

Dictionary
for test

中学英语考试 题典

初中生、高中生考试必备

徐 岩 主编



辽宁师范大学出版社

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前 言

这是一本中学英语多用途词典,旨在教会学生如何运用所学知识进行口头和书面上的交际。全书收入人教版初高中新教材(JEFC 和 SEFC)中所有单词(含新教学大纲规定的 2000 个单词)、短语 3000 余组和句型 300 多个。本书着眼于巩固和扩大中学生的英语基础知识,培养运用英语的能力、英语自学能力和应考能力。在编写过程中,我们力求在常用词的用法上精雕细刻,附以词形变化、典型例句、词组排列、句型归纳、交际用语展示、语法惯用法说明、辨析对比和正误辨认等项,最后又用各种形式的试题围绕该词对学生进行多角度、全方位的反反复复训练和测试,以达到对单词用法的全面掌握。

该书特点为词条新、范围广、紧扣新大纲和新教材,包括初、高中新教材和新大纲中的所有知识点和能力点,较成功地做到了融教科书、语法书和各种工具书为一体,形式新颖,使用方便,是学生和教师学习、备课、命题、应试难得的一本实用工具书。

编 者

1998 年 2 月

使用说明

一、词 条

1. 词条的单词按字母顺序排列
2. 词条单词的英语和美语的拼写不同时, 美语拼写前加标〈美〉的字样。例: 〈美〉color

二、音 标

1. 单词按教学大纲总词汇表的规定标音, 列在“[]”内
2. 英式发音标在前, 美式发音标在后

三、词条的词形变化

1. 名词的复数形式, 以〈复〉字标示出来
2. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级用〈比〉〈最〉字标示出来
3. 动词词形的变化

(1) 单数第三人称, 用〈三〉表示, 标出音标

(2) 如过去式、过去分词是规则的, 前面有〈规则〉字样, 不规则动词标有〈不规则〉字样, 后面分别写出它的过去式和过去分词, 标出音标

(3) 现在分词写在过去分词之后, 不标音

四、词 类

1. 缩写: 名词: 名; 代词: 代; 形容词: 形; 动词: 动; 助动词: 助; 情态动词: 情态; 副词: 副; 连词: 连; 冠词: 冠
2. 不及物动词用动〈不及物〉表示; 及物动词用动〈及物〉表示; 系动词用系表示

3. 单词具有两种或两种以上词性时,每个词性单行排列

五、释 义

1. 词条释义均排在词性之后,释义在两个以上者,根据其重要程度按顺序排列

2. 当释义需要特别明确应用范围时则标在“()”内

3. 释义用法的补充注解,注明在“()”内

六、例 句

例句列在释义之后,其中与单词符合的词和短语用斜体字排出,例句的汉语译文列在其后

七、词 组

词组按字母顺序排列,例句中的词组用斜体排出,例句的汉语译文列在其后。以不定冠词 a 和动词 be 开头的词组不提供例句,该词组的例句请在核心词里找

八、各种符号

〈同〉:同义词 〈反〉:反义词 〈对〉:相对词

词组:短语和词组的释义及例句

句型:常用句型的典型结构及例句

交际用语:日常交际用语示例及译文

语法:语法说明

惯用法:惯用法说明

辨析:词义辨析;同义词用法辨析;发音及拼写易混词的读音和拼写对比

正:正确的句子 误:错误的句子

试题:典型试题

():试题后“()”内为正确答案

九、日常交际用语

日常交际用语的典型结构除在正文中列出外,其系统用法请见附录四

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A

a [强 ei; 弱 ə], an [强 æn; 弱 ən]

冠〈不定〉(非特指的)一(个) a student
一名学生 〈同〉one

(一类事物中的)任何一个 A horse has
four legs. 马有四条腿。

同样,同一 We are of an age. 我们同
岁。

每一 They come here twice a week. 他
们每周来这两次。〈同〉per

词组

a bit 一点

a bit of 有一点(些)

a block of 一(大)块

a bottle of 一瓶

a bowl of 一碗

a box of 一盒

a copy of (报纸,书等)一份

a collection of (某物)收集;堆积

a cup of 一杯

a few (of) 一些,几个

a glass of 一杯

a good/great many 许多,大量

a great/good deal of 许多,大量

a group of 一组,一队

a handful of 少量的

a kind of 一种

a (large) number of 许多,大量

a length of 一根,一段

a list of 一览表,一张单

a little 一点

a lot of 许多

a mass of 一团

a model of 模型;典型

a moment later 一会儿

a pair of 一付,一双

a place of interest 名胜

a type of 类型

a waste of 浪费,白费

语法

① a 用在以辅音音素开头的单词
前。an 用在以元音音素开头的单词
前。

a	pupil	an	hour
a	university	an	honestman
a	usual way	an	umbrella

② 不定冠词主要泛指同一类别中的
一个或第一次提到的人或事物。Even
a child can answer this question. 连一
个小孩都能回答这个问题。

③ 用来表示“某个”、“一种”等意思。
A Mr. Fang came to see you yesterday.
有位方先生昨天来见你。

惯用法

① 不定冠词在一些形容词、副词的前
后位置:

① 用在形容词 what, such, many 等
词后面。What a clever boy he is! 他是
一个多么聪明的孩子啊! I have had
such a busy day. 我度过了这么忙的一
天。

② 用在 how, so, as, too 等副词修饰
的形容词之后。It's too difficult a
book for us beginners. 对于我们初学者
来说这是太难的一部书了。It is so use-
ful a dictionary that we all want to have
one. 它是一部非常有用的字典以致大
家都要买。How clever a boy he is! 他
是个多么聪明的孩子啊!

③ 用在 quite, rather 和 half 的前面
或后面。(详见:quite, rather 和 half)
half an hour = a half hour

furniture, news 等不可数名词前面。在这些不可数名词前一般用 some 或 a piece of 等。a piece of news 一条消息 a piece of advice 一条建议。

③ a 与 most 连用时, most 不是最高级, 而表示“很”、“十分”的意思。It is a most useful phrase. 它是很有用处的短语。

辨析

a(an), one

a(an) 和 one 常可换用。但 a(an) 常着重于类别; one 则强调数的概念。There is a book on the desk. 桌上有本书。(强调是书; 而不是它物) There is one book on the desk. 桌上有一本书。(强调只有一本书, 而不是两本或更多的书)

有时用 a 和 one 的含意不同。比较:

(1) It will take more than a year to build the power station. 建造这座电站要花一年多的时间。(不到两年)

(2) It will take more than one year to build the power station. 建造这座电站要花不止一年的时间。(可能二年、三年或更长时间)

误: My brother is an university student.

正: My brother is a university student. 我的弟弟是位大学生。

【试题 1】_____ came to see you yesterday.

A. The Wang B. Wang C. Wangs D. A Wang (D)

【试题 2】Tom is _____ honest man and works in _____ university.

A. an, an B. a, an C. a, a D. an, a (D)

【试题 3】Who is _____ captain of your team?

A. an B. X C. the D. a (B)

【试题 4】I have had _____ busy day.

A. such a B. a such C. such the D. the such (A)

【试题 5】_____ is not so long.

A. The three years B. A three years C. An three years D. A and B (B)

【试题 6】I have an apple, but my brother A B

er has three. (A. one)
C D

ability [ə'bility] (复) abilities [-is]

名 能力; 才能 To examine your skills and abilities still further, ask yourself this questions. 应进一步检验你的技能, 请你自己问这个问题。

辨析

ability, gift

ability, 才能, 最普通用语, 包括天生的 (native) 和习得的 (作此意义解时常带复数)。gift 才能, 指“天赋的辩才、悟性等”。

able ['eibl]

形 有能力的, 能干的。He is an able teacher. 他是位有能力的老师。

句型

be able to do. sth. 能够干……事

He is (will be, may be) able to swim 他会 (将会, 也许会) 游泳。He has not been able to come. 他没有能来。

语法

be 与 able 连用接不定式, 表示“有能力”之意。可以有許多时态形式, 如一般现在时、将来时、完成时、过去时等, 还可以用于不定式或动词-ing 形式中。Soon she will be able to swim half a mile. 不久她将能够游半英里了。John has been able to skate for many years. 约翰能够滑冰已有多多年了。I hope to be able to come here again. 我希望能够再一次来这里。He regretted not being able to help us. 他因不能帮助我们而感到抱歉。

惯用法

① able 接不定式时, 只能接不定式的主动式, 不能接被动的不定式, 也不能用无生命的名词作主语。

② able 用作补语时, 否定式是 unable, 不能用 not able to. They stood there, unable to make a decision. 他们

站在那犹豫不决。

误: The work *was able to be done* by us.

正: We *were able to do* the work. 我们能做这项工作。

辨析

be able to, can

be able to 和 can 的意思相近, 但 be able to 可有更多的时态形式。另外它还可以用于不定式或动名词短语中。She will *be able to* visit the hospital tomorrow. 她明天将能参观那家医院。I'd like to *be able to* stay here. 我想要呆在这儿。He said he regretted not *being able to* swim. 他说他对不会游泳感到遗憾。

can 的过去式 could 在表示“一般的能力”, 即“你想干什么就可以干什么”时, 可以与 was/were able to 互换, 但是在表示过去某种具体的能力时要用 was/were able to, managed to. At last she *was able to* look up with tearful eyes and smile and say... 最后她抬起头来眼含泪水微笑着说……(不可说: She *could* look up...). 这种用法在否定句之间并无区别。

be able to 不可以表示“允许”, 如: 不可说: You *are able to* go now. 应改为: You *can* go now. 你现在可以走了。误: My brother *can be able to* drive a car.

正: My brother *can drive* a car.

正: My brother *is able to drive* a car.

我的弟弟会开车。

【试题 1】She is an _____ teacher.

A. good B. able C. hard-working
D. clever (B)

【试题 2】We shall _____ to finish the work tomorrow.

A. be able B. can C. are able D. be able to (A)

【试题 3】The work is able to be done

A. by us B. by them C. by her D. by him (B. can)

about ['ə:baut]

介 关于; 有关; 对于…… He was not

too sure *about* two things — the grammar and some of the idioms. 他对两件事没把握, 即语法和一些习惯用语。在……周围; 在……附近; 在身边 Have you a pen *about* you? 你带着笔吗? I dropped my key somewhere *about* here. 我把钥匙掉在这附近了。

到处, 在……各处 I walked *about* the town with her. 我和她在镇上到处走。副 周围; 附近; 四处; 大约 Don't leave things *about*. 不要四处扔东西。He left here *about* two years ago. 大约两年前他就离开了这里。

注: 以上作副词用的 about 均可与 around 互换。

词组

be about to do sth. 即要, 正要(不可与表示将来时间的词语连用) I *was just about to* go swimming when luckily our guide saw me and shouted at me. 我刚要去游泳, 幸好那时我们的向导看到了, 向我喊叫, …… Many of the coal mines have been closed, or *are about to* be closed. 其中有不少煤矿现在已经关闭, 或者就要关闭。

look about 环顾 The teacher *looked about* the classroom and began his lesson. 老师环顾了一下四周, 然后开始上课了。

交际用语

What about (doing) sth.?

How about (doing) sth.?

(征询对方意见)(你认为)……怎么样?

A: How (what) about a drink?

B: I'd rather have something to eat.

“喝一杯怎么样?”

“我倒愿意要点吃的。”

A: What (How) about going out for a walk?

B: I'd love to.

“出去散步怎么样?”

“我愿意”。

惯用法

about 和 or 不可连用。不能说: The boy is *about nine or ten* years old. 应该说: The boy is *nine or ten* years old. 这个男孩大约有 9 岁或 10 岁。

辨析

about, around, round

见 around

about, on

about 表示的内容较为普通, 不那么正式或随便提到。on 用于有准备的正式的、可供专门研究的语言交流, 如讲演、写作等。He spoke *on* the present situation of the world. 他论述了当今的世界形势。He talked *about* the present situation of the world. 他谈到了有关当今的世界形势。

about, of

about 用于 know, say, speak, talk 等动词后, 表示“关于某人或某事的详情”, 如将 of 用于上述这类动词之后, 则表示“关于某人或某事物的存在”。He spoke *about* you. 他讲了一些关于你的事情。He spoke *of* you. 他提到了你。She knows nothing *about* the matter. 她不知道这件事的内情。She knows nothing *of* the matter. 她对这事一无所知。

误: He is *about to go to see* the film this afternoon.

正: He is *going to see* the film this afternoon. 他打算今天下午去看这部电影。

误: What *about call* on him?

正: What (How) *about calling* on him? 去拜访一下他怎么样?

误: I have no money *around me*.

正: I have no money *about (on, with) me*. 我身边没带钱。

【试题 1】We are about to start in a few

A B C

minutes. (D. 去掉 D 部分)

D

【试题 2】There are about more than

A B C

twenty students in the lab.

D

(B. 去掉 about)

【试题 3】He was _____ to go to bed when there was a ring.

A. going B. getting C. about

D. looking (C)

【试题 4】A: Fill the glass with water, and put some oil in it. and then mix them up.

B: What _____ next?

A. round B. around C. about D. to (C)

above [ə'baʊv]

介 在……上面; 高于, 超出 We were flying *above* the clouds. 我们飞行在云层之上。

形 上面的, 以上的 the *above* facts 上述事实

副 在上面, 以上 My bedroom is just *above*. 我的居室就在上面。

词组

above all 尤其是, 最重要的是 We must work hard, and *above all* we must believe that each one of us is able to do something well. 我们应该努力工作, 尤其是我们必须相信每个人都能做好一些事情。

辨析

above, over

above 与 over 有所不同。above “在……之上”(是指“离开……的上方”), 并非有“在垂直之上”的含义。其反义词为 below。over 则表示“在……正上方”、“垂直于……之上”的意思。可以有面与面的接触, 也可以有一定的距离。He put the cloth *over* the table. 他在桌上铺了块桌布。

误: The bird is flying *on* the tree.

正: The bird is flying *over (above)* the tree. 鸟在树的上方飞。

误: It is *above all*, we should stay here.

正: It is *all above*, we should stay here. 重要的是我们应该呆在这里。

【试题 1】There is a red flag _____ the

blackboard.

A. over B. above C. up D. about

(A)

【试题 2】The answers to this question should be ____.

A. all above B. above all C. all up

D. over (A)

【试题 3】As he was waiting, he suddenly heard a voice calling from ____.

A. over B. help C. above D. on (C)

abroad [ə'brɔ:d]

副 到国外,在国内外 Cars will be sent abroad by sea. 汽车将被用船送往国外。

词组

from abroad 从国外 This is brought from abroad. 这是从国外带来的。

go abroad 出国 Do you often go abroad? 你经常出国吗?

【试题 1】He will go to abroad after college. A B C D

(B. 去掉 to)

【试题 2】That engineer came ____ abroad.

A. to B. X C. for D. from (D)

【试题 3】She wanted to send information ____ at once.

A. to abroad B. over abroad C. abroad

D. by abroad (C)

absence [ˈæbsəns]

名 (不可数)缺席,不在 His children have not worried about their father's absence. 他的孩子对他们的父亲不在并不感到着急。

absent [ˈæbsənt]

形 缺席的,不在的 He was absent from the meeting. 他没有出席会议。

词组

(be) absent from 不在,缺席 I was absent from home yesterday. 我昨天没在家。

【试题 1】Have you found that this word A B

is absent from that dictionary? (D. in) C D

【试题 2】Mr Smith ____ (不在长春). (is absent from Changchun/is away from Changchun/is not in Changchun.)

accent [ˈæksənt] (复) -s[-ts]

名 (可数)口音;音调 A lot of people can't tell the difference between an American accent and a Canadian accent. 许多人区别不开美国口音和加拿大口音。

【试题】She told her story in broken A B C

accent. (D. accents) D

accept [ək'sept] (三) -s[-ts] (规则) -ed [-id]-ing

动 (及物)接受;领受;同意 I've written to accept the invitation. 我已经写信接受邀请。

辨析

accept, receive

accept 和 receive 都有“收到”的意思。receive 仅有客观上“收到”的意思,而 accept 除了表于“收到”,还有主观上“接受”、“领受”的意思。He received the gift, but he did not accept it. 他收到了礼物但没有接受。I received an invitation. 我收到一份请帖(去不去不一定)。I accepted the invitation. 我接受了邀请(准备去)。

误: I accepted his letter yesterday.

正: I received his letter yesterday. 我昨天收到了他的来信。

误: I accepted to go there with them.

正: I agreed to go there with them: 我同意与他们到那里去。

【试题 1】We ____ an invitation yesterday but didn't ____ it.

A. accepted, receive B. received, accept C. accept, received D. receive, accepted (B)

【试题 2】Whom did you ____ that from?

A. accept B. got C. receive D. receive as (C)

accident [ˈæksɪdənt] (复) -s[-ts]

名 (可数)意外的事;事故 A car acci-

dent happened to him this morning. 今天早上他发生了车祸。It was quite an accident. 这是一次意外的事故。

词组

by accident 偶然地 I met him by accident on the street. 我偶然地在街上遇见了他。

【试题 1】They fell in love quite _____.
A. by chance B. by accident C. accident D. A or B (D)

【试题 2】Something must be provided _____.
A. against accidents B. on accident C. with accidents D. about accident (A)

according ['ə:kɔ:diŋ]

副 按照, 根据 (只用于下面的习语中) according to 按照, 根据 According to the law, Shylock may have a pound of flesh to be cut off by him nearest to Antonio's heart. 根据法律, 夏洛克得由他把离安东尼奥心脏最近的一磅肉割下来。

【试题】According _____ today's newspaper, we shall have cold weather next week.
A. as B. for C. to D. on (C)

ache [eɪk] <复>-s[-s]

名 <可数> 疼痛 Which place do you have an ache? 你哪个地方痛?

动 <不及物> [eɪk] <三>-s[-s] <规则>-d [-t] aching 疼痛 His head aches 他头痛。

辨析

ache, pain

ache 与 pain 都作“痛”解。ache 指 (人) 身的疼痛, 往往用于持续的疼痛, 或因一些小病引起的感觉, 常常是局部的; pain 是一般用语, 指 (人) 身体疼痛或情感上的痛苦, 一般用于比 ache 更为严重的情况。另外 ache 常常可以和表示痛部位的词连用, 如 headache (头痛), stomachache (胃病), toothache (牙痛)。而 pain 则不能这样用。I have pains all over. 我浑身疼痛。He

has had a toothache for five days. 他牙痛已五天了。

【试题 1】我的头痛。

A. My head pains. B. My head aches. C. I have a headache. D. I have a pain (pains) in my head. (A, B, C, D)

【试题 2】His father died a week ago, so he was in _____.
A. ache B. aches C. pains D. pain (D)

【试题 3】He often has _____.
A. a toothache B. toothache C. teethache D. teethaches (A)

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] <三>-s[-z] <规则> -d [-d] achieving
动 <及物> 获得 The case of Professor Stephen Hawking is one example of the many disabled people who have achieved success in their chosen field of work. 斯蒂文·霍金教授的这种情况是许多残疾人在他们选择的工作领域里取得成功的一例。

辨析

achieve, gain, get

achieve 作“获得”解时, 指经过努力而获得成功或达到某种目的。He will do anything in order to achieve his aim. 为了达到目的, 他什么事都干得出来。
gain 作“获得”解时, 指通过努力或奋斗, 获得某种利益、好处或经验。He is already gaining experience from his new job. 他已经开始从工作中获得经验。
get 是这一组词中最常用的一个, 是通用词, 指以某种方法或手段得到某种东西。这种东西可能是他企图需要或企图获得的, 也许不是。I got a new car. 我得到一部新车。

across [ə'krɒs]

介 横过; 越过 They sailed across the river. 他们渡过这条河。
在……另一边 The post office is just across the street. 邮局就在马路对过。
穿过 A girl helped a blind man across the street. 小女孩帮助盲人过马路。

惯用法

across from (美国用法) 在……对面
The store is just *across from* the post office 这个商店刚好在邮局的对面。

辨析

across, through

across 指在一空间内从一端到另一端或成十字交叉穿过。I walked *across* the square to the museum. 我走过了广场, 来到了博物馆。
through, 着重指从物体中间或空间穿过。We walked *through* the forest. 我们穿过了森林。

across, along

见 along

across, through, over

见 over

【试题 1】I swam _____ the river and got to the other bank.

A. through B. over C. past D. across (D)

【试题 2】They went _____ the forest and got to a village.

A. through B. over C. across D. about (A)

【试题 3】The ship *crossed* the river.

A. B. C. D. (B. crossed)

【试题 4】There is a bank _____ the street.

A. across B. over C. against D. about (A)

act [ækt] <三>-s[-ts] <规则>-ed[-id]-ing

动 <不及物> 行动, 做 He *acted* foolishly in what he did. 他所做的是蠢事。扮演, 表演。He *acted* his part well. 他的角色扮演得很好。Chaplin *acted* in many films. 卓别林演了许多影片。
名 法令; 条例 Act was passed. 法令通过了。

词组

act as 充当; 起……作用 He *acted as* a guard. 他充当了一名警卫。

act out 表演 Read the dialogue and *act it out*. 阅读对话并表演。

action ['ækʃən] <复>-s[-z]

名 <可数> 行动, 活动 You can listen to the messages and take any necessary *action*. 你可以听留言, 然后采取必要的措施。

词组

take action 采取行动 They *took* independent *action*. 他们采取独立行动。

active ['æktiv]

形 积极的; 活跃的; 主动的 He was *active* in politics and was strongly against slavery. 他积极参加政治活动, 强烈反对奴隶制度。

词组

be active in 积极参加…… He is *active* in class. 他在课上表现积极。

【试题 1】They always take _____ part in everything.

A. an active B. the active C. an action D. acting (A)

【试题 2】She is _____ in her class.

A. an action B. the active C. active D. action (C)

【试题 3】Everyone _____ political activities.

A. should active in B. must be active C. ought be active in D. is to be active in (D)

actor ['æktə] <复>-s[-z]

名 <可数> 男演员; 行动者

actress ['æktɪs] <复>-es[-iz]

名 <可数> 女演员

actual ['æktʃuəl]

形 实际的, 真实的 In *actual* fact, I think you are right. 实际上我认为你是对的。

辨析

actual, real, true

actual, real 和 true 在表示某事是真实的时候, 往往可以通用。actual 指所形容之物在事实上已发生或存在, 而不是理论上所发生和存在的。real 指客观存在的实物、实情、实例等, 而非想象和捏造的。true 指与事实相符的,

而不是虚伪的,错误的东西。Can you give me the *actual* figures? 你能为我提供实际的数字吗? Give your *real* name. 说出你的真实姓名。What you say is not *true*. 你所说的都不是真的。It's an *actual* (a *real*) event in history. 这是历史上的一件真事。Tell me the *true* (*real*) reason for your absence. 告诉我你没来的真实原因。

【试题 1】Please give your _____ name.
A. real B. actual C. true D. actually (A)

【试题 2】Can you describe the _____ condition of the country?
A. truly B. actual C. real D. actually (B)

A. D. ['ei'di:]
公元

add [æd]〈三〉-s[-dz]〈规则〉-ed[-id]-ing
动 加,把……加到……上;接着说
The equipment for *adding* sound to films hadn't yet been developed. 把声音加在电影上的仪器还没有发展出来。Two *added* to three makes five. 二加三等于五。

词组

add...to... 把……加到……上 Please add some salt to the water. 请往水里边加些盐。

add to 增加 His illness *added to* the family's trouble. 他的病给家里增加了负担。

辨析

add, increase, raise

add 是“把……加入(上)”,而不是“增加”的意思。increase 和 raise 则表示“增加”的意思。He *added* water to the medicine. 他往药里加点水。They have decided to *increase* (raise) his wages to 150 yuan a month. 他们已决定每月为他提高一百五十元工资。但 add 可作“增加”解。This *adds to* our difficulties. 这增加了我们的困难。

误:He *added* some sugar on the milk.
正:He *added* some sugar to the milk.

他往牛奶里放了些白糖。

【试题 1】Three _____ to three makes six.

A. adds B. adding C. add D. added (D)

【试题 2】Please add some sugar _____ the milk.

A. to B. in C. on D. with (A)

【试题 3】The manager has decided to _____

add his wages to 120 yuan a month.
B C D

(B. increase/raise)

【试题 4】His coming _____ our troubles.

A. added to B. added C. added up D. adding to (A)

address [ə'dres]〈复〉-es[-iz]

名 〈可数〉地址,通讯处;演说 Tod, you'll send these things to the gentleman's *address*. 托德,你要把这些东西送到这位先生的住处。

【试题】Please write to me _____ this new address.

A. on B. in C. to D. at (D)

admire [ə'dmaɪə]〈三〉-s[-z]〈规则〉-d[-d]

admiring

动 〈及物〉钦佩;羡慕;赞美;欣赏

Today she is remembered and *admired* as a scientist. 今天她被人们当作一名科学家所怀念和赞美。

词组

admire someone for something 佩服某人…… The person who(m) I have always *admired for* her courage is Marie Curie. 我经常佩服她的勇气的人是玛丽·居里。

【试题】我们赞美他的诚实。

A. We *admired* that he was honest.

B. We *admired* him to be honest.

C. We *admired* him for his honesty.

D. We *admired* for him to be honest.

(A, C)

admit [əd'mit]〈三〉-s[-s]〈规则〉-ted

动 〈及物〉承认;许可 He *admitted* that mistakes had been made. 他承认已

侵犯了错误。

【试题 1】She opened the door and

A. admitted us into the house B. admitted us to go C. admit as D. A or B

(A)

【试题 2】Such people shouldn't _____ the Party.

A. admit to B. be admitted to C. be admitted into D. B or C (D)

adopt [ə'dɒpt] <三>-s[-s] <规则>-ed[-id]-ing

动 <及物>收养 He was *adopted* into the new family. 他被这个新家庭所收养了。

advance [əd'vɑːns] <三>-s[-iz] <规则>-d[-t]advancing

动 前进;推进;促进 Our soldiers *advanced* bravely against the enemy. 我们的士兵勇敢地向敌人挺进。

advanced [əd'vɑːnst]

名 先进的,进步的;高等的,高级的 His father is an *advanced* worker. 他父亲是一位先进工作者. She is interested in *advanced* mathematics. 她对高等数学感兴趣。

advantage [əd'vɑːntɪdʒ]

名 优点;好处 What is one *advantage* of advertising? 登广告的一个好处是什么?

adventure [əd'ventʃə] <复>-s[-z]

名 <可数>奇遇,冒险的经历 This was a strange *adventure* indeed. 这确实是一个的奇遇。

【试题】There are some of the adventure

A B C
of Robinson Crusoe. (C. adventures)
D

advertise ['ædvətaɪz] <三>-s[-iz] <规则>-ed[-d] advertising

动 <及物>为……做广告 You can *advertise* products of all kinds. 你可以登各种各样的产品广告。

advertisement [əd'vetɪsmənt]

<美>[ædvə'taɪzmənt] <复>-s[-ts]

名 登广告,广告 How are *advertisements* made? 广告是怎样制作的?

【试题 1】_____ is a new scientific business.

A. Advertisement B. advertisements
C. Advertising D. Advertise (C)

【试题 2】We advertised _____ a servant.

A. on B. for C. as D. with (B)

advice [əd'vaɪs]

名 <不可数>劝告,忠告;意见 My *advice* to you is to work hard. 我劝你要努力工作。

词组

a piece of advice 一条建议

ask sb. for advice 征询某人的意见
He often *asks the teacher for advice*. 他经常征求老师的意见

give some advice on 就某事提出意见
In one of his books, Marx *gave some advice on* how to learn a foreign language. 马克思在他的一本书里提出了一些关于怎样学习外语的意见

follow one's advice 按照某人的意见

take sb's advice 接受某人的意见

交际用语

A: Can I ask you for some advice?

B: Of course.

“我征求你的意见可以吗?”

“当然可以。”

误: He gave me *some advices* on how to study English well.

正: He gave me *some advice* on how to study English well. 他给我提出一些关于怎样学好英语的建议。

【试题 1】This was done _____ Mr Black's advice.

A. to B. by C. at D. on (D)

【试题 2】Be so kind as to give me _____ on _____ to improve my English.

A. some advice; how B. any advice; why C. many advices; how D. an advice; how (A)

【试题 3】Why didn't you _____ your teacher's advice?

A. take B. follow C. catch D. A or B

(D)