adj.	高兴;愿意
glass	n.	(玻璃)杯;玻璃
glasses	n.	眼镜
glove	n.	(分手指的)手套
glue	n.	胶水
go	v.	去;走
goal	n.	球门;射门;目标
god	n.	神;(大写 God)上帝
goddess	n.	女神
gold	n.	金币;金子
	adj.	金色的
golden	adj.	金色的,金黄的
good	adj.	好的
goodbye	interj.	再见
	n.	再见
government	n.	政府;内阁
GPS		全球(卫星)定位系统
grade	n.	成绩;等级;评分等级
gradually	adv.	逐步地;渐渐地
graduate	v.	毕业;获得学位
graduation	n.	毕业
grammar	n.	语法
granddaughter	n.	(外)孙女



grandfather (grandpa)	n.	(外)祖父;爷爷;外公;姥爷
grandmother (grandma)	n.	(外)祖母;奶奶;外婆;姥姥
grandparent	n.	祖父(母);外祖父(母)
grape	n.	葡萄
grass	n.	草;草场;草坪
gravy	n.	(调味)肉汁
gray(grey BrE)	n.	灰色
	adj.	灰色的,昏暗的,(天空)阴沉的
great	adj.	极好的;令人愉快的;伟大的;美妙的
green	adj.	绿色的;绿的
	n.	绿色
greet	v.	和某人打招呼;迎接
greeting	n.	问候;祝贺
ground	n.	地;地面
group	n.	组;群
grow	v.	种植;生长;发育
guard	v.	守卫;保卫
	n.	警卫;看守
guess	v.	估计;猜测
guest	n.	客人;宾客
guide	n.	向导;导游
guitar	n.	吉他
gun	n.	炮;枪
gym	n.	体育馆

H

habit	n.	习惯
hair	n.	头发;毛发
half	n. & pron.	一半;半数
halfway	adj. & adv.	在中途;部分地做(或达到)
hall	n.	大厅;礼堂
Halloween		万圣节前夕

hallway	n.	走廊;过道
hamburger	n.	汉堡包
hand	n.	手
	v.	交给
handbag	n.	小手提包
handsome	adj.	英俊的
hang	v.	悬挂;垂下
happen	v.	发生;出现
happening	n.	事件;发生的事情(常指不同寻常的)
happily	adv.	快乐地,高兴地,幸福地
happiness	n.	愉快,幸福,快乐
happy	adj.	高兴的;愉快的
hard	adj.	困难的
	adv.	努力地
hardly	adv.	几乎不;几乎没有
hard-working	adj.	工作努力的;勤奋的
harm	v.	危害,伤害,损害
	n.	危害,伤害,损害
harmful	adj.	有害的
hat	n.	(常指带檐的)帽子
hate	v.	厌恶;讨厌
haunted	adj.	有鬼魂出没的;闹鬼的
have	v.	有;经受;经历
he	pron.	他
head	n.	头
headache	n.	头痛
headmaster	n.	校长
health	n.	健康;人的身体(或精神)状态
healthily	adv.	健康地;健全地
healthy	adj.	健康的
hear	v.	听到;听见
hearing	n.	听力,听觉
heart	n.	心脏;内心
heat	n.	热;高温
	v.	把……加热,变热
heavily	adv.	在很大程度上;大量地
heavy	adj.	重的



heel	n.	鞋跟;足跟
height	n.	高度;身高
hello	interj.	喂;你好
helmet	n.	头盔
help	v.	帮助;援助
	n.	帮助;援助
helpful	adj.	有用的;有帮助的;愿意帮忙的
hen	n.	母鸡
her	pron.	她的
here	adv.	(用以介绍某人或某物)这就是;在这里
hero	n.	英雄;男主角
hers	pron.	她的
herself	pron.	(she 的反身代词)她自己
hey	interj.	嘿;喂
hide	v.	隐藏;隐蔽
high	adj.	高的
	adv.	高地
hiking	n.	远足
hill	n.	小山;山丘
him	pron.	他(he 的宾格,用作宾语或表语)
himself	pron.	他自己
his	pron.	他的
historian	n.	历史学家;史学工作者
historical	adj.	(有关)历史的
history	n.	历史
hit	v.	(用手或器具)击;打
hoax	n.	骗局;恶作剧
hobby	n.	业余爱好
hold	v.	拥有;抓住
hole	n.	洞;坑;孔
holiday	n.	假日;假期;节日
Hollywood		好莱坞;美国电影业
home	n.	家;活动本部
	adv.	回家;在家
homeless	adj.	无家的
hometown	n.	家乡;故乡
homework	n.	家庭作业;作业

honest	adj.	诚实的;老实的
honestly	adv.	诚实地,老实地
honesty	n.	诚实
honey	n.	蜂蜜
honor(honour BrE)	n.	荣幸,荣誉
	v.	尊重;表示敬意
hope	v.	希望
	n.	希望
horse	n.	马
hospital	n.	医院
host	n.	主人;东道主
hot	adj.	热的;烫的;辛辣的
hotel	n.	旅馆;酒店
hour	n.	小时
house	n.	房屋;房子
housewarming	n.	乔迁聚会
housework	n.	家务劳动;家务事
how	adv.	怎样;如何
however	adv.	然而;不过
hug	v.	拥抱;搂抱
	n.	拥抱;搂抱
huge	adj.	巨大的;极多的
human	adj.	人的
	n.	人
humorous	adj.	有幽默感的;滑稽有趣的
hundred	num.	百
hungry	adj.	饥饿的
hurry	v.	匆忙;赶快
hurt	v.	(使)受伤;(使)疼痛
	adj.	(身体上)受伤的
husband	n.	丈夫

I

I	pron.	我
ice	n.	冰
ice-cream	n.	冰激凌
ice-skate	v.	滑冰
icy	adj.	覆盖着冰的;冰冷的



idea	n.	主意;想法
if	conj.	如果,是否,是不是
ill	adj.	有病;不舒服
illness	n.	病;疾病
imagination	n.	想象力,想象
imagine	v.	想象;设想
impolite	adj.	不礼貌的;粗鲁的
importance	n.	重要性;重要
important	adj.	重要的
impossible	adj.	不可能存在或发生的;不可能的
improve	v.	改进;改善
in	prep.	在……里;(表示使用语言,材料等)用;
	adv.	在家,在里面
include	v.	包含;包括
including	prep.	包括……在内
increase	v.	增加;增长
	n.	增加,增多,增大
independence	n.	独立
independent	adj.	独立的;自主的
India	n.	印度
Indian	adj.	印度的
	n.	印度人
industry	n.	工业;行业
inexpensive	adj.	不昂贵的
influence	v.	影响
	n.	影响
information	n.	信息;消息
insect	n.	昆虫
inside	prep.	在……里面
	adv.	在……里面
inspiration	n.	灵感;鼓舞人心的人(或事物)
instead	adv.	代替;反而;却
instruction	n.	指示;命令
instrument	n.	工具;器械;仪器
intelligent	adj.	有才智的;聪明的
interest	v.	使……感兴趣;使关注
	n.	兴趣;关注
interested	adj.	感兴趣的

interesting	adj.	有趣的
international	adj.	国际的
Internet	n.	(国际)互联网;因特网
interview	v.	采访;面试
	n.	面试;访谈
into	prep.	进入;到...里面
introduce	v.	介绍;引见
introduction	n.	介绍
invent	v.	发明;创造
invention	n.	发明;发明物
inventor	n.	发明者,发明家
invitation	n.	邀请;请柬
invite	v.	(正式)邀请
iron	n.	铁
island	n.	岛
it	pron.	它
Italian	adj.	意大利的
	n.	意大利人
Italy		意大利
its	pron.	它的;(指事物,动物或幼儿)它的;他的;她的
itself	pron.	(it的反身代词)它自己
ivory	n.	象牙

J

jacket	n.	夹克衫;短上衣
January	n.	一月
Japan	n.	日本
Japanese	adj.	日本的;日本人的;日语的
	n.	日语;日本人
jasmine	n.	茉莉
jeans	n.	牛仔裤
job	n.	工作;职业
join	v.	加入;参加
joke	n.	笑话;玩笑
	v.	说笑话,开玩笑
journey	n.	(尤指长途)旅行;旅程



joy	n.	高兴;愉快
juice	n.	果汁;饮料
July	n.	七月
jump	v.	跳;跃
June	n.	六月
junior	adj.	地位(或职位,级别)低下的
junk	n.	无用的东西;无价值的东西
just	adv.	只是;正好;恰好

K

keep	v.	保持某种状态;保留
keeper	n.	饲养员;保管人
key	n.	钥匙
keyboard	n.	键盘;键盘式;电子乐器
kg		千克,公斤
kick	v.	踢;踹
kid	n.	小孩;年轻人
	v.	开玩笑;欺骗
kill	v.	杀死;弄死
kilo(kilogram)	n.	千克;公斤
kilometer(kilometre)	n.	千米;公里
kind	adj.	友好的;体贴的;慈祥的;宽容的
	n.	种类
kindness	n.	仁慈;善良
king	n.	国王;君主
kiss	v.	接吻;亲吻
	n.	接吻;亲吻
kitchen	n.	厨房
kite	n.	风筝
knee	n.	膝盖;膝
knife(pl. knives)	n.	刀
knock	v.	敲;击
	n.	敲击声;敲击
know	v.	知道;了解
knowledge	n.	知识;学问

koala	n.	树袋熊;考拉
Korea		朝鲜;韩国
kung fu	n.	(中国)功夫;武术

L

laboratory	n.	实验室
lady	n.	女士;女子
lake	n.	湖;湖泊
lamp	n.	台灯
land	n.	陆地;大地
	v.	着陆;降落
language	n.	语言
lantern	n.	灯笼
large	adj.	大的;大量的;大号的
last	adj.	最近的;最后的;上一个的;刚过去的;末尾的
	adv.	最后,最近
lastly	adv.	最后
late	adj.	迟到
	adv.	晚迟
lately	adv.	不久前;最近
later	adv.	以后
laugh	v.	笑;发笑
	n.	笑声
laughter	n.	笑;笑声
law	n.	法律;法规
lawyer	n.	律师
lay	v.	放置;安放;下蛋;产卵
lazy	adj.	懒惰的;懒散的
lead	v.	带路;领路
leader	n.	领导;领袖
leaf	n.	叶;叶子(复数形式为 leaves)
learn	v.	学;学习;学会
least	adj.	最小的;最少的
	adv.	最少;最小
	pron.	最小的;最少的
leave	v.	离开;留下



left	n.	左边;左
	adv.	向左边
	adj.	左边的
leg	n.	腿
lemon	n.	柠檬
lend	v.	借给;借出
length	n.	长,长度
less	adj.	更少的;较少的
	adv.	较少;较小
	pron.	较少的;更少的
lesson	n.	课;一节课
let	v.	让;允许
let's = let us		
letter	n.	信;函
lettuce	n.	莴苣;生菜
level	n.	水平
librarian	n.	图书馆员;图书管理员
library	n.	图书馆
license(licence)	n.	证;证件
lie	v.	平躺;存在;处于
life (pl.lives)	n.	生活;生命
lifelong	adj.	终生的;毕生的
lifetime	n.	一生;有生之年
lift	v.	举起;抬高
	n.	(英) 电梯;搭便车
light	n.	光;光线;光亮;电灯
	adj.	明亮的,浅色的,轻的
like	v.	喜欢;喜爱
	prep.	像;像...那样
line	n.	行;排
lion	n.	狮子
list	n.	清单;名单
	v.	列清单;列表
listen	v.	听;倾听
litter	n.	垃圾;废弃物
	v.	乱扔

little	adj.	小的
live	v.	生活;居住;住
lively	adj.	生气勃勃的;(色彩)鲜艳的
living	adj.	活着的
local	adj.	当地的;本地的
location	n.	地点;位置
lock	n.	锁
	v.	(用锁)锁上;锁住
London	n.	伦敦
loneliness	n.	孤独;寂寞
lonely	adj.	孤独的;寂寞的
long	adj.	长的
look	v.	看;看上去
lose	v.	失去;丢失
loser	n.	失败者
lost	v. & adj.	丢失(lose 的过去式形式);遗失;丢失的
lot	pron.	大量;许多
loud	adj.	大声的;喧闹的;响亮的
loudly	adv.	喧闹地;大声地;响亮地
love	v.	爱;喜爱(写信结尾的热情问候语)爱你的
	n.	喜爱;爱
lovely	adj.	可爱的
low	adj.	低的;矮的
luck	n.	幸运;运气
luckily	adv.	幸运地;好运地
lucky	adj.	幸运的
lunch	n.	午餐
lyrics(pl.)	n.	歌词

M

Macao		澳门
machine	n.	机器;机械装置
mad	adj.	疯的;很生气
madam	n.	夫人;女士(用于正式信函中对不知名的女性收信人的称呼时,写为 Madam)



magazine	n.	杂志;期刊
magic	adj.	有魔力的;有神奇力量的
magical	adj.	奇妙的;有魔力的
magician	n.	魔术师
mail	v.	邮寄;发电子邮件
	n.	邮件;信件
main	adj.	主要的;最重要的
mainly	adv.	主要地,大部分
make	v.	制造;使成为
maker	n.	生产者;制订者
Malaysia		马来西亚
Malaysian		马来西亚的,马来西亚人
male	adj.	男性的,雄性的
	n.	男子
mall	n.	商场;购物中心
man	n.	男人;人
manage	v.	完成(困难的事);应付(困难局面)
manager	n.	经理;经营者
man-made	adj.	人造的
manner	n.	方式;方法(pl.)礼貌;礼仪
many	adj.	许多
	pron.	许多
map	n.	地图
March	n.	三月
mark	n.	记号;迹象,分数
	v.	做记号,打分
market	n.	集市,市场
married	adj.	已婚的;与……结为夫妻的
marry	v.	结婚
master	n.	大师,能手,主人
	v.	掌握
match	n.	火柴
	v.	使相配,使成对
material	n.	材料;原料
math = maths	n.	数学
matter	n.	问题;事情
may	modal v.	可以;可能;也许
May	n.	五月
maybe	adv.	可能,或许,大概

me	pron.	我(I 的宾格)
meal	n.	一餐所吃的食物;早(或午、晚)餐
mean	v.	意思是;打算;意欲
meaning	n.	意思;意义
meaningless	adj.	毫无意义的,意思不明确的
meat	n.	(可食用的)肉
medical	adj.	医学的;医疗的
medicine	n.	药;医学
medium	adj.	中等的
meet	v.	集会,开会;相逢,遇见
meeting	n.	会议;会面;集会
member	n.	成员;分子
memorize	v.	记忆;记住
memory	n.	回忆;记忆
mention	v.	提到;说到
menu	n.	菜单
mess	n.	杂乱;不整洁
message	n.	信息;消息
metal	n.	金属
meter(=metre)	n.	米;公尺
method	n.	方法;措施
Mexico		墨西哥
middle	n.	中间
	adj.	中间的
midnight	n.	午夜;子夜
midsummer	n.	仲夏;中夏
might	modal v.	可以;可能
mile	n.	英里
milk	n.	奶,牛奶
	v.	挤奶
million	num.	一百万
mind	v.	介意;对(某事)烦恼
	n.	头脑,心智
mine	pron.	我的
minister	n.	大臣;部长
minute	n.	分钟



mirror	n.	镜子
Miss	n.	女士;小姐
miss	v.	错过;思念;怀念
missing	adj.	失踪的,找不到的,丢失的;缺少的
mistake	n.	错误,失误
	v.	误会,误解,过失
misunderstanding	n.	误解,误会
mix	v.	(使)混合,融合
	n.	混合配料
mobile	adj.	可移动的;非固定的
model	n.	模型
modern	adj.	现代的;当代的
Monday	n.	星期一
money	n.	钱
monitor	n.	班长;显示器
monkey	n.	猴子
month	n.	月份;月
moon	n.	月亮
mooncake	n.	月饼
moonlight	n.	月光
more	det. adj.	更多的
	adv.	更多
	pron.	更多,再多一些
morning	n.	早晨;上午
Moscow		莫斯科
most	pron.	大多数;最多
	adv.	最多;大多数
	adj.	最多;大多数
mostly	adv.	主要地;通常
mother	n.	母亲;妈妈
mountain	n.	高山,山岳
mouse (mice pl.)	n.	老鼠;耗子
mouth	n.	嘴
move	v.	搬家;移动
movement	n.	移动;活动;运动
movie	n.	电影

moving	adj.	动人的;令人感动的
Mr. = Mister	n.	先生(用于男子的姓氏或姓名前)
Mrs. / Mrs	n.	夫人;太太(用于女子的姓氏或者姓名前)
Ms. / Ms	n.	女士(用于女子的姓氏或姓名前,不指明婚否)
much	adj.	许多的,大量的
	pron.	大量,多少
mud	n.	泥
mule	n.	骡子
mum		妈妈(美式英语:mom)
Munich		慕尼黑(德国城市)
museum	n.	博物馆
music	n.	音乐;乐曲
musical	adj.	音乐的;有音乐天赋的
musician	n.	音乐家
must	modal v.	必须
mutton	n.	羊肉
my	pron.	我的
myself	pron.	我自己;我本人
mystery	n.	奥秘;神秘事物

N

name	n.	名字,名称
	v.	给……起名字,命名
napkin	n.	餐巾;餐巾纸
nation	n.	民族,国家
national	adj.	国家的;民族的
nationality	n.	国籍;民族
natural	adj.	自然的
nature	n.	自然界,大自然
NBA (National Basketball Association)		国家篮球协会(美国职业篮球联赛)
near	prep.	在…近旁;距离近;在…附近
nearby	adj.	附近的,邻近的
	adv.	在附近;附近
nearly	adv.	几乎;差不多
necessary	adj.	必要的;必需的



neck	n.	颈;脖子
need	n.	需要
	v.	需要
	modal v.	需要
neighbor(neighbour)	n.	邻居
neighborhood	n.	街区;街坊
neither	pron.	两者都不
	adv.	也不
nervous	adj.	焦虑的;担忧的
never	adv.	绝不;从不
new	adj.	新的;刚出现的
news	n.	新闻;新闻节目
newspaper	n.	报纸
next	adj.	下一个(的);紧接着的;下一个;接下来(的)
	adv.	随后;然后,下一步
nice	adj.	令人愉快的;好的;宜人的
night	n.	夜,夜间;夜晚
no	adv. & adj.	不;没有;不是
nobody	pron.	没有人
	n.	小人物
nod	v.	点头
noise	n.	声音;响声,噪音
noisy	adj.	吵闹的
none	pron.	没有一个;毫无
noodles	n.	面条(常用复数形式)
noon	n.	中午,正午
nor	conj.	也不
	adv.	也不
normal	adj.	正常的;一般的
normally	adv.	通常;正常状况下
north	n.	北方;北
	adj.	北方的
	adv.	向北,朝北
northern	adj.	北部的;北方的

Norway		挪威
nose	n.	鼻子
nosebleed	n.	鼻出血
not	adv.	不,没有
note	n.	笔记;记录
	v.	注意,指出
notebook	n.	笔记本
nothing	pron.	没有什么;没有一件东西
notice	n.	通知,注意;通告
	v.	注意到;意识到
novel	n.	(长篇)小说
November	n.	十一月
now	adv.	现在;目前
nowadays	adv.	当今,现今;目前;现在
number	n.	数字;号码
nurse	n.	护士
O		
o'clock	adv.	…点钟(表示整点)
object	n.	物体,物品
ocean	n.	海洋;大海
October	n.	十月
of	prep.	属于(某人或某物);关于(某人或某物)
off	adv. & prep.	从(某处)落下;不工作;从…去掉;离开(某处)
offer	v.	主动提出;自愿给予
office	n.	办公室
officer	n.	军官;官员
often	adv.	时常,常常
oil	n.	油;食用油;石油
OK(okay)	interj.	好
	adv.	可以
	adj.	好;行
old	adj.	老的;年纪大的;年老的;旧的
Olympic	adj.	奥林匹克运动会的
on	prep.	在……上



once	adv.	一次;曾经
onion	n.	洋葱,葱头
online	adj.	在线的,联网的
	adv.	在线,联网
only	adv.	只,仅
	adj.	唯一的,仅有的
onto	prep.	向;朝
open	v.	开;打开
	adj.	开着的
opening	n.	开幕式;落成典礼
opinion	n.	意见;想法,看法
opposite	adj.	对面的;另一边的,相反的
	prep.	与……相对;在……对面
or	conj.	或者;也不(用于否定句)
orange	n.	橙子;橙色
	adj.	橙色的
order	v.	点(菜);命令
	n.	点菜;命令;订购的物品;订单;订阅;订购
organization	n.	组织;机构;团队
organize(=organise)	v.	组织;筹备
other	pron.	其他;另外的人(或物)
	adj.	另外的;其他的
our	pron.	我们的
ours	pron.	我们的
ourselves	pron.	(we 的反身代词)我们自己
out	adv.	外出
outdoor	adj.	户外的
outdoors	adv.	在户外;在野外
outgoing	adj.	爱交际的;友好的;外向的
outside	adv.	在户外;在外面
	adj.	外面的
oven	n.	烤箱;烤炉
over	prep.	超过,多于;在…上方
	adv.	结束
overcome	v.	战胜;克服
overnight	adv.	一夜之间;在夜间

oversleep	v.	睡过头;睡得太久
own	adj.	自己的
	pron.	本人的
	v.	拥有;有
owner	n.	主人;物主

P

P		停车场;停车位
P. E.(=physical education)	n.	体育
P. M.(=p.m.)		下午,午后
pack	v.	包装;装箱;收拾(行李)
package	n.	包;盒;袋;包装好的东西
page	n.	(书刊或纸张的)页,面,张
pain	n.	痛苦;疼痛;苦恼
painful	adj.	令人痛苦的;令人疼痛的
paint	v.	在…上刷油漆;用颜料画;用颜色绘画
	n.	油漆;油漆涂层
painting	n.	绘画;油画
pair	n.	一对,一双
pal	n.	朋友;伙伴
palace	n.	宫殿;王宫
pale	adj.	苍白的;灰白的
pancake	n.	烙饼;薄饼
panda	n.	熊猫
pants(pl.)	n.	裤子
paper	n.	纸;纸张
paragliding	n.	滑翔伞运动
pardon	v.	原谅
	interj.	请再说一遍
parent	n.	父(母)亲
park	n.	公园
part	n.	部分;角色
	v.	离开;分开
partner	n.	搭档;同伴
part-time	n.	兼职
	adj.	兼职(的)
party	n.	聚会,派对



pass	v.	给; 递; 走过; 通过
passage	n.	章节; 段落
passenger	n.	乘客; 旅客
passport	n.	护照
past	prep.	晚于; 过(时间)
	adj.	过去的
	n.	过去, 从前
patient	n.	病人
	adj.	有耐心的
pattern	n.	模式; 方式
pay	v.	付费
peace	n.	和平
peaceful	adj.	和平的; 安宁的
pear	n.	梨
peel	v.	剥皮; 去皮
pen	n.	钢笔; 笔
pencil	n.	铅笔
pencil-box /pencil box	n.	铅笔盒; 文具盒
people	n.	人; 人们
pepper	n.	胡椒粉; 柿子椒
percent(=per cent)	n.	百分之…
perfect	adj.	完美的, 完全的
perform	v.	表演; 执行
performance	n.	表演; 演出
performer	n.	表演者; 演员
perhaps	adv.	或许; 也许; 可能; 大概
period	n.	一段时间; 时期
person	n.	人
personal	adj.	私人的; 个人的
pet	n.	宠物
phone	n.	电话; 电话机
photo	n.	照片; 相片
physical	adj.	身体的
physics	n.	物理; 物理学
pianist	n.	钢琴家
piano	n.	钢琴
pick	v.	采; 摘

picnic	n.	野餐
picture	n.	照片;图画
pie	n.	果馅饼;果馅派
piece	n.	块;片;段
pierce	v.	扎;刺破;穿透
pig	n.	猪
pilot	n.	飞行员
ping-pong	n.	乒乓球
pink	n.	粉红色
	adj.	粉红色的
pioneer	n.	先驱;先锋
pity	n.	遗憾;怜悯
	v.	同情;怜悯
pizza	n.	比萨饼
place	n.	地点;位置
plan	n.	计划,打算
	v.	计划,打算
plane	n.	飞机
planet	n.	行星
plant	v.	种植
	n.	植物
plastic	adj.	塑料的
	n.	塑料;塑胶
plate	n.	盘子,碟子
play	n.	戏剧,剧本
	v.	玩耍;踢,玩,参加(体育运动);参加(比赛或运动)
player	n.	播放机
playground	n.	操场
pleasant	adj.	令人愉快的,舒适的
please	interj.	请(用于客气地请求或吩咐)
pleased	adj.	高兴的
pleasure	n.	愉快;高兴
plenty	pron.	大量,众多
poem	n.	诗;韵文
point	n.	得分;点
	v.	指;指向



police	n.	警察
policeman(pl. policemen)	n.	男警察
policewoman	n.	女警察
polish	v.	磨光;修改,润色
polite	adj.	有礼貌的;客气的
politely	adv.	礼貌地;客气地
pollute	v.	污染
pollution	n.	污染;污染物
pool	n.	水池;游泳池
poor	adj.	贫穷的;清贫的
pop	n.	流行音乐;流行乐曲
	adj.	大众的,通俗的,流行的
popcorn	n.	爆米花
popular	adj.	受欢迎的;普遍的
popularity	n.	受欢迎;普及
population	n.	人口;人口数量
porridge	n.	粥;面糊
position	n.	位置;地方
possible	adj.	可能的;可能存在或发生的
possibly	adv.	也许,或许,说不定
post	n.	邮政
	v.	邮寄
postcard	n.	明信片
poster	n.	(贴在公共场所的大型)招贴画,海报;招贴;广告(画)
postman	n.	邮递员
pot	n.	锅;盆,罐
potato	n.	土豆;马铃薯
pound	n.	英镑(英国货币单位);磅(重量单位)
pour	v.	倒出;倾倒入
power	n.	权利;力量
powerful	adj.	强大的;有权势的;有影响力的;有效的
practice	v.	练习
	n.	练习
praise	v.	表扬,赞扬
	n.	表扬,赞扬
prediction	n.	预言;预测
prefer	v.	更喜欢

preparation	n.	准备;准备工作
prepare	v.	使做好准备;把...准备好
present	n.	礼物;现在
	adj.	现在的
president	n.	总统;主席;负责人
press	v.	按;压;挤
pressure	n.	压力
pretty	adj.	漂亮的,美观的,精致的
	adv.	相当;十分,很
prevent	v.	阻止,阻挠
price	n.	价格
pride	n.	骄傲;自豪
primary	adj.	最初的;最早的
prime	adj.	首要的;基本的
prince	n.	王子
print	v.	打印;印刷
private	adj.	私人的;私密的
prize	n.	奖品;奖;奖金
probably	adv.	很可能;大概
problem	n.	问题,难题;困难
process	n.	过程
	v.	加工,处理
produce	v.	生产,制造;出产
product	n.	产品,制品
professional	adj.	职业的;专业的
program(=programme)	n.	节目
progress	v.	进步
	n.	进展
project	n.	项目;工程
promise	v.	许诺;承诺
	n.	诺言;承诺
pronounce	v.	发音
pronunciation	n.	发音;读音
proper	adj.	正确的,恰当的
protect	v.	保护;防护
protection	n.	保护;保卫



proud	adj.	自豪的, 骄傲的
provide	v.	提供; 供应
province	n.	省份
public	adj.	公开的; 公众的
	n.	民众
pull	v.	拉; 拽; 拖
punish	v.	处罚, 惩罚
pupil	n.	学生(尤指小学生)
purple	n.	紫色
	adj.	紫色(的)
purpose	n.	目的; 目标
push	v.	鞭策; 督促; 推动
put	v.	放
puzzle	n.	谜

Q

Qomolangma		珠穆朗玛峰
quarter	n.	一刻钟; 四分之一
queen	n.	女王; 王后
question	n.	问题
	v.	表示疑问; 怀疑; 提问; 质询
quick	adj.	快的, 迅速的; 时间短暂的
quickly	adv.	很快地; 迅速地
quiet	adj.	安静的
quietly	adv.	轻声地; 轻柔地; 安静地
quilt	n.	被子; 床罩
quite	adv.	相当, 完全

R

rabbit	n.	兔, 野兔
race	n.	赛跑, 竞赛
radio	n.	收音机; 无线电广播
railway	n.	铁路; 铁道
rain	v.	下雨
	n.	雨水
rainstorm	n.	暴风雨

rainy	adj.	阴雨的,多雨的
raise	v.	募集;征集,举起
rapid	adj.	迅速的,快速的
rather	adv.	相当;宁愿
reach	v.	到达;伸手;抵达
read	v.	看;(read 的过去式)读;阅读
ready	adj.	准备好的;愿意的
real	adj.	真实的,真正的
realize	v.	领会;理解;认识到
really	adv.	(表示兴趣或惊讶)真的;真正地
reason	n.	原因,理由
recall	v.	回忆起;回想起
receive	v.	收到;接受;接待
recent	adj.	近来的,最近的
recently	adv.	不久前;最近
record	n.	记录,唱片
	v.	录制;录(音)
recycle	v.	回收利用;再利用
red	n.	红色
	adj.	红色的
reflect	v.	反映;映出
refuse	v.	拒绝
regard	v.	把……视为;将……认为;看待
regret	v.	感到遗憾
	n.	懊悔
relation	n.	关系;联系;交往
relationship	n.	关系;联系
relative	n.	亲属,亲戚
relax	v.	放松;休息
relaxed	adj.	放松的;自在的
relaxing	adj.	令人放松的;轻松的
relief	n.	轻松;解脱
remain	v.	保持不变;剩余
remember	v.	记住;记起
remind	v.	提醒;使想起
repair	v.	修理;修补
repeat	v.	重复;重做



reply	v.	回答;答复
report	n.	报道
	v.	公布
reporter	n.	记者
request	n.	要求
	v.	请求
require	v.	需要;要求
research	n.	研究(用作名词时,重音可放在第一个音节)
	v.	调查
resolution	n.	决心,决定
responsibility	n.	责任;义务
responsible	adj.	有责任心的
rest	n.	休息
	v.	放松
restaurant	n.	餐馆
restroom	n.	(美)洗手间;公共厕所
result	n.	结果,后果
return	v.	归还;返回;回来
reusable	adj.	可重复使用的;可再次使用的
reuse	v.	再次使用,重复使用;重新使用
review	v. & n.	复习;回顾
	n.	评论
rice	n.	大米,米饭
rich	adj.	富有的,丰富的
ride	v.	骑
	n.	旅程;供乘骑的游乐设施;短途旅程
right	n.	右,右边
	adv.	向右边
	adj.	正确的;适当的
ring	n.	环形物(如环,圈,戒指等);铃声;戒指
	v.	打电话;(使)发出钟声或铃声;(钟,铃等)鸣;响
rise	v.	升起;增加
	n.	提高
risk	n. & v.	危险;风险
river	n.	河,江
road	n.	路

robot	n.	机器人
rock	n.	岩石;摇滚乐
rocket	n.	火箭
role	n.	作用;职能;角色
roll	v.	滚动
room	n.	房间
ropeway	n.	索道
round	adj.	圆形的
row	n.	一排;一列;一行
rubbish	n.	垃圾;废弃物
rude	adj.	无理的,粗鲁的
rule	n.	规则;规章
ruler	n.	尺子;尺;直尺;统治者;支配者
run	v.	跑;奔
rush	v.	仓促,冲,奔跑
	n.	急促
Russia	n.	俄罗斯
Russian	adj.	俄罗斯的
	n.	俄罗斯人;俄语

S

sad	adj.	(令人)难过的;令人悲哀的;难过的
sadly	adv.	悲伤地,伤心地
sadness	n.	悲伤;悲痛
safe	adj.	安全的;无危险的
safely	adv.	安全地
safety	n.	安全,安全性
saint	n.	圣人,圣徒
salad	n.	沙拉
sale	n.	出售;特价销售;大减价
salt	n.	食盐
salty	adj.	咸的
same	adj.	相同的
sand	n.	沙,沙滩
satisfaction	n.	满足;满意
satisfied	adj.	满足的,满意的,使人欣慰的
satisfy	v.	使满意,满足



Saturday	n.	星期六
save	v.	救, 救助, 节省, 攒钱, 挽救
say	v.	说, 讲
saying	n.	谚语; 格言; 警句
scared	adj.	惊慌的; 吓坏了的
scarf	n.	围巾; 披巾; 头巾
scary	adj.	吓人的, 恐怖的
scene	n.	场景; (戏剧或歌剧的) 场
schedule	n.	工作计划; 日程安排
school	n.	学校
schoolbag	n.	书包
schoolwork	n.	学校作业; 功课
science	n.	科学
scientific	adj.	科学上的; 科学的
scientist	n.	科学家
scissors	n.	(pl.) 剪刀
scoop	n.	勺; 铲子
score	v.	得分, 进球
	n.	得分, 进球
Scotland	n.	苏格兰
screen	n.	银幕; 屏幕
sea	n.	海, 海洋; 大海
search	n. & v.	搜查, 搜索
season	n.	季; 季节
seat	n.	座位, 坐处(如椅子等)
secondly	adv.	第二; 其次
secret	n.	秘密; 秘诀
	adj.	秘密的; 保密的
secretary	n.	秘书
see	v.	明白; 理解, 看见, 看到
seem	v.	似乎, 好像; 看来
seldom	adv.	很少, 不常
self-improvement	n.	自我改进; 自我提高
sell	v.	出售; 销售; 卖
send	v.	发送; 邮寄
senior	adj.	级别(或地位)高的
sense	n.	感觉, 意识
	v.	感觉到; 意识到

sentence	n.	句子
separate	v.	分开,分离
	adj.	单独的;分离的
September(Sep.)	n.	九月
serious	adj.	严肃的,稳重的
seriously	adv.	严重地;严肃地;认真地
servant	n.	仆人
serve	v.	接待,服务,提供
service	n.	服务;接待
set	n.	一套,一副,一组
	v.	放,置,(日,月)沉落
several	pron.	几个,数个;一些
	adj.	几个的
shadow	n.	阴影;影子
shake	v.	摇动,抖动
	n.	摇动,抖动
shall	modal v.	表示征求意见,将要;将会
shame	n.	羞耻;羞愧;惭愧
shape	n.	形状;外形
share	v.	分享;共享;共用;分摊
shark	n.	鲨鱼
she	pron.	她
sheep	n.	羊,绵羊
shine	v.	发光;照耀
ship	n.	(大)船,船
shirt	n.	(尤指男士)衬衫
shocked	adj.	惊愕的;受震惊的
shoe	n.	鞋
shoot	v.	射击;发射
shop	n.	商店
	v.	购物
shopkeeper	n.	(通常指小商店的)店主
short	adj.	短的;矮的
shorts(pl.)	n.	短裤
should	modal v.	应该;可以;(常用于纠正别人)应当
shoulder	n.	肩膀,肩
shout	v.	呼喊,喊叫
show	v.	给……看,展示给人看,指引
	n.	节目;演出,展示



shower	n.	淋浴,淋浴器(间)
	v.	淋浴
shut	v.	关上,关闭
shy	adj.	羞怯的,腼腆的,怕生的
shyness	n.	害羞;腼腆
sick	adj.	生病的,有病的
sickness	n.	病,患病
side	n.	一方(的意见,态度,立场),一边,一侧,边,面
sign	n.	标志,信号,指示牌
silence	n.	沉默,缄默;无声
silent	adj.	不说话的,沉默的
silk	n.	丝绸;丝织物
silly	adj.	愚蠢的,不明事理的
silver	adj.	银色的
	n.	银;银器
similar	adj.	类似的,相像的
simple	adj.	简单的,易做的
simply	adv.	仅仅;只;不过
since	prep.	从……以后
	conj.	既然,因为
	adv.	自……以来
sing	v.	唱;唱歌
Singapore	n.	新加坡
singer	n.	歌手,歌唱家
sir	n.	(对男子的礼貌称呼)先生;(用于正式信函中对不知名的男性收件人的称呼时,写为 Sir)
sister	n.	姐;妹
sit	v.	坐
sitcom(=situation comedy)	n.	情景喜剧
situation	n.	状况;情况
size	n.	大小,尺码,号
skate	v.	滑冰
skill	n.	技艺;技巧
skirt	n.	女裙;裙子
sky	n.	天空
sled	n.	雪橇
sleep	v.	睡觉
	n.	睡觉

sleepy	adj.	困倦的, 瞌睡的
slow	adj.	慢的, 缓慢的, 迟缓的
	v.	(使)放慢速度; 慢的
slowly	adv.	缓慢地; 慢速地
small	adj.	小的; 小号的
smart	adj.	聪明的
smell	v.	闻到; 发出…… 气味
	n.	气味
smile	v.	微笑
	n.	笑
smoke	v.	吸烟, 冒烟
	n.	烟
smooth	adj.	光滑的; 悦耳的
snack	n.	小吃, 点心; 快餐
snake	n.	蛇
snow	n.	雪
	v.	下雪
snowman	n.	雪人
snowy	adj.	下雪(多)的
so	conj.	(引出评论或问题)那么
	adv.	这么
soccer	n.	(英式)足球
social	adj.	社会的
society	n.	社会
sock	n.	短袜
sofa	n.	沙发
soft	adj.	柔软的, 软的
solve	v.	解决, 解答
some	pron.	有些, 有的
	adj.	一些; 若干; 有些; 某一
somebody	pron.	某人
	n.	重要人物
someone	pron.	某人
something	pron.	某物, 某事
sometimes	adv.	有时, 间或
somewhere	adv.	在某处, 到某处
son	n.	儿子
song	n.	歌, 歌曲



soon	adv.	很快;不久
sore	adj.	疼痛的,酸痛的
sorry	adj.	难过的;抱歉的;惋惜的
sound	v.	听起来好像
	n.	声音
soup	n.	汤
sour	adj.	酸的;有酸味的
south	n.	南方,南
	adj.	南方的
	adv.	向南,朝南
southern	adj.	南方的
southwest	n.	西南
southwestern	adj.	西南的;西南方向的
space	n.	空间;太空
spaghetti	n.	意大利面
Spain	n.	西班牙
Spanish	adj.	西班牙的
spare	adj.	空闲的;不用的
	v.	抽出,留出
speak	v.	说,讲,谈话;会说,会讲(某种语言)说话,说(某种语言)
	n.	讲,说;谈话;发言
speaker	n.	讲(某种语言的)人;发言者
special	adj.	特别的,特殊的
	n.	特色菜;特价品
speech	n.	讲话,发言
speed	n.	速度
spell	v.	拼写;用字母拼
spelling	n.	拼写法;拼单词,拼写,拼读
spend	v.	花(时间,钱等)
spider	n.	蜘蛛
spirit	n.	勇气;意志
spoon	n.	调羹;勺
sport	n.	体育运动
spread	v.	传播,展开
	n.	蔓延,传播
spring	n.	春天
square	n.	正方形;平方
	adj.	正方形的

staff	n.	管理人员;职工
stamp	n.	邮票;印章
stand	v.	站立;忍受
standard	n.	标准;水平
star	n.	明星;星星,星
stare	v.	盯着看;凝视
start	v.	开始,着手
	n.	开头
state	n.	州
	v.	陈述,说明
station	n.	车站;电(视)台
stay	n.	停留;待;保持;暂住;逗留
	v.	停留,暂住;待
steal	v.	偷,窃取
steel	n.	钢,钢铁
step	n.	步骤;步
	v.	走,踩
stepmother	n.	继母
stepsister	n.	继姐(妹)
stick	v.	粘贴;将……刺入
	n.	棍,条
still	adv.	仍然,还
stomach	n.	胃,腹部
stomachache	n.	胃疼;腹痛
stone	n.	石头
Stonehenge		巨石阵
stop	n.	车站;停止
	v.	停下
store	n.	商店
storm	n.	暴风雨
story	n.	故事,小说
straight	adj.	直的
	adv.	笔直地
strange	adj.	奇怪的;奇特的
stranger	n.	陌生人
strawberry	n.	草莓
street	n.	街道;大街
stress	n.	精神压力;心理负担
strict	adj.	严格的,严厉的



strong	adj.	强壮的;强烈的
student	n.	学生
study	v.	学习,研究
	n.	书房
stupid	adj.	愚蠢的
style	n.	样式,款式,风格
subject	n.	学科;科目
subway	n.	地铁
succeed	v.	成功;实现目标
success	n.	成功
successful	adj.	获得成功的,有成就的
successfully	adv.	成功地
such	pron.	这样的人(事物)
	adj.	这样的,那样的,类似的
sudden	adj.	突然(的)
suddenly	adv.	突然;忽然
sugar	n.	食糖
suggest	v.	建议,提议
suggestion	n.	建议
suit	n.	西装,套装
	v.	适合
suitable	adj.	合适的,适宜的;适当的
summer	n.	夏天;夏季
sun	n.	太阳
sunburned	adj.	晒伤的
Sunday	n.	星期日
sunglasses	n.	太阳镜
sunny	adj.	阳光充足的,晴朗的
sunshine	n.	阳光
superhero	n.	超级英雄
supermarket	n.	超市
supper	n.	晚饭;晚餐
support	v.	支持
	n.	支持
suppose	v.	推断;料想
sure	adv.	(表示同意)当然;肯定;
	adj.	一定,确信的,肯定的

surface	n.	表面;表层
surprise	n.	惊奇,惊讶
	v.	使吃惊
surprised	adj.	惊奇的,感觉意外的
surprising	adj.	令人吃惊的
survey	n.	调查
sushi	n.	寿司
sweater	n.	厚运动衫,毛衣
sweep	v.	扫;打扫
sweet	adj.	甜的;含糖的;甜蜜的
swim	v.	游泳
	n.	游泳
swimmer	n.	游泳运动员
swimming	n.	游泳,游泳运动
swing	v.	(使)摆动,摇摆
Switzerland	n.	瑞士
Sydney	n.	悉尼
symbol	n.	象征

T

table	n.	桌子,表格
tail	n.	尾巴
take	v.	拿;学习;上(课);买下;取,乘坐,花费,携带
takeaway	n.	外卖食物
talent	n.	天资;天赋
talented	adj.	有才能的;有才干的
talk	v.	说话
	n.	交谈
tall	adj.	高的
tape	n.	磁带,录音带,录像带
task	n.	任务,工作
taste	v.	有……的味道;品尝
	n.	味道,滋味
taxi	n.	出租汽车,的士
tea	n.	茶,茶水;茶叶
teach	v.	教,讲授



teacher	n.	老师, 教师
team	n.	队, 组
teammate	n.	队友, 同队队员
technology	n.	科技; 工艺
teen	n.	(13 至 19 岁之间的) 青少年
teenage	adj.	十几岁的; 青少年的
teenager	n.	(13~19 岁的) 青少年
telephone	n.	电话; 电话机
television	n.	电视机; 电视节目
tell	v.	告诉; 讲述
temperature	n.	温度; 气温; 体温
temple	n.	庙宇, 寺院, 圣殿
Tennessee		田纳西州(美国)
tennis	n.	网球
tent	n.	帐篷
term	n.	学期
terrible	adj.	可怕的; 非常讨厌的
terrorist	n.	恐怖主义者; 恐怖分子
test	n.	测验; 检查
	v.	测试, 考查, 试验
text	n.	课文, 文本
textbook	n.	教科书, 课本
Thai	adj. & n.	泰国(人的); 泰语(的)
Thailand		泰国
than	prep.	(用以引出比较的第二部分) 比
	conj.	(用以引出比较的第二部分) 比
thank	v.	谢谢; 感谢
thankful	adj.	感谢的; 感激的
thanks	n.	谢谢
	interj.	感谢
Thanksgiving	n.	感恩节
that	pron.	那; 那个
the	art.	指已提到或已领会到的人或事物
theater(=theatre)	n.	剧场; 戏院
their	pron.	他们的; 她们的; 它们的; 他(她, 它)们的
theirs	pron.	他们的, 她们的, 它们的
them	pron.	(they 的宾格) 他(她, 它)们
theme	n.	主题
themselves	pron.	他(她, 它)们自己

then	adv.	那么
there	adv.	(在)那里;表示存在或发生
therefore	adv.	因此,所以
these	pron.	这些;(this 的复数形式)这些
they	pron.	他(她,它)们
thick	adj.	厚的;浓的
thin	adj.	瘦的
thing	n.	东西;事情
think	v.	想;认为;思考
thirsty	adj.	口渴的;渴的;渴望的
this	pron.	这个;这
those	pron.	(that 的复数形式)那些
though	conj.	虽然;尽管;不过
	adv.	不过,可是,然而
thousand	num.	一千
throat	n.	咽喉,喉咙
through	prep.	穿过;凭借;以
throw	v.	扔,掷
Thursday	n.	星期四
ticket	n.	票;入场券
tidy	adj.	整洁的;井井有条的
tie	n.	领带
	v.	捆;束
tiger	n.	老虎
till	prep.	到
	conj.	直到
time	n.	时间
tiny	adj.	极小的,微小的
tired	adj.	疲倦的,疲劳的
tiring	adj.	令人疲劳的,令人感到累的
title	n.	题目,标题
to		常用于原形动词之前,表示该动词为不定式;
	prep.	向,往,给
today	adv.	在今天,今天
tofu	n.	豆腐
together	adv.	一起;在一起;共同
toilet	n.	厕所;坐便器



tomato	n.	西红柿
tomorrow	adv.	在明天
	n.	明天;未来
ton	n.	吨;大量;许多
tonight	adv.	在今晚;今晚
	n.	今夜
too	adv.	也;又;太;过于
tool	n.	工具
tooth(pl. teeth)	n.	牙齿
toothache	n.	牙痛
top	n.	顶部,表面
topic	n.	话题,题目
Toronto		多伦多
total	n.	总数;合计
	adj.	总的;全部的
touch	n.	触摸
	v.	感动
tour	n.	旅游
	v.	旅行
tourist	n.	旅行者;观光者
towards	prep.	向;朝;对着
tower	n.	塔;塔楼
town	n.	镇;市镇
toy	n.	玩具
trade	n.	贸易;交易
	v.	从事贸易;做买卖
trader	n.	商人
tradition	n.	传统
traditional	adj.	传统的;惯例的
traffic	n.	交通;路上行驶的车辆
train	n.	火车
	v.	培训,训练
trainer	n.	助理教练;训练员
training	n.	训练;培训
translate	v.	翻译
translation	n.	翻译

transportation	n.	运输业; 交通运输
travel	v.	旅行(尤指长途)
	n.	游历
traveler(=traveller)	n.	漂泊者; 旅行者; 游客
treasure	n.	财富; 珠宝
treat	n.	招待; 款待
	v.	请(客); 招待
tree	n.	树, 树木, 乔木
trick	n.	把戏; 花招
trip	n.	旅行; 旅游
	v.	绊倒
trouble	n.	问题; 苦恼
trousers	n.	(pl.) 裤子
truck	n.	卡车, 货车
true	adj.	真的; 符合事实的
truly	adv.	真正; 确实
trust	v.	信任; 相信
truth	n.	实情; 事实
truthful	adj.	诚实的; 真实的
try	v.	努力; 尝试
	n.	设法
T-shirt	n.	T 恤, T 恤衫
Tuesday	n.	星期二
turkey	n.	火鸡
turn	v.	转弯, 转向; 翻
	n.	顺序
Turpan		吐鲁番
TV=television	n.	电视; 电视机
twice	adv.	两次; 两倍
type	v.	打字
	n.	类型, 种类
typical	adj.	典型的
U		
UFO		不明飞行物
ugly	adj.	丑陋的; 难看的



umbrella	n.	伞; 雨伞
unbelievable	n.	难以置信的; 不真实的
uncle	n.	姨夫; 姑父; 舅父; 叔父; 伯父
uncomfortable	adj.	使人不舒服的; 令人不舒适的
uncrowded	adj.	不拥挤的; 人少的
under	prep.	在……下; 在……下面
underground	adj.	地下的
	n.	地铁
understand	v.	理解; 领会
understanding	adj.	善解人意的; 体谅人的
underwear	n.	内衣
uneasy	adj.	担心的; 不安的
unexpected	adj.	出乎意料的; 始料不及的
unfair	adj.	不合理的; 不公正的
unfriendly	adj.	不友好的, 有敌意的
unhappy	adj.	不高兴的, 伤心的, 不愉快的
unhealthy	adj.	不健康的
uniform	n.	制服; 校服
university	n.	大学; (综合性)大学; 高等学府
unless	conj.	除非; 如果不
unlucky	adj.	不幸的; 不吉利的
until	conj.	直到…为止; 到…时
	prep.	直到…为止; 到…时
unusual	adj.	特别的; 不寻常的
up	adv.	向上
upset	adj.	沮丧; 难过; 失望
us	pron.	(we 的宾格)我们
use	v.	使用; 运用
useful	adj.	有用的; 有益的
useless	adj.	无用的, 无价值的; 无效的
usual	adj.	通常的; 寻常的
usually	adv.	通常地; 一般地, 惯常的

V

vacation	n.	假期
valuable	adj.	贵重的; 很有用的; 宝贵的

value	v.	重视;珍视
	n.	价值
vegetable	n.	蔬菜
very	adv.	非常;很
victory	n.	胜利;成功
video	n.	录像带;录像
village	n.	村庄;村镇
villager	n.	村民
violin	n.	小提琴
violinist	n.	小提琴手
visit	v.	参观;拜访
	n.	拜访
visitor	n.	游客;访问者
voice	n.	声音
volleyball	n.	排球
volunteer	n.	志愿者
	v.	义务做;自愿做

W

wait	v.	等待;等候;等
wake	v.	弄醒;醒
walk	v.	步行;行走
	n.	步行,行走
wall	n.	墙;墙壁
wallet	n.	钱包
want	v.	想,想要;需要
war	n.	战争;战争状态
warm	adj.	温暖的;暖和的
warmth	n.	温暖;暖和
warn	v.	警告;告诫
wash	v.	洗
washroom	n.	洗手间;厕所
waste	v.	浪费,滥用
	n.	浪费;垃圾
watch	v.	看,观看;注视
	n.	手表;表



water	n.	水
watermelon	n.	西瓜
way	n.	方式;方向;路线
we	pron.	我们
weak	adj.	虚弱的,无力的
wealth	n.	财富
wear	v.	穿,戴
weather	n.	天气
webpage	n.	网页
website	n.	网站
Wednesday	n.	星期三
week	n.	周;星期
weekday	n.	工作日(星期一至星期五的任何一天)
weekend	n.	周末
weekly	adj.	每周的
	adv.	每周地
weigh	v.	重量是…;称…的重量
weight	n.	重量;分量
welcome	adj.	受欢迎的
	v.	欢迎
well	adv.	好;令人满意地
	interj.	好吧;嗯
	adj.	健康,身体好
we'll = we will		
well-known	adj.	众所周知的,著名的
west	n.	西;西方
	adj.	向西的;西部的
	adv.	向西;朝西
western(Western)	adj.	西方的(w可以小写);西部的;西方国家的, (尤指)欧美的
wet	adj.	湿的;潮湿的;下雨的
whale	n.	鲸
what	pron.	什么
whatever	pron.	任何,每一
wheel	n.	车轮;轮子

when	adv.	什么时候, 何时
whenever	conj.	(疑问副词) 无论何时, 在任何……的时候
where	adv.	在哪里; 到哪里
whether	conj.	是否; 不管…(还是); 或者…(或者)
which	pron.	哪一个; 哪一些
	adj.	哪一个; 哪一些
while	det. & conj.	当……的时候; 而; 然而; 与…同时
	n.	一段时间; 一会儿
white	adj.	白色的
	n.	白色
who	pron.	谁; 什么人
whoever	pron.	无论谁; 不管什么人
whole	adj.	整体的; 全部的
whom	pron.	谁; 什么人
whose	adj.	谁的
	pron.	谁的
why	adv.	为什么
wide	adj.	宽的; 宽阔的
widely	adv.	普通地, 广泛地; 普遍地
wife	n.	妻子; 太太
wild	adj.	野生的
will	v.	(谈及将来)将要; 会
win	v.	获胜; 赢得; 赢
wind	n.	风
window	n.	窗户; 窗
windy	adj.	多风的; 风大的
wing	n.	翅膀; 翼
winner	n.	优胜者; 获胜者
winter	n.	冬天; 冬季
wisdom	n.	智慧, 精明
wise	adj.	明智的, 高明的
wisely	adv.	聪明地; 明智地
wish	n. & v.	希望
with	prep.	和…在一起; 带有; 使用
without	prep.	没有; 不(做某事)



wolf	n.	狼
woman(pl. women)	n.	女人,女子
wonder	v.	想知道;琢磨
wonderful	adj.	精彩的;绝妙的;极好的;了不起的
wood	n.	木;木头,(pl.)树木,森林
wooden	adj.	木制的;木头的
word	n.	词;单词
work	v.	工作;运转
	n.	工作;(音乐,艺术)作品
workday	n.	工作日
worker	n.	工人;工作者
world	n.	世界
worried	adj.	担心的,发愁的
worry	v.	担心,担忧
worth	adj.	值得……的;有……价值(的);值得
would	modal v.	(表示意愿)愿意
	v.	打算,想要,(will 的过去式)将会
wound	n.	伤;伤口;创伤
	v.	使(身体)受伤;伤害
write	v.	写作;写字
writer	n.	作家;作者
wrong	adj.	错误的;有毛病

X

X-ray	n.	X 射线;X 光
-------	----	----------

Y

yard	n.	院子
year	n.	年;岁
yellow	n.	黄色
	adj.	黄色的
yes	interj.	是的;可以
yesterday	adv.	昨天

yet	adv.	(常用于否定句或疑问句)还;仍然
yogurt (=yoghurt)	n.	酸奶
you	pron.	你;你们
young	adj.	年轻的;幼小的;岁数不大的
your	pron.	你的;你们的;你(们)的
yours	pron.	你的;你们的;你(们)的
yourself (pl. yourselves)	pron.	你自己;您自己

Z

zero	num.	零
	n.	零
zipper(zip)	n.	拉链;拉锁
zoo	n.	动物园



【附录 5】

短 语 (共 585 个)

A

according to	根据,按照,据……所说,按……所报道
a couple of	两个;一对;几个
a few	少数的人、物;一些
a kind of	一种,一类
a little	一点儿;少量;有些
a little bit	有点;稍微
a lot	大量,很多,许多
a lot of	许多,大量
a number of	很多……
a pair of	一对的;一双的
a piece of	一块(张,片,根)
a set of	一套;一副;一组
across from	在……对面
action movie	动作片;动作影片
after all	毕竟,终究,归根结底
ahead of	在……前面
Alice in Wonderland	《爱丽丝梦游仙境》
all in all	总的来说
all kinds of	各种类型的;各种各样的
all of a sudden	突然;猛地
all the time	频繁;反复;一直
all year round	全年
along with	连同;除……以外还
America's Got Talent	美国达人秀
American Teenager	《美国青少年》
Animal Helpline	动物保护热线
amusement park	游乐场
and so on	等等
another time	其他时间;别的时间
around the world	世界各地
arrive at / in	到达
as a matter of fact	事实上,其实
as a result	结果,因此,(作为)结果
as far as I know	就我所知

as for	至于;关于
as is known to all	众所周知
as long as	只要;既然
as soon as	一……就……
as usual	像往常一样
as well	也,还
as…as	像……一样,如同
ask… for …	请求;恳求(给予)
at birth	出生时
at first	起初,开始,起先
at last	最后,终于
at least	至少;不少于
at night	在夜晚
at once	立刻,马上
at the beginning of	在……开始
at the end of	在……的结尾/末端
at the same time	同时
at the top of	在……顶部或顶端
at times	有时,间或,偶尔

B

baby brother	婴儿小弟弟
be angry with	对(某人)发脾气,对……生气
be bad for	不利于
be born with	天生具有
be busy doing	忙于做某事
be careful	小心
be famous as	作为……而出名
be fond of	喜欢
be free	空闲,有空
be friends with sb.	成为某人的朋友
be full of	充满……的
be glad to	乐意于……
be good for	对……有益
be good with	善于应付……的;对……有办法
be hard on sb.	对某人苛刻;对某人要求严厉
be harmful to	对……有害



be in (great) danger	处于(极大)危险之中
be in charge of	掌管;管理
be in control of	掌管;管理
be in trouble	处于困难或麻烦中
be known for	以……闻名;为……所知道
be made from	由……制成
be made of	由……制成
be of medium height	中等身高
be on time	准时
be ready for	为……做好准备
be ready to	准备好(做某事)愿意(做某事)
be responsible for	对……有责任;负责任
be supposed to	应该,被期望
be sure about	确信;对……有把握
be thankful to sb.	对某人心怀感激
be thirsty for	渴望;渴求
be up to	是……的职责;由……决定
be worth doing	值得做某事
be able to	能够做某事;有能力做(某事);会做(某事)
be different from	与……不同;与……有差异
be good at ...	擅长;精通;擅长于……
be interested in	对……感兴趣
be proud of	自豪;高兴;骄傲;以……为骄傲;为……骄傲;感到骄傲
be similar to	与……相像的;类似的
be strict(with sb.)	对……严格要求;对(某人)要求严格
be used to(sth. / doing sth.)	习惯于……;适应于……
because of	因为
believe in	信任;信赖
between ... and ...	在……和……之间
big deal	重要的事
blow out	吹灭
board game	棋类游戏
boarding school	寄宿学校
both ... and ...	两个都,既……又……
bread maker	面包机
bring back	恢复;使想起;归还
bring good luck to	给……带来好运

bring out	使显现;使表现出
by accident	偶然;意外地
by bike	骑自行车
by mistake	弄错;误解
by oneself	亲自;独自地
by the end of	在(某时间点)以前
by the time	在……以前

C

call (sb.) back	(给某人)回电话
call in	召来;叫来
call up	打电话给(某人);号召;征召
Can I help you?	我能帮您吗?
can't afford to do sth	无法负担做某事
can't help doing sth	忍不住做某事
can't wait to do	迫不及待做某事
care about	关心;在意
care for	照顾
catch up with	追上,赶上
change one's mind	改变主意;改变想法
check out	察看;观察
cheer up	(使)变得更高兴;振奋起来
Chiang Mai	清迈(泰国城市)
Chengdu Research Base	成都研究基地
China's Got Talent	中国达人秀
clean my room	打扫我的房间
clean up	打扫(或清除)干净
clean ... off	把……擦掉
clear out	清理;丢掉
close to	接近;几乎
come on	加油;快;快点儿
come true	成为现实;实现
come up with	想出;提出(主意、计划、回答等)
comic book	(儿童的)连环画册
compare ... with	比较;对比



computer programmer	计算机程序设计员;编程人员
computer room	计算机房
connect ... with	把……和……连接或联系起来
costume party	化装舞会
count to ten	数到十
country music	(也作 country)乡村音乐
cut down	砍倒
cut off	切除
cut out	删除;删去
cut up	切碎

D

deal with	处理;解决;应付
depend on	依靠;信赖
die down	逐渐变缓;逐渐消失;逐渐变弱
dining hall	饭厅
divide ... into	把……分开
do a good job	干得好
do kungfu	练武术
do morning exercises	做早操
do the dishes	清洗餐具
do(one 's) homework	做作业
Donald Duck	唐老鸭
Dragon Boat Festival	端午节
draw cartoons	画漫画
dress up	装扮;乔装打扮
drink tea	喝茶
drive sb. crazy / mad	使人发疯 / 发狂
drop by	顺便访问;随便进入

E

each other	互相;彼此
eat breakfast	吃早饭
eat dinner	吃晚饭
eat out	出去吃饭
either ... or	要么……要么;或者……或者

end up	最终成为;最后处于
English book	英语书
English class	英语课
enjoy oneself	过得愉快
enjoy reading	喜欢阅读
even though(= even if)	即使;虽然
ever since	自从
excuse me	劳驾;请原谅

F

fairy tale	童话故事
fall asleep	进入梦乡;睡着
fall down	突然倒下;跌倒;倒塌
fall in love	爱上;喜欢上
fall off	下降,跌落,跌倒
fall over	绊倒
Father's Day	父亲节
feed chickens	喂鸡
feel free	(可以)随便(做某事)
feel like	给……的感觉;感受到
feel like doing	想要做某事
find out	查明;弄清
fire station	消防站
first floor	一楼
first name	名字
first of all	首先
fix up	修理;装饰
fly a kite	放风筝
follow the rules	遵守规则
football player	足球运动员
for example	例如
for sure	无疑;肯定
from time to time	时常;有时
from ... to ...	从……到……
full of	满是……的;(有)大量的;(有)丰富的

G

get (become) used to ...	习惯于……
----------------------------	-------



get a surprise	吃惊
get along with	与……相处
get dressed	穿上衣服
get in the way of	挡(妨碍)……的路;挡……的路;妨碍
get into	陷入;参与
get lost	迷路
get mad	大动肝火;气愤
get married	结婚
get off	下车
get on	上车
get on with	和睦相处;关系良好
get out of	离开;从……出来
get to	到达
get together	聚会
get up	起床;站起
give a speech	做演讲
give away	赠送;捐赠
give out	分发;散发
give up	放弃
give ... a lift	捎……一程
go along (the street)	沿着(这条街)走
go boating	去划船
go by	(时间)过去;(时间)逝去
go camping	(尤指在假日)野营
go cycling	去骑自行车
go fishing	去钓鱼
go home	回家
go off	(闹钟)发出响声
go on a picnic	去野餐
go out	外出(娱乐)
go out of one's way	特地;格外努力
go shopping	去买东西,去购物
go swimming	去游泳
go to a / the doctor	去看医生
go to bed	上床睡觉

go to school	去上学
go to the movies	去电影院
Good afternoon!	下午好!
Good evening!	晚上好!
good job	做得好
Good morning!	早上好!
green beans	豆角;四季豆
grow up	长大;成长;成熟

H

had better do sth	最好做某事
hand out	分发
hang out	闲逛;常去某处
Hangzhou National Tea Museum	杭州国家茶博物馆
Happy birthday!	生日快乐!
hardly ever	几乎从不
Harry Potter	《哈利·波特》
have a cold	感冒
have a fever	发烧
Have a good day / time!	(表示祝愿)过得愉快!
have a look	看一看
have a point	有道理
have a rest	休息
have a stomachache	胃痛
have to	不得不;必须
have to do with	关于;与....有关系
have trouble in doing sth.	在.....有困难
have ... in common	有相同特征;(想法,兴趣等方面)相同
have ... class	上.....课
head teacher	校长
hear from	接到(某人的)信;电话等
help (sb.) with sth.	在某方面帮助(某人)
help out	(帮助.....)分担工作;解决难题
help yourself	自便
Here you are.	给你。



high school	中学
home and abroad	国内外
Hong Kong	香港(中华人民共和国特别行政区)
How about ... ?	(提出建议)……怎么样? ……情况如何?
How are you?	你好吗?
How much ... ?	(购物时)……多少钱?
how often	多久……一次(用以询问动作的频度)
How old	多少岁
Huangguoshu Waterfall	黄果树瀑布(贵州)
hundreds of	许多;大量
hurry up	快点;赶快;急忙(做某事)

I

ID card	学生卡;身份证
in danger	在危险中,处在危险状态
in English	用英语
in fact	事实上;实际上;确切地说
in front of	在……前面
in half	分成两半
in honor of	出于对某人(某事物)的敬意;庆祝
in line with	与……成一排
in one's opinion	依……看
in order that	为了
in order to	为了;目的是
in person	亲身;亲自
in public	公开地;在别人(尤指生人)面前
in short	总之,简言之
in silence	沉默;无声
in surprise	吃惊,惊讶
in that case	既然那样;假使那样的话
in the air	在空中
in the countryside	在乡下,在农村
in the end	最后
in the face of	面对(问题,困难等)
in the future	在未来,今后
in the open air	在户外
in the sun	在阳光下

in total	总共;合计
instead of	代替;反而
International Museum of Toilets	国际厕所博物馆

J

Journey to the West	《西游记》
junior high school	初级中学
junk food	垃圾食品
just a minute	稍等一会儿

K

keep ... away from	避免接近;远离
keep one's cool	沉住气,保持冷静
keep one's word	履行诺言
keep to the right	靠右
keep your desk clean	保持你的课桌干净
keep ... to oneself	保守秘密
kick sb. off	开除某人
kind of	稍微;有点儿
Kung Fu Panda	《功夫熊猫》

L

Labour Day	劳动节
Lantern Festival	元宵节
last name	姓
lay out	摆开;布置
leave out	不包括;不提及;忽略
less than	少于
let ... down	使失望
lie down	躺下
listen to	听……
listening to music	(正在)听音乐
Little Red Riding Hood	《小红帽》
Little Women	《小妇人》
living room	客厅
look after	照顾;照料
look back at	回首(往事);回忆;回顾
look for	寻找;寻求



look forward to	盼望;期待
look through	快速查看;浏览
look up	(在字典中或通过电脑)查阅;抬头看
look up to	钦佩;仰慕
lots of	大量;许多

M

make a decision	做决定
make a difference	影响;有作用
make a mess	弄得一团糟(一塌糊涂)
make a mistake	犯了一个错误
make a snowman	堆雪人
make a wish	许愿
make an effort	作出努力
make friends	结交朋友
make money	赚钱
make one's bed	铺床
make one's own decision	自己做决定
make one's way	前往;费力地前进
make progress	取得进步
make soup	做汤
make sure	确保;查明
make the soccer team	成为足球队的一员
make up	编造(故事,谎言等)
make up one's mind	作出决定;拿定主意
make yourself at home	别拘束,随便
make ... feel at home	使(某人)感到宾至如归
Mickey Mouse	米老鼠
Mid-Autumn Festival	中秋节
middle school	中学,初中
milk a cow	给奶牛挤奶
milk shake	奶昔
millions of	数百万的
mistake ... for	把……误(认)为
model plane	飞机模型
more and more	越来越

more than	多于
Mother's Day	母亲节
music class	音乐课
music room	音乐教室

N

National Day	国庆日
National Science Museum	国家科学博物馆
neither ... nor ...	既不……又不……;两者都不
New Year's Day	元旦
New York	纽约
New Zealand	新西兰
Night Safari	夜间野生动物园
no longer	不再;不复
no matter	不论;无论
no problem	没问题
not only ... but also ...	不仅……而且……

O

of course	当然;自然
Oliver Twist	《雾都孤儿》
on (a) vacation	度假
on foot	步行
on one's way home	在某人回家的路上
on the one hand ... on the other hand ...	一方面……,另一方面……
on the weekend	(在)周末
on weekends	(在)周末
once in a while	偶尔地;间或
once upon a time	从前
one (large) bowl of ...	一(大)碗……
one another	互相
or so	大约
over and over again	多次;反复地

P

paper cutting	剪纸
pardon me	抱歉,对不起;什么,请再说一遍



parking lot	停车场;停车区
part with	放弃、交出(尤指不舍得的东西)
pass by	路过;经过
pay attention to	注意;关注
pay for	付费,付出代价
pay phone	付费电话
pen pal	笔友
pick up(= pick up the phone)	接电话
play a part	参与;发挥作用
play a role	发挥作用;有影响
play chess	下国际象棋
play the drums	敲鼓
play the piano	弹钢琴
play the violin	拉小提琴
plenty of	大量的
police officer	警察
police station	警察局
post office	邮局
potato chips	炸土豆片;炸薯条
prepare for	为……做准备
primary school	小学
prime minister	首相;大臣
pull down	拆下;摧毁
pull together	齐心协力;通力合作
put off	推迟
put on	增加(体重);发胖;穿上,戴上
put sth. to good use	好好利用某物
put up	举起;搭起

Q

quite a few	相当多;不少
quite a lot (of ...)	许多

R

radio station	广播电台
rather than	而不是
read a newspaper	看报纸
regard ... as	把……看做;认为

ride a bike	骑自行车
ride a horse	骑马
right away	马上;立即
right now	此刻;马上
Robinson Crusoe	《鲁滨逊漂流记》
run after	追逐;追赶
run away	跑开
run out (of)	用尽,耗尽

S

San Francisco	圣弗朗西斯科(旧金山,美国城市)
Santa Claus	圣诞老人
see a doctor	看病
See you!	再见!
sell out	卖光
senior high (school)	高中
separate from	分离;隔开
set out	出发;启程
set up	设立;建立
shout at ...	冲……大声叫嚷
shout to ...	对……大声喊叫
show up	赶到;露面
shut off	关闭;停止运转
sing English songs	唱英文歌曲
Sleeping Beauty	《睡美人》
slow down	慢下来
so far	到目前为止;迄今为止
so much	非常地
so that	为了……;以便于……
so ... that ...	如此……以至于……
soccer ball	(英式)足球
soft toy	软体玩具;布绒玩具
South Africa	南非
Southeast Asia	东南亚
space station	太空站;宇宙空间站
speak English	说英语
spend time	花时间



sports meet	运动会
Spring Festival	春节
stay up late	熬夜,深夜不睡
Steamboat Willie	迪士尼公司制作的全球第一部有声动画片《威利号汽船》
stick to	坚持;固守
such as	例如,像……这样
swing dance	摇摆舞

T

take (have) a seat	坐下,就坐
take a dancing class	上舞蹈课
take a deep breath	深深吸一口气
take a message	捎个口信,传话
take a shower	洗淋浴
take a trip	去旅行
take a walk	散步,走一走
take action	采取行动
take after	(外貌或行为)像
take breaks (a break)	休息
take care of	照顾;处理
take down	拆除;往下拽;记录
take in	吸入;吞入(体内)
take off	脱下(衣服);(飞机等)起飞
take one's order	点菜
take one's place	代替;替换
take one's temperature	量体温
take out the rubbish	倒垃圾
take part in	参加
take pictures	照相
take place	发生;出现
take pride in	为……感到自豪
take risks (a risk)	冒险
take the subway	乘地铁
take turns	按顺序来
take up	(尤指为消遣)学着做;开始做;占据(某空间或时间)
take ... seriously	认真对待……

talk back	回嘴;顶嘴
talk quietly	小声说话
talk to ...	跟……说
tape player	磁带播放机
tea art	茶艺
tea set	茶具
teacher's desk	讲台
teachers' office	教师办公室
telephone / phone number	电话号码
thank you for ...	为……而感谢你(们)
the Amazon River	亚马逊河
the Bird's Nest	鸟巢
the Caspian Sea	里海
the day after tomorrow	后天
the day before yesterday	前天
the food chain	食物链
the Himalayas	喜马拉雅山脉
the Hollywood Walk of Fame	好莱坞星光大道(美国)
the Ming Dynasty	明朝
the Ming Great Wall	明长城
the Monkey King	《美猴王》
the more ..., the more ...	越……越……;愈……愈……
the Nile	尼罗河
the number of	……的数(量)
The Old Man and the Sea	《老人与海》
the Olympics	奥林匹克运动会
the Pacific Ocean	太平洋
the Palace Museum	故宫博物院
the Sahara	撒哈拉沙漠
the same as	与……一致;和……相同
the Terracotta Army	兵马俑
the UK(= the United Kingdom)	英国
the United States	美国(the US, the USA)
the Yangtze River	长江



the Yellow River	黄河
think about	思考, 思索
think of	想起; 认为
thousands of	数以千计的; 许许多多的
throw away	扔掉; 抛弃
Tian'anmen Square	天安门广场
to be honest	说实在的
to one's surprise	使……惊讶的; 出乎……意料
to start with	起初; 开始时
Tom Sawyer	《汤姆·索亚历险记》
too ... to ...	太……而不能……, 太……以至于不……
Treasure Island	《金银岛》
traffic lights	交通信号灯
try out	参加……选拔; 试用
turn ... into	变成……
turn down	拒绝
turn off	关掉
turn on	打开; 接通(电流, 煤气, 水等)
turn right / left	向右 / 左转

U

up and down	上上下下, 起伏
up to	到达(某数量、程度等); 至多有; 不多于
upside down	上下颠倒, 倒转
used to	曾经……; 过去……

W

wake ... up	把……弄醒
walk into	走路时撞着
wash my clothes	洗我的衣服
watch TV	看电视
water bottle	水瓶
Water Festival	泼水节
What about ... ?	(询问消息或提出建议)……怎么样? ……好吗?
What's the matter?	怎么了? 出什么事了?

What's wrong?	哪儿不舒服?
WildAid	野生救援协会(美国)
without doubt	毫无疑问;的确
word book	单词书
work out	解决;成功地发展
World Trade Center	世贸大楼(美国纽约)
World War II	第二次世界大战
would like	(表示意愿)愿意;喜欢;想要
would rather ... (than)	(通常缩写为'd rather) 宁愿……
write down	写下;记录下
WWF(World Wide Fund For Nature)	世界自然基金会

Y

You're welcome. 别客气。