homesick adj.想家的; 思念家乡的;

例如: He was homesick for France. 他思念祖国法国。

hometown n. 家乡; 故乡

homework *n*.家庭作业;准备工作

例如: My little brother is doing his homework.我弟弟在做作业。

homophone n. 同音异形异意词

honest adj.正当的; 诚实的 an honest businessman 可靠的商人

短语: to be honest 说实话

To be honest, I don't think we have a chance of winning. 说实话,我们没有获胜的可能。

反义词: dishonest

honey n. 蜂蜜

honour (US honor) n. & v. 崇敬; 名誉

It is a great honour to be invited. 承蒙邀请,十分荣幸。

hoop n. (木头,金属等做的)箍,圈,环

hope n. & v. 希望; 期望;

近义词辨析: hope 和 wish

1. hope (that) 指与过去,现在或未来有关的希望 例如: I hope you are ready.

我希望你已经准备

好了。

We hope you are happy. 我们希

望你幸福。

wish (that) 表达的是过去,现在或将来发生了令人遗憾的事。 例如:

I wish I could speak Chinese.

我要是会说汉语该多好啊。

2. hope to do 和 wish (sb.) to do 此时两者意思较为接近。

She hopes to have a job

overseas.

她希望找个海外的工作。

意为她有此强烈的愿望并极有

可能实现)

She wished to have a job

overseas.

她盼望找个海外工作。

(是表达她有此愿望的郑重说

法)

horse n. 马; 马科动物

hospital n. 医院

短语: go to hospital 去医院

I'm going to hospital to visit my friend.我要去医院看望我的朋友。 in the hospital 在医院 He works in the hospital. 他在医院工作。 in hospital 有病住院 I've never been in hospital.我从未住过医院。

host n. 主人; 主持人; 主办人员

例如: Mr. and Mrs. Hill are such good host. 希尔先生和夫人招待客人真周到。 The host on tonight's show is Liyong. 今晚表演节目的主持人是李咏。

v. 主办: 主持

例如: Which country is hosting the Games this year? 今年的运动会由哪国主办? Beijing will host the 2008 Olympics. 北京将主办 2008 年奥运会。

hot adj. (-tter, -ttest) 热的; 烫的

hotdog n.热狗面包

hotel *n*.旅馆; 旅店 staying at/in a hotel 住旅馆

hour n. 小时: 时间 an hour 一小时

例如: The film starts at 7:30 and lasts two hours. 影片 7: 30 分开演, 演两个小时。

house *n*.住房; 住宅

例如: I'm going to my aunt's house. 星期日我要去我姨家。

housework n.家务活

how adv.怎样;如何

however adv. & conj. 无论如何; 然而

例如: You won't move that stone, however strong you are.

不管你力气有多大,也休想搬动那块石头

She fell ill. She went to work, however, and tried to concentrate.

她病了,然而她照旧去上班,并且尽力集中精神工作。

huge adj.极大的;巨大的 a huge elephant 巨大的象

例如: Canada is a huge country. 加拿大是个幅员广大的国家。

human n. = human being 人; 人类

humid adj. 潮湿的; 湿润的

hundred num.一百; 百计

短语: hundreds of 成百的;许多

hunger n. 饿; 饥饿

例如: He died of hunger. 他饿死了。

hungry adj.饥锇的; 挨锇的

例如: Let's eat soon --- I'm hungry. 咱们早点吃吧---我饿了。

hurry n. & v. 匆忙; 赶快

短语:1. in a hurry 迅速地; 匆忙地 例如: She dressed in a hurry. 她迅速穿好衣服。

He was in a hurry to leave.他急于离开。

2. hurry up 快些做 例如: I wish the train would hurry up and come.

我希望列车快点开来。

hurt (hurt, hurt) v. & n. 使...疼痛; 使...受伤; 痛苦; 疼痛

例如: Are you badly hurt? 你伤得厉害吗?

He hurt his back when he fell. 他跌倒是背部受了伤。

It hurts when I move my leg. 我的腿一动就疼。

husband n. 丈夫

I

pron. 我

ice n. 冰; 冰层

例如: Is the ice thick enough for skating. 这冰的厚度能禁得住在上边滑冰吗?

ice cream n.冰淇淋

ice skating n. 滑冰

ice tea n. 冰茶

ID card n. (ID= identification) 身份证

idea n.计划; 主意

have no idea=not know 不知道

例如: That's a good idea. 那是个好主意。

He is full of ideas. 他足智多谋。

He has no idea how to manage people. 他不知道做人事工作。

ideal adj. 理想的; 完美的 ideal weather for a holiday 度假的理想天气

if conj 假如;倘若

1. 引导条件状语从句"主将从现"

If it doesn't rain, we'll have a picnic.如果明天不下雨,我们就去野餐。

I'll come at 6 if (it is) necessary. 如果必要,我 6 点种来。

2. 与过去时连用表示假想的情况

If you learned to type, you would easily find a job.

如果你学过打字,就容易找工作了。

I would come early if I were you. 如果我是你,我就会早点去。

3. 用于 ask, know, find out, wonder 等之后,引导宾语从句,"是否" Do you know if he's married? 他结婚没结婚,你知道吗?

I wonder if I should wear a hat. 我不知道该不该戴帽子。

ill adj. 不健康的;不适的

He's been ill for two weeks. 他病了两周了。

illness n.疾病; 生病

imagine v.想像; 幻想

例如: Imagine a house with a big garden. 设想有一所大花园的房子。

Imagine that you are in London. 想象一下你正在伦敦。

immediately adv.立即; 马上

例如: She answered almost immediately. 她几乎当下就答复了。

impolite adj. 粗鲁的;不礼貌的

important adj.重要的; 自大的

例如: It's important for me that you should be here. 你应该在场,这对我来说很重要。

importance n. 重要性; 重大; 重要

impossible adj.不可能的

例如: It's impossible for me to be there before 8:00pm.

要我晚上8点前赶到那是根本办不到。

impress v. 使感动;给……深刻印象 impress sth. on/ upon sb. 使某人铭记某事例如: The sights of the city impress foreign tourists.外国游客对该市留有深刻的

印象。

His words impressed on my memory. 他的话铭记在我的记忆里。

improve v.改进; 使变得更好;改善; 提高

in prep.在...里;

短语:1. in a minute / moment 一会儿, 立刻

2. in a word 一句话; 简言之

3. in English 用英语

4.in danger 处在危险状态

5. in fact 实际上; 事实上

6. in front of 在 ······ 的前面

7. be in 在家

8. in no time 很快

9.in order 按顺序

10. in order to 为了……

11. in some ways 在某些方面

12. in surprise 吃惊,惊讶

13 in style 时髦的;流行的

14. in the air 在空中

15. in the end 最后

16. in the open (air) 在野外,在户外

17. in the slightest 一点也; 根本

18. in this way 用这种方法

19. in time 及时,来得及

inch n.英寸; 水英寸

include v包括:包含

例如: The tour included a visit to the Science Museum.旅游项目中包括参观科学博物馆。

including prep. 包括;包含

例如: The band played many songs, including some of my favorite.

乐队演奏了许多歌曲,包括几首我最喜爱的。

increase *v.& n.* (使)增加; (使)增长

例如: The population has increase from 1.2 million 10 years ago to 1.8 million now.

人口从10年前的120万已增加到现在的180万。

indeed adv.事实上; 的确

India n.印度

Indian n. & adj. 印度人; 印度的

indoors adv. 在室内; 往室内

industry *n*.部门; 工业; 词组: heavy industry 重工业 。 light industry 轻工业。

inexpensive adj. 不贵的; 价廉的

influence n.影响; 支配力;

例如: Dewey had a lot of influence in shaping economic policy.

杜威在制定经济政策上有很大影响力。

information n. (U) 通告之事;知识;信息;消息

ingredient n. (烹调用的)材料;原料;成分

例如: Mix all the ingredient in a bowl. 将调料放在盆里调匀。

injured adj. 受伤的; 受损害的

an injured leg 受伤的腿

ink *n*. 墨水;油墨

insect n. 昆虫

inside prep.里面;在…里面

insist v.坚持;

例如: Her parents insisted on speaking to the headmistress.她父母坚持要和女校长谈话。

短语: insist on something 坚持做某事。

例如: She will insist on washing her hair just when I want to have a bath.

正当我要洗澡的时候,她偏要去洗头。

inspiration n. 灵感; 鼓舞人心的人或事物

例如: Genius is 10% inspiration and 90% perspiration.

天才是10%的灵感加上90%的勤奋。

短语: inspiration to sb. 鼓舞或激励人的人或事

She is an inspiration to all of us. 她就是鼓励我们大家的人。

instead adv.代替;

短语: instead of 代替; 而不是

例如: Let's play cards instead of watching TV. 咱们完纸牌吧,别看电视了。

instruction n.命令; 使用说明

instrument n. 器具; 工具; 乐器

intelligent adj. 聪明的; 有头脑的

intend v.打算; 计划;

短语: 1. intend to do sth. 打算做某事。

例如: I intend to get there as soon after 5 as I can. 我打算在 5 点后尽快赶到那里。

interest n. & v. 关注; 兴趣

interested adj.有趣的

短语: be interested in 感兴趣

例如: I'm interested in history. 我对历史感兴趣。

interesting adj. 有趣的; 引起注意的

international n. 国际的; 世界性的;

词组: an international peace-keeping force. 国际维和部队。

an international conference 国际会议。

Internet n. 网络; 因特网

interview n. & v. 面试; 采访;

interviewer n. 采访者

into prep 到...上; 进入...里面

introduce v. 介绍,引进;

例如: Allow me to introduce my wife. 让我介绍一下,这是我太太。

I was introduced to the manager at the party. 在晚会上有人把我介绍给了经

理。

introduction *n*. 介绍; 引言

invent v. 发明; 首创

例如: Laszlo Biro invented the ball-point pen.拉斯洛·拜罗发明了圆珠笔。

invention n. 发明; 发明物

inventor n. 发明家

invite v. 邀请;要求

invite sb. for sth. / to do sth. 邀请

invite sb. for/ to dinner/ to have dinner 邀请某人吃饭

invitation n. 邀请 a letter of invitation 邀请信

iron *n.& v.* 铁; 刚强;

例如; Sjpinach is full of iron. 菠菜含有铁元素。have an iron will 有坚强的意志。island *n*.岛屿

it prop. 它

its pron. 它的;它自己的

itself pron. 它自己;它本身

J

jacket n. 短上衣; 茄克(衫)

January *n*.一月;元月

Japan n. 日本; 日本

Japanese n. 日本人; 日本的

jeans n. 牛仔裤; 斜纹布裤

短语: 1.a pair of jeans 一条牛仔裤

job n.工作;任务

join v. 结合; 加入;

短语: 1.join A to B 连结。

e.g. Join one section of pipe to the next.

把一段管道与相邻的管道连接起来。

2.join sb. 在一起,会面或相见。

e.g.Ask him to join us for lunch. 请他和我们一起吃午饭。

3.join sth. 参加(某组织)

e.g. He joined the Party last year. 他去年入的党。

近义词辨析: attend, join, take part in

attend 是指出席或参加会议、聚会、讲座等;

join 是加入到某一组织、团体或人群中去,并成为其中的一员; take part in 是参加到某项活动中。

e.g. Did you attend the meeting last Friday?

你参加上周五的会议了吗?

When did you join the club? 你什么时间加入的俱乐部?

All the students take part in the party.

所有的学生都参加了聚会。

joke n. 笑话; 笑料; v. 开玩笑.

e.g. Don't be angry. It's just a joke. 别生气,这只不过是个玩笑。

I didn't mean any harm. I was just joking. 我并没恶意,我不过开个玩笑。

短语: play a joke on 开某人玩笑

e.g.It's impolite to play a joke on others. 开别人玩笑是不礼貌的。

joy n. 欢欣; 高兴

juice n.菜汁; 果汁

July n.七月

jump v.跳跃; 跳动

June n.六月

just adj. & adv 正义的;公平的.

短语: just now 现在,刚才

K

kangaroo n. 袋鼠

keep (kept, kept) v. 保存; 留有;

短语: 1. keep on doing something 一直做某事。

e.g.I shouted to him but he just keep on writing. 我向他喊话,可是他一直继续写字。

2. keep out 不许进入,抵挡在外。

e.g.Those trees can keep out the strong wind. 那些树木可以抵御狂风。

3.keep away from 不靠近

4.keep a secret 保守秘密

5.keep a diary 记目记

6.keep+adj. 保持某种状态

e.g. Schools keep closed for about two months in summer.

暑期学校停课约两个月。

7. keep+n. 保存,保管.

e.g. Could you keep these books for me, please?

你能替我保管这些书吗?

8. keep off 勿踏; 勿踩

近义词辨析: 1.keep doing sth. / keep on doing sth.

keep doing sth. 是"继续不停地做某事"

e.g. They keep working on the problem till 2 o'clock this

morning.

他们就这个问题一直工作到今天凌晨两点钟。

keep on doing sth. 意思是"继续反复做某事", on 用来强调 动作的反复、持久,有时可以和 keep doing sth.互换。

e.g. In the following years, Marx kept on studying English and using it. 此后的几年里,马克思继续学习和应用英语。

2.borrow / keep

borrow 属暂短性动词,其动作不能延续,不能和表示时间 段的状语连用;而 keep 可以跟时间段连用。

e.g. You can keep the book for three days.

这本书你可以借三天。

He borrowed the book three days ago.

他是三天前借的这本书。

key n. 钥匙

keyboard n.键盘

kick v. & n.踢; 反对

kid *n*. 小山羊; 小孩;

e.g. I just want to speak to my kid brother. It's none of your business.

我只是想和我的弟弟通话, 关你什么事。

kill v. & n. 杀死; 扼杀

kilogram /kilo n.千克

kilometre n.千米; 公里

kind n. & adj. 族; 种;

king n.君主; 国王

kiss n. & v. 吻; 轻触

kitchen n.厨房; 炊具

kite n.风筝; 鸢

knee n. 膝; 膝部

knife (pl. knives) n.刀; 刀具

knock v. & n. 敲; 打

短语: 1. knock into 碰撞

- 2. knock down 撞倒
- 3. knock at (on) the door 敲门

4. a knock at (on) the door 敲门

know(knew, known) v 学会, 懂得.知道, 了解;

短语: 1. be known for 因……而出名。

e.g. He is known for his works.

他是因其作品而出名的。

2. be known as 作为……而出名。

e.g. Lu Xun was known as a writer. 鲁迅作为作家很出名的。

- 3. know about 了解或知道某事物
- 4. let sb. know 让某人知道某事物

5.make oneself known to 对......作自我介绍

近义词辨析: know/know of

know 的意思是"知道、认识、熟悉"

e.g. I know his father very well. 我跟他的父亲非常熟悉。

know of 的意思是"知道情况、听说过"

e.g. I know of him, but I don't know him. 我听说过他,但是我不认识他。

knowledge n.熟悉;知识

L

lab = laboratory n. 实验室

labour n.体力劳动; 脑力劳动

lady *n*. 贵妇人; 举止

lake n.湖(泊)

lamb n.羔羊; 羔羊肉

lamp n. 灯具; 灯台

land [U] 陆地、大地

短语: 1. be on, reach, come to land 在陆地上、抵达陆地、到陆地

e.g.The journey to the far side of the island is quicker by land than by

sea.

走陆路至海岛的另一端比从海路走快捷。

[U] (做某种用途) 土地

2.building land 建筑用地

[U] 田地

[C] 国家

3.my native land 我的祖国

ν. 着陆

e.g.The airliner landed safely. 客机安全降落了。

language n. 语言: 方言

lap n. 大腿

large adj.大的;巨大的

ast adj.最后的;最近的

e.g. December is the last month of the year. 十二月是一年的最后一月。

ν. 持续

e.g. How long do you think this fine weather will last? 你认为这样的好天气会持续多久?

近义词辨析: the last / the latest

the last 可指一系列事物中最后一个。

e.g. The last bus leaves at 11:15 p.m.

末班公车晚上11点15分开出。

the latest 意为"最近的"

e.g. She always dressed in the latest fashion. 她总是穿最新款时装。

late adj. 迟的;晚的;

e.g.My flight was an hour late. 我那趟航班晚了一个小时。

(日夜、时间等) 近末尾的

短语: 1.in the late afternoon 在傍晚

2.in late summer 在夏末

(多用于最高级) 最新的、最近的

短语: 1.her latest novel 她最近出版的小说

adv. 晚、迟

e.g.She married late. 她结婚晚。

短语: 1. late into the night 到深夜。

e.g.They danced late into the night. 他们一直跳舞到深夜。

2. be late for ······迟到。

later adv.迟地; 晚地;

短语: 1. later on 后来,以后。

2.sooner or later 迟早

lately adv. 近来、不久前

e.g. Have you seen her lately? 你最近见过她吗?

laugh n. & v. 笑; 发笑

短语: laugh at sb./ sth. 因...而发笑、嘲笑。

law *n*.法律: 法令

lay (laid, laid) v.把...放在表面上; (鸟、虫等)产卵

e.g. He laid his hand on my shoulder. 他把手放在我的肩上。 The cuckoo lays its eggs in other birds' nets. 杜鹃在别的鸟 巢中产卵。

lazy adj.偷懒的;懒散的 lead (led, led) v.带领...走

短语: 1. lead sb. to sth. 引导某人、影响某人的言行 e.g. What led you to this conclusion? 你是怎样得出这结论的?

2. lead to sth. 导致某种结果

e.g.This misprint led to great confusion. 这个印刷错误造成了很大的

混淆。

3. lead sb. to do 导致某人做某事 e.g.What led you to think so? 什么使你这样想?

4. lead to sp. 通向,引领

e.g.The road leads to the biggest room. 这条路通向最大的房间。

5. lead a ... life 过着...的生活

leader n.领导; 首领

leading adj. 最重要的,主要的

leaf (pl. leaves) n. 叶子

learn (learnt, learnt) v.学习;记住;

短语: 1. learn from... 向...学习

2.learn by oneself 自学

近义词辨: learn / study

learn 和 study 都有"学习"的意思,有时可以互换使用。

e.g. I began to study/learn English 20 years ago.

我是20年前开始学英语的。

learn 多指初学或者是带有模仿性的操作技艺的学习,侧重于学习

的结

果, 多指"学会"。

e.g.He is learning English from the teacher. 他正跟老师学英

语。

study 侧重于学习的过程,有时指较为高深的或周密的研究或研

究性学习。

e.g.He is studying the maths problem.他正在研究数学问题。

learner n. 学习者

legend n. 传说

lemon n. 柠檬

least n.最小的; 很小的;

短语: 1.at least 至少,起码。

e.g. You might at least tell me first before you do the work.

干那项工作之前,你至少也该先告诉我一声。

leave (left, left) v. 离开; 出发; 未拿, 未带

e.g.It's time for us to leave. 我们该走了。

I've left my gloves on the bus. 我把手套落在公车上了。

e.g. He left three days ago. 他是三天前走的。

He has been away for three days. 他走三天了。

2. leave behind 不带走、遗留

e.g.Don't leave me behind. 带我一起走。

3.leave off 中断、停止

e.g.We leave off (work) at 5. 我们 5 点收工。

4. leave sb. alone 把某人单独留下

e.g.The little boy is often left alone at home. 那个男孩常被单独留在

家。

5.leave for 出发去某地

left adj. & n. 左边的; 激进的

leg n.腿

lemonade n. 柠檬汁.

lend (lent, lent) v. 出租;借给

短语: 1. lend sth. to sb.= lend sb.sth.

e.g.Could you please lend your pen to me?= Could you please lend me

your pen?

近义词辨析: lend/borrow/keep

lend 是指说话人把东西借给别人用,常用 lend sth. to sb.;borrow

指说话人

向别人借东西供自己用,常用 borrow sth. from sb.; 而 keep 表示借用多久。

e.g.How long will you keep the book? 这本书你将借多久?

less adj.更小的;较小的

lesson n. 课;课时

let (let, let) v. 允许; 让;

短语: 1.let sb. down 使... 失望或沮丧

2. let···in 让······进来,放进

近义词辨析: let's / let us

let's 是 let us 的缩写,包括听话人在内,往往用来邀请、建议

对方一起做

某事,附加问句往往使用 shall we.

away o

e.g.Let's go home right now, shall we? 咱们现在就回家,好

吗?

Let us 往往用来请求听话人许可自己做某事,不包括听话人在

内, 附加问

句往往使用 will you.

e.g.Let us go home, will you? 让我们回家吧,好吗?

letter *n*.字母; 书信 level *n*.水平线; 水平面;

e.g. Students at this level tend to have a lot of problems with grammar.

这一水平的学生在语法上会有很多问题。

librarian *n*.图书管理人员 library *n*.藏书;图书馆

license *n*.(=licence) 执照,许可证

lie n. & v. (lied, lied) (lying) 说谎

e.g. He's lying. 他在说谎。

短语: 1.lie to sb. about sth. v. (lay,lain) (lying) 躺, 平卧

e.g.Don't lie in bed all morning. 别一上午都躺在床上。

短语: lie down 躺一会,躺下

近义词辨析: lie / lay

lie 表示"说谎"

e.g. He lied about his age to join the army.

他为了参军谎报了年龄。

lay (laid, laid) (laying) 表示"放在某个面上"

e.g. She laid her dress on the bed to keep it neat.

她把连衣裙放在床上以保持平整。

n. 谎言

短语: 1.be full of lies 一派胡言

2.tell a lie 说谎

life [U].生命

短语: 1.the origins of life on earth 地球上生命的起源

[U] 生物,活物

e.g.Is there life on Mars? 火星上有生物吗?

[U] 生活

e.g.He doesn't want much from life. 他对生活所求不多。

[C] 性命 (lives)

e.g.Three lives were lost in the accident. 事故中有三人丧生。

[C] 一生,终身,终生

e.g.She lived her whole life in the country. 她在农村度过一生。

lift v. 举起; 提高

n. 电梯

短语: 1.take the lift 搭电梯

2.give sb. a lift 搭顺风车

light adj.& n &.v. 轻便的; 自然光,光亮; 点燃,照亮

短语: 1.light bulb 电灯泡

lighting n. 光线

like v. 喜欢; 喜爱;

句型: 1. How do you like…? 你觉得……怎么样?

e.g.How do you like going shopping with us? 你觉得和我们一起去买东西怎么样?

2. look like 看起来像。

e.g.It looks like snowing. 看起来像是在下雪。

line n.线;线条

lion n.狮子; 知名人士

list n. 名单; 目录

listen v. 听: 倾听

短语: 1.listen to 听

little adj. 小的; 少的; n. 少许, 一会儿, adv. 很少

litter v. & n. 废物; 垃圾

live v. 活着; 居住

短语: 1. live on .靠吃……生存。

e.g.Sheep live on grass.羊以草为生。

lively adj. 活跃的; 生动的

local adj. 当地的,地方的

lock n. & v. 锁;船闸

London n.伦敦

lonely adj.孤独的;寂寞的

long adj.长的; 久的

look v. .看望; 打量;

短语:1.look after 照看, 照顾。

e.g. My friend looked after my cat while I was on holiday. 在我去度假的时候,我的朋友照料我的猫。

2. look at 看。

e.g. May I have a look at it please? 请让我看一看好吗?

3. look for 寻找。

e.g. Mother is looking for her gloves. 母亲在找她的手套。

4.look up 查 (字典), 查找。

e.g. While reading, do not look up the new words in the dictionary all

the time.

阅读时,不要老是查字典。

5.look back on 回顾

e.g.She always looks back on his childhood. 她总是回顾童年。

6. look down on sb / sth. 鄙视,看不起

e.g.She looks down on people who've never been to university. 她瞧不起没上过大学的人。

7.look forward to sth. / doing sth. 期待

e.g.We're so much looking forward to seeing you again. 我们非常盼

望再见到你。

8.look into 调查,观察

e.g. A working party has been set up to look into the problem. 已成立工作组调查该问题。

9. look out 留心

e.g.Look out for pickpockets. 小心扒手。

10. look over 检查

e.g.We must look over the house before we decide to rent it. 我们必须先察看一下这所房子再决定租不租。

11.look round 参观、游览

e.g. Shall we look round the cathedral this afternoon? 我们今天下午参观大教堂好吗?

12. look through 快速阅读

e.g. She looked through her notes before the exam. 考前她匆匆看了一眼笔记。

13. look like 像... 的样子

e.g. It looks like salt and it is salt. 看着像盐也的确是盐。

14. look ahead 向前看,展望未来

lookout n. 守望, 远景

lose (lost, lost) v. 丧失; 丢失

短语: 1. lose one's life 丧生

e.g.He lost his life in an accident. 他在车祸中丧生。

2. lose touch with sb./ sth. 失去联系

e.g.I've lost my touch with all my old friends. 我和所有的老朋友都失去了联系。

3. lose one's way 迷路

e.g.We lost our way in the dark. 我们在黑暗中迷路了。

4. lose oneself in sth. 专心致志于某事

e.g.I soon lost myself in the film. 电影很快吸引了我。

5. lose heart 泄气,丧失信心

e.g. Don't lose your heart, you're the best! 别泄气, 你是最棒的!

lot *n*. 大量: 很多

loud adj. & adv. 大声的; 喧闹的

e.g. oud voices,screams,laughs 洪亮的嗓音、喊声、笑声

Speak louder, I can't hear you.

大点声说, 我听不见。

近义词辨析: loud / loudly / aloud

loud 指说话声、笑声等;

loudly 强调声音高,喧闹,不悦耳;

aloud 只是为人听见而发音。

e.g. Someone knocked loudly at the door. 有人大声敲门。

He called aloud for help. 他高声喊叫求

救。

love v. & n. 爱; 喜爱

lovely adj. 美丽的;可爱的

low adj. & adv. 低的;矮的

luck n.运气; 造化

luckily adv. 交好运地;幸运地

lucky adj. 交好运的;幸运的

lunch n. 午餐

lyric n. (常用复数形式)歌词, 抒情词句

 \mathbf{M}

machine n. 机器; 机械

mad adj. 神经错乱的; 疯狂的

短语: 1. go mad with sth. 因某事而发狂。

e.g. Hearing the good news, he almost went mad with joy. 听到那个好消息,他欣喜若狂。

2. be mad about 对······入洣。

e.g. Most of the young students are mad about pop music.

绝大多数青年学生对流行音乐着迷。

3. be mad at 对……恼火。

e.g.The manager was mad at his speech.

经理对他所说的话很恼火。

madam/madame n. 夫人;女士

magazine n. 杂志; 期刊

magic adj. & n. 魔法; 巫术

mail n.邮件; 邮包

main adj. 主要的; 首要的

mainly *adv*. 主要地,首要地 make (made, made) v. 创造;做 近义词辨析: make / produce / do / let

1.make, produce, 作"生产、制造"讲时, 二者可以互换。

e.g. They produce cars in the factory.(They make cars in the

factory)

这家工厂生产轿车。

2. make 与 do 二者表示不同的"做",通常说做一个 动作, 用 do 来表示, 而做一种以前并不存在的东西, 则用 make e.g. --What are you doing? 你在做什么?

--I'm cooking. 我在包饺子。

3. make 与 let "让……"的意思。Let 一词含有提出建议的意 思, 而 make

一词则带有强制性,命令的意味。

e.g.Mum let me stay at home last night.昨晚妈妈让我呆在家

里。

短语: 1. make (good)use of 好好利用

e.g. We should make good use of the knowledge we have.

我们应该充分利用我们的知识。

2. make a contribution to 贡献给,捐赠

3.make a decision 做出决定

4.make a mistake 犯错误

5.make a telephone call (to) (给······) 打电话

6. make a face 做鬼脸

7. make friends 交朋友

8. make sure 确保, 确认

9. make up 组成,占。

e.g.Are all animal bodies made up of cells? 所有动物的身体都是细胞组成的吗?

10.make up for 祢补,补偿。

e.g.Hard work can often make up for a lack of intelligence. 勤能补拙。 11.make up one's mind 下决心。

e.g.We make up our mind to study hard. 我们决心好好学习。

12. be made of 由……组成。(看得出原料)

e.g.My table is made of wood. 我的桌子是木头制成的。

13. be made from 由 ······组成。(看不出原料)

e.g.Wine is made from grapes. 葡萄酒是葡萄酿成的。

14. make noise 发出令人不愉快的声音

15.make one's living 谋生

e.g.He makes his living by giving piano lessons. 他以教授钢琴为生。

man (pl. men) *n*. 人: 成年男子

manage v. 组织; 管理

manager n.经理; 经纪人

manatee n. 海牛

mangrove n. 红树, 红树林

manner n. 礼貌,风格,习惯

注意:作"礼貌,风格,习惯"解时,通常用复数: good/bad manners 有/ 没有礼貌。

e.g. It's bad manners to laugh at people. 嘲笑别人是不礼貌的。 作"方式、方法"及"态度"解时,常用单数;表示方式或方法时, 用介词 in。

e.g. I don't like his manner. 我不喜欢她的态度。

He objected in a forceful manner. 他表示坚决反对。

many (more, most) pron. & adj. 许多; 大量的;

短语: 1. a great/good many 非常多的,很多的。

e.g.A great many people took part in the match.许多人参加了比赛。

2.many a 许多(与单数名词连用,谓语动词也用单数)。

e.g.Many a man was killed in the traffic accident. 许多人死于车祸。

n. 地图; 路线图

March *n*.三月

mark n. & v. 痕迹; 污点: 记号

market *n*.市场;集市;

短语: 1. the money market 金融市场。

2. the stock market 证券市场

marriage n.结婚;婚姻

marry v.结婚;嫁娶

短语: 1.marry sb. 和某人结婚

e.g.John is going to marry Jane. 约翰将要和简结婚。

2. be/get married 结婚

e.g.They got married last month. 他们上个月结婚了。

3. be/get married to 跟某人结婚

e.g.He is going to get married to her. 他要和她结婚。

Mars n. 火星

master n. 主人; 户主; v. 掌握

match v. & n. 竞赛; 比赛

material n. 材料,物质,原料

e.g. We use high-quality raw material for our goods. 我们的产品是用优质原料 制造的。

I have enough material to make two dresses. 我有够做两件连衣裙的料子。

maths n. 数学

matter n.物质;材料;麻烦,毛病

短语: 1. no matter 不论,不管

2. as a matter of fact 事实上, 其实。

e.g. As a matter of fact, he didn't care about death and life.

事实上,他根本没考虑生死问题。

may modal v. 表示; 可能

May *n*. 五月

maybe adv. 或许; 大概

me pron. 我

meal n. 餐; 饭食

mean (meant, meant) v. 意欲; 打算

meaning n. 意思;含义

meat n. 肉; 实质

medical adj. 医学的; 内科的

短语: 1.medical research 医学研究

medicine n.医学; 药

短语: 1.take the medicine 吃药

meet (met, met) v.碰见; 相逢

meeting n. 聚会; 相会

melon n.瓜; 甜瓜

member n. 成员; 会员

memorize v. 记忆,背诵

e.g.She can memorize facts quickly. 她能很快记住许多资料。

memory n. 记忆力;记性;

mend v.修补; 修理;

近义词辨析: mend / repair

repair 多用于建筑、机器、车辆等。

mend 则一般用于衣服、鞋袜等小东西,偶尔也用于道路、门

窗等。

e.g. My watch doesn't work. Can you repair it for me? 我的手表不转了,你能帮我修修吗?

Please mend the road as quickly as possible.

请尽快把路修好。

mention *n*. & v 提及; 说到 message *n*. 消息; 音信

e.g.There is no message from him till now.直到现在还没有他的消息。

短语: 1. leave a message 留个口信。

2. send a message 发信息

3. get the message 明白, 理解

metal n. & adj. 金属;钢轨

method n. 方法; 条理

metre n. 米; 公尺

microwave n. & adj. 微波(的)

短语: 1.microwave oven 微波炉

middle adj. & n. 中间的;中等的;中间、中央

近义词辨析: middle / center

middle "中间", "中部"多指面; 可适用于空间与时间。

e.g. In the middle of the park there is a spring.

在公园的中部有一眼泉水 (不一定正中心)。

center "中心"多指点; 只用于空间概念。

e.g. At the center of the park there is a spring 在公园的中心处有一眼泉水。

might v. & aux.许可;本该

mile n. 英里:

milk n.奶; 乳汁

million n. 百万

短语: 1.millions of 数以百万计的

mind v. & n. 意思; 感情;

短语: 1. change one's mind 改变主意。

e.g. Why did he change his mind?Do you know? 他为什么改变了主意? 你知道吗?

2. make up one's mind 下决心。

3. mind + doing 用来客气地提出请求.

4. mind + sb's + doing 用来提出询问征求对方意见。

5. come to one's mind 出现于某人的脑海中,想起,记起。

e.g. Seeing the photo, the wonderful time they spent together came to his

mind.

看到相片, 他便想起了他们一起度过的好时光。

6. never mind 不要紧,没关系。

7.keep one's mind on sth. 继续专心于某事

8. Out of sight, out of mind.眼不见,心不烦。

句式: Would you mind doing ...? 做...你介意吗?

其否定形式为: Would you mind not doing sth?

Of course not./ Certainly not.

I'm sorry, but...

mine *pron.*, *n.* & v. 我的; 矿井, 矿石; 采掘, 采矿

minute n.分 mirror n. 镜子;

短语: 1. look at oneself in the mirror 照镜子。

e.g. She looked at herself in the mirror again and again, she found she