附件1：补充听说相反

一星讲义中补充的反义词：

1. big —— small/little 大 —— 小

That’s a big plane. （That’s a small plane.）

2. long —— short 长 —— 短

My ruler is very long. （My ruler is very short.）

Peter played video games for a short time. （Peter played video games for a long time.）

3. old —— new 旧 —— 新

The Bank of China is in a new building. （The Bank of China is in an old building.）

The desks in the dining room are new. （The desks in the dining room are old.）

4. old —— young 老的 —— 年轻的

My English teacher is a young lady. （My English teacher is an old lady.）

Many young people like this magazine. （Many old people like this magazine.）

My Chinese teacher is a young gentleman. （My Chinese teacher is an old gentleman.）

1. left —— right 左 —— 右

Do Americans drive on the left？ （Do Americans drive on the right?）

I put the desk lamp on my right. （I put the desk lamp on my left.）

1. left-hand —— right-hand 左手 —— 右手

Put your book on the right-hand side of the desk. （Put your book on the left-hand side of the desk.）

1. thin —— fat 瘦 —— 胖

There are five fat people in the picture. （There are five thin people in the picture.）

1. thin —— thick 厚 —— 薄

There is a thin Chinese book in this hand. （There is a thick Chinese book in his hand.）

The curtain in the room is thin. （The curtain in the room is thick.）

注意：元音字母a, e, I, o, u开头的形容词，若是形容一个单数可数名词，要用an

二星讲义中补充的反义词：

easy —— difficult 简单的 —— 难

busy —— free 忙 —— 空闲的

cheap —— expensive 便宜 —— 贵

wrong —— correct/right 错误 —— 正确

wet —— dry 湿润 —— 干燥

indoor —— outdoor 室内 —— 室外

behind —— in front of 后面 —— 前面

near —— far from 接近 —— 远离

east —— west 东 —— 西

south —— north 南 —— 北

good-looking —— ugly 好看的 —— 丑陋的

lucky —— unlucky　　　　幸运的 —— 不幸的

remember —— forget 记得 —— 忘记