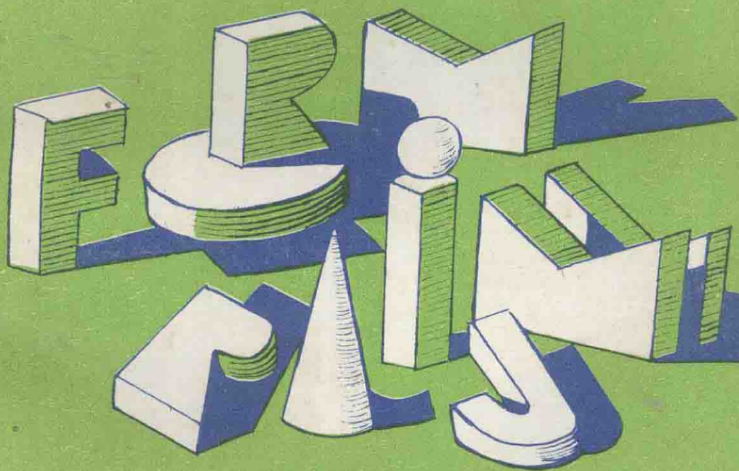


中学 英语词汇 学习指南

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湖南大学出版社



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内容简介

本书对国家教委公布的中学英语词汇逐个进行解析。较之同类书籍，本书的显著优点是与中学课文密切结合，例句采用课文的原句，在课文的基础上引申、阐发，温故知新，特别适于中学师生参考，也适于希望熟练掌握英语基础词汇用法的英语初学者参考。

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A

a[ei,ə], an[æn,ən] *indef.art.* [a用在以辅音音素开首的词之前, an用在以元音音素开首的词之前。例如: hour 读音为[auə], 所以应该说 an hour, 而不说 a hour, 又应该说 a university, 而不说 an university, 该说 an umbrella, 不说 a umbrella.]

例解: 1. = one(一个) I can see a dog, an old man and two pigs.

2. = any任何一个 A dog is an animal. (=Dogs are animals.)

3. 每一 How much is it?—Two dollars a pound.

辨析: 1. a与数量形容词或数词等连用表示一个整体。例如: a dozen times, a great many years,

A ten years is not so long.

2. 用于某些物质名词前, 表示“一种”, “一份”。例如:

There it is made into a fine paper. (8-22) A small coffee for me, please.

3. a 与 most 连用不是最高级, 而表示“很”, “十分”的意思。例如:

Children in China lead a most happy life.

4. 当用 what, such, many 等形容词修饰单数可数名词时, a 应放在这些形容词之后。例如:

What a beautiful flower! Such a (small) thing!

Many a student failed to pass in the examination.

5. 与副词 how, so, too 等连用时, a 通常置于这些副词所修饰的形容词之后, 例如: How great a man he is!

So beautiful a flower! Quite a big stone, rather a strange fellow.

6. a 和 one 常可互换, 但 a 常着重于类别; one 则强调“数量”。

例如: There is a book on the desk. (桌上有本书。)着重是书, 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, 并没有两本或更多的书。

有时用 a 和用 one 的意思不同。例如:

It will take more than a year to build the bridge.(建造这座桥要花一年多的时间。——不到两年。)

It will take more than one year to build the bridge.(建造这座桥需要花不止一年的时间。——可能要花二、三年或更多的时间。)

able ['eɪbl] *adj.* [和 be 连用,接不定式]

能够 *v.* enable *n.* ability *ant.* unable

例解: When you look at the pyramids, you can't help wondering how the Egyptians were able to build them thousands of years ago. (5-73)

辨析: 1. 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。例如:

I'd like to be able to stay here.

He said he regretted not being able to swim.

I shall be able to come tomorrow.

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,但是在表达过去某种具体的能力——即在某种场合做某事的能力时要用 was/were able to, managed to. 例如:

...and at last she was able to look up with tearful eyes and smile and say, ... (8-295)

(不可说成 ...she could look up...). 这种用法在否定句中它们之间并无区别。

2. be able to 不可表示“允许”, 如不可说 You are able to go now. 应改为 You can go now.

3. be able to 后不可接被动式, 也不可以用无生物作主语。

例如: [误] The work was able to be done by us.

[正] We were able to do the work.

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* 关于, 有关, 对于; 在...周围; 围绕; 到处; 在附近; 在身边, 手头。

例解: 1. ...he was not too sure about two things—the grammar and some of the idioms. (7-2)

2. Crusoe looked about the cave. (7-212)

3. They seemed like so many little flags dotted about the school—

room.(8-181)

4.I dropped my key somewhere about here.

5.This is all he has about him.

adv.到处, 四处; 在附近; 大约。

1.Don't leave your things about.

2.He must be somewhere about.

3.It is about 137 metres high today, but it was once higher.(5-73)

[以上作副词用的 about 均可与 around 互换 (参见 around)]

词组: be about to do sth. 即要, 正要

Don't go out now. We are about to have lunch.

I was about to go to bed when there was a knock at the door.

[be about to 不可再与表示时间的词语连用。如不要说 be about to leave next morning 等]

辨析: about 表示的内容较为普通, 不那么正式或是随便提到; 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。试比较:

He spoke on the present situation of the world.

(他论述了当今世界的形势。)

He spoke about the present situation of the world.

(他谈到了有关当今世界的形势。)

about 如用于 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“关于某人或某物的存在”。试比较:

He spoke about you.(他讲了一些关于你的事。)

He spoke of you.(他提到了你。)

I know nothing about the matter.(我不知道这件事的内情。)

I know nothing of the matter.(对这件事我一无所知。)

above [ə'baʊ] prep.在...上面; 高于; 超出 adv.在上面, 以上 adj.上面的, 以上的 n.上面 ant.below 例解:

1.From space the earth looks like a huge water-covered globe, with a few patches of land sticking out above the water.(7-261)

2.The temperature is only a degree above zero.

3.His room is just above.

4. Please send the parcel to the above address.

5. As he was waiting, he suddenly heard a voice calling from above: "Hey Cocrodile!" (4-28)

词组: above all 尤其是, 最重要的是

We must work, and above all we must believe that one of us is able to do something well, ... (8-224)

辨析: above与over有所不同。above“在...之上”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。例如: His room is above ours.(他的房间在我们的上面。)

His room is over ours.(他的房间就是我们头上的那间。)

absence ['æbsəns] *n.* 缺席, 不在(不可数) *adj.* absent *ant.* presence

例解: 1. The absence of air also explains why the stars do not seem to twinkle in space, as they do from the earth. (8-198)

2. I shall take your place in your absence.

辨析: absence from Changsha 是“不在长沙”的意思。

absence in Changsha 是“不在别处而在长沙”的意思。

absent ['æbsənt] *adj.* 缺席的, 不在的 *v.* 缺席, 旷课, 旷工(与反身代词+from连用) *adv.* absently *ant.* present

例解: 1. He is absent from school today.

2. He is absent on business.

3. Don't be absent-minded.

4. Why did you absent yourself from school today.

辨析: absent from Changsha 是“不在长沙”的意思。

absent in Changsha 是“不在别处而在长沙”的意思。

accept [ək'sept] *vt.* 接受 *adj.* acceptable *ant.* refuse, reject

例解: 1. His theory was so advanced that few people could understand it and even fewer would accept it. (8-93)

2. I can't accept you as my assistant.

辨析: accept和receive 都有“接”的意思, 但用法却不同。accept是经过考虑后“接受下来”的意思; receive 表示“接到”或“收到”这一动作或事实。例如:

He did receive the present, but he did not accept it.

accept 后面不可接不定式作宾语。例如:

[误] I accepted to go there with them.

[正] I agreed to go there with them.

• **accident** ['æksɪdənt] *n.* 意外的事; 事故(可数)

例解: 1. A car accident happened to him this morning.

2. It was quite an accident.

词组: by accident 偶然地 *syn.* by chance

I met him by accident.

辨析: accident 指意外的事件, 如车祸, 飞机失事, 不幸的灾难等。

例如: He was killed in the railway accident.

incident 通常指小事件, 如日常琐事, 也指众人瞩目的重大事件。例

如:

On the way home my father told me of an incident that took

place on his first day at school in Mr. Crosset's class. (8-4)

• **ache** [eɪk] *n.* 疼痛(可数) *v.* 痛

例解: 1. Which place aches most.

2. I have an ache in the back.

构成合成词: a stomach ache (胃痛, 肚子痛), a toothache (牙痛)
a headache (头痛)

辨析: ache 常指持续的, 固定的而且常常是局部的隐隐之痛。

pain 是普通用词, 常指突然的剧烈的疼痛。指身心上的痛苦均可。有时指身体感到不舒服。注意 pain 不可构成象 headacle 这类型的合成词。例如: She has a headache. She has pains in the arms.

• **achieve** [ə'tʃiːv] *vt. & vi.* 获得; 成就 *n.* achievement

例解: 1. He finally achieved success.

2. You can't achieve much without hard work.

3. Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great achievement. (8-107)

• **across** [ə'krɒs] *prep.* 横过, 穿过, 越过; 在...的另一边。

例解: 1. The Great Wall of China, the longest wall in the world, runs across north China like a huge dragon. (7-158)

2. But there's a bank across the road.

3. A girl helped a blind man across the street.

辨析: across和through都作“穿过”解, across指在一空间内从一端到另一端或成十字交叉穿过; through着重指从物体中间穿过。试比较:

He went across the room.(他在屋里从这一边走到那一边。)

He went through the room.(他从屋中穿过。)

act [ækt] *v.* 行动; 做; 扮演, 表演 *n.* 行为, 动作。

例解: 1. People who can see sometimes act just as foolishly. (7-28)

2. Can you get someone to act the woman teacher in the play?

3. She took care to spell the word for each act.

词组: 1. act as 充当, 起...的作用

These act as guards and soldiers in time of trouble. (7-229)

2. act out 表演, 比划着表达

Read the play and act it out. (8-292)

He got out his knife and acted out cutting into the bag. (9-98)

action [ækʃən] *n.* 行动(总称, 不可数); 活动, 行动(指具体的一次或一种, 可数)

例解: 1. Simple actions, such as eating and drinking, become very difficult. (8-196)

2. The time has come for action.

辨析: act和action有时可以互换, 但严格说来act用于具体的短暂的, 个别的行为; action用于抽象的, 时间较长, 包括不同步骤的, 可以连续或重复的行为。

active [æktiv] *adj.* 积极的, 活跃的, 主动的

例解: 1. Joe took an active part in the workers' struggles for better pay and better conditions. (6-15)

2. the Active Voice. (6-7)

3. He was active in politics and was strongly against slavery. (7-85)

actual [æktʃuəl] *adj.* 实际上; 真实的 *adv.* actually

例解: 1. But in actual fact sports and games can be of great value.

2. They don't know the actual situation of their factory.

3. The Great Wall, which is called in Chinese "The ten Thousand-li Great Wall" is actually more than 6,000 kilometres long, 6-7 metres high and 4-5 metres wide. (7-159)

辨析: 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, 而不是理论中可发生或存在的。real 指客观存在的实物、实情、实例等, 而非想像或捏造的。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?

Give your real name.

What you say is not true.

add [æd] v. 加, 加上, 加入, 接着说

例解: 1. And you can add a note to the posters. (4-108)

2. You see, if you add 100 to 1, you get 101... (3-125)

3. The little girl doesn't know how to add yet.

词组: 1. add to 增加

His illness added to the family's troubles.

2. add up to 总共有, 总计达

His whole school education added up to no more than one year. (7-85)

辨析: add, increase 和 raise

add 是“把…加上[入]”, 而不是“增加”的意思。例如:

He added water to the medicine. increase 和 raise 则表示“增加”的意思。例如:

They have decided to increase [raise] his wages to ¥150 a month.

但 add to 可作“增加”解, 如: This adds to our difficulties.

address [ə'dres] n. 地址, 通讯处

例解: 1. Today, you'll send these things to the gentleman's address.

2. She has changed her address.

辨析: address 前习惯用介词 at. 例如:

You must write to him at this new address.

admire [əd'maɪə] vt. 钦佩; 羡慕; 赞美; 欣赏 n. admiration

例解: 1. This Swede admired Napoleon so much that he wanted to join the French army and fight for him. (7-250)

2. His cleverness is much admired.

3. I gave her an admiring look.

4. I admire to walk with you.

辨析: admire后面不可接that从句作宾语。例如:

[误]We admired that he was honest.

[正]We admired his honesty.

• **advanced** [əd'vɑ: ns] *adj.* 先进的; 高深的, 老的 *v.* advance

例解: 1. By the time he was fourteen years old, he had learned advanced mathematics all by himself. (8-92)

2. His theory was so advanced that few people could understand it at that time. (8-93)

3. He is advanced in years. an advanced worker (先进工作者), an advanced class in French (法语高级班)

advice [əd'vaiz] *n.* 劝告, 忠告, 意见(不可数)

例解: 1. In one of his books, Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language. (7-3)

2. My advice to you is to work hard.

辨析: 1. advice是不可数名词, 即使被形容词所修饰, 也不可加a. 如要表示“一个忠告”则用 a piece of advice.

[误]Our teacher gave us a good advice.

[正]Our teacher gave us some good advice.

[正]Our teacher gave us a good piece of advice.

2. 关于…方面的“建议”, “忠告”, 通常用on, 即advice on.

advise [əd'vaiz] *vt.* 忠告, 劝告, 建议 *n.* adviser(顾问)

例解: 1. I always hesitate to advise my friends on what to read. (9-51)

2. Would you advise me where I (should) spend my holidays this summer?

词组: 1. advise against 劝…不要

Her father advised her against marrying so early.

2. advise on 就…出主意

Who is the best man to advise me on this question?

辨析: advise后面可接名词(或代词), 动名词或that从句作宾语。不可直接接不定式作宾语, 但可以接“宾语+不定式”。例如:

What do you advise me to do?

We advised (their) starting early.

I advise that he (should) go at once.

但不可说 I advise to go there at once.

affair [ə'feə] *n.* 事情; 事件 (pl.) 事务

例解: 1. The doctor wrote a letter to the Minister disclosing the whole affair. (8-38)

2. Mind your own affair! (= That is none of your affair. That's my own affair.)

3. That railway accident was a terrible affair.

one's private affairs (私事), public affairs (公事. 公务)

political affairs (政治事务) the affairs of the state (国事, 政务)

affect [ə'fekt] *vt.* 影响; 感动

例解: 1. The war and the suffering that it caused affected him greatly. (8-105)

2. Some plants are quickly affected by cold.

3. All the people in the room were affected to tears.

辨析: affect (影响) 通常指产生不好的影响, 特别是用来指对身体的坏影响。

afraid [ə'freid] *adj.* 害怕, 怕; 恐怕 (多和of连用)

例解: 1. Now she wasn't afraid any more. (4-107)

2. He had been afraid of this all along. (5-86)

辨析: afraid 只能作表语, 不可作定语, 也不可以无生物作主语。例如: [误] It's afraid that we may be late.

[正] I am afraid that we may be late.

be afraid to do sth. 是指“害怕或不敢做某事”;

be afraid of doing sth. 是指“害怕或担心发生某种情况”;

be afraid that 是“担心”或“恐怕”的意思。

例如: He was afraid to go out even for food. (7-210)

He wanted very much to eat them, but was afraid of burning his hand. (7-42)

I am afraid I can't help you.

Africa [ˈæfrikə] *n.* 非洲 **African** [ˈæfrikən] *adj.* 非洲的; 非洲人的 *n.* 非洲人; 黑人(可数)

例解: 1. But you can see that Europe, Asia, and Africa are really

one landmass.(7-267)

2.What's the difference between Asian elephants and African elephants?

after ['a: ftə] *prep.*在...之后; 接着; 经过; 由于; 仿照, 按照, 追求, 寻找. *conj.*在...之后 *adv.*以后, 后来

例解: 1.After a while,he saw the birds were going to win.(5-3)

2.She did experiment after experiment.(8-224)

3.Complete the following sentences after the model.

4.Ah,here is the thing I am after.(7-175)

5.Where was it after you used it?

6.Soon after,he sent another official to find out how soon the cloth would be ready.(7-103)

词组: after all 毕竟; 终归

After all,he is only six years old.

After all,facts are facts.

辨析: 1.after与in在表示时间时皆有“在...之后”的含义。

after表示“在过去一段时间之后”用于过去时中不能用于将来时中。在表示“在某个时刻或事件以后”时,既可用于过去时,也可用于将来时。in表示从现在算起的“一段时间之后”,只能用于将来时中。例如:

[误]He will come back after three days.

[正]He will come back in three days.

[误]He came back in three days.

[正]He came back after three days.

[误]He will come back in three o'clock.

[正]He will come back after three o'clock.

2.从过去的某时或某事说到现在,不可用 after,应该用since.3.说“某事件的若干时间之后”,该说“若干时间+after+事件”,不可说“after+若干时间+of+事件”。例如:

[误]After two years of her graduation,she got married.

[正]Two years after her graduation,she got married.

afternoon [a: ftə'nu: n] *n.*下午, 午后

例解: I shall be at home all the afternoon.

in the afternoon, on Sunday afternoon

辨析: 1. this afternoon, yesterday afternoon, tomorrow afternoon, every afternoon, one afternoon等词语前没有介词in或on.

2. 说某个下午, 即afternoon前或后有定语时, 常有on, 而不用in.

again [ə'geɪn] *adv.* 又(一次), 再(一次); 另外, 还

例解: 1. ...they have again been turned into vapour by the warm air around them. (6-40)

2. You must make up your mind not to do such a thing again.

3. Again, there is another matter to consider.

词组: again and again 再三地, 反复地

I have told you again and again not to say "He has went."

against [ə'geɪnst] *prep.* 逆着, 逆; 衬着; 靠着, 反对 *ant. for*

例解: 1. They were running against the wind. (8-235)

2. I did so, raising the boy's head against my knee. (8-54)

3. The pine-trees were black against the morning sky.

4. ...but it was against the beliefs of some of the scientists of that day. (8-225)

词组: be against (反对), go against (违反, 不利于), knock against

(偶然遇见, 碰撞) rise against (反抗), run against (撞, 偶然遇

见) turn against (变成与...敌对), warn against (忠告, 要...提防)

age [eɪdʒ] *n.* 年龄; 年代

例解: 1. What is your age?

2. They are of the same age.

3. I have now reached the age of thirty-one.

词组: at the age of 在...岁的时候

at the age of 14, she joined the party.

ago [ə'gəʊ] *adv.* ...以前

例解: 1. Long, long ago, there was a war between the birds and beasts. (5-1)

2. You should have been here five minutes ago. (8-116)

辨析: 1. ago和before作副词均表"...以前".

ago 用于从现在算起的若干时间以前, 多与动词的一般过去时连用;

before 则用于从过去或未来某一时间算起的若干时间以前. 试比较:

I started teaching at this school five years ago.

Mr Smith explained to the workers that John had told him all about his past three weeks before.

2.泛指“以前”用before,这时动词可用现在完成时或过去时。例如:
I've never seen him before.

I didn't know that before.

agree [ə'gri:] v.同意, 答应 *n.agreement* *adj.agreeable* *ant.disagree*

例解: 1.I asked him to help me and he agreed.

2.They all agree about it.

3.They agreed that it was a mistake.

词组: 1.agree to do sth.同意[赞成]干某事

We agreed to start early.

2.agree with sb.赞成[支持]某人

They don't agree with one another.(7-28)

辨析: 1.agree后面可接不定式或从句,但不接动名词。接不定式表示“应允”。例如: He agreed to help me.

2.agree to sth.表示“答应,接受(想法,计划,建议,条件等)”例如:
He didn't agree to the plan.(他不赞成那个计划)

3.agree with sb.[agree with what one says](与某人持相同看法或对某人所说的表示赞成)例如: I can't agree with him.

4.agree on [upon]对…取得一致意见,达成协议

5.agree一般不用于被动语态。We are agreed.是“我们互相同意”。不是被动语态。agreed是过去分词用作形容词。

ahead [ə'hed] *adv.*在前面; 向前

例解: 1.“Look straight ahead,”cried the captain.(7-296)

2.The line of cars moved ahead slowly.

词组: 1.ahead of time提前,提早

They were praised for having finished their task ahead of time.

2.ahead of领先于; 在…前面; 优于; 胜过

All the boys have geographies and they will be ahead of me if I do not get one.(9-2)

aid [eid] *n.*帮助(不可数); 助手(可数)*vt.*帮助*syn.*help

例解: 1.And at the age of eight she was walking a bit with the

aid of a leg brace.(9-77)

2.He is my aid in the lab.

3.We aided him to do it.(= We aided him in doing it.)

aim [eim] *n.* 瞄准; 射击目标(不可数); 目标, 目的(可数) *v.* 瞄准, 对准

例解: 1. Slowly he raised the bow, pulled back the cord, and after taking careful aim, let the arrow fly.(7-218)

2. What's your aim in working so hard?

3. He aimed (his gun) at the lion, fired, and missed.

词组: aim at 以...为目的; 打算

John aimed at becoming a doctor.

What do you aim at doing?

air [εə] *n.* 空气; 空中(不可数)

例解: 1. Let's go out and have some fresh air.

2. and there's no air or water there.(3-77)

词组: 1. by air 乘飞机, 由航空

I shall send the letter by air.

2. in the open air 在户外, 在露天里

The film will be shown in the open air.

辨析: 构成合成词: air bath(空气浴), air battle(空战), air defence

(防空), airfield(飞机场), air force(空军), airgun(汽枪), airline

(航线, 航空公司), airliner(班机, 客机), airmail(航空邮寄), airman

(航空兵), airport(飞机场)

alive [ə'laiv] *adj.* 活着的, 活的 *ant.* dead *v.* live *n.* life

例解: 1. They were alive and as happy as ever.(7-240)

2. He is the happiest man alive.

辨析: alive一般只能作表语, 作定语时要放在所修饰的词之后。

living可作定语(前置), 也可作表语。例如:

Who is the greatest man alive? (= Who is the greatest living man?)

He is still alive. (= He is still living.)

all [ɔ:l] *adj.* 所有的; 全部的, 整个的

例解: 1. All the people standing by and those at the windows

cried out.(7-120)

2. I've never had anybody speak to me that way in all my life.

Pron. 所有的人或东西，一切

例解: 1. So all she could do was to go back home. (7-138)

2. You forget all about it.

辨析: 1. all 和 both 均指“都”。all 指“三者以上都”，both 指“两者都”。

例如: All of the children are busy. (2-50)

Wang Lin and Li Ping both stand up. (2-42)

2. all 和 whole 者可表示“全，整个”，可以互换，但要注意它们所处的位置的不同。

all 要放在 the 之前；whole 则放在 the 之后，all 直接用于专有名词前不用冠词 the；whole 则要用定冠词 the。例如：

All the work had to be done by hand. (7-160) (= The whole work had to be done by hand.)

all China = the whole China 全中国

3. 当先行词是 all 时或被 all 修饰时，一般不用 which 引导定语从句，而要用 that。

4. all 与否定付词 not, never 等连用是部分否定，表示“一切…不都是”，“不是所有的…都…”例如：

Not all the ants go out for food. (7-229)

词组: 1. at all [用来加强语气] 根本，全然，确实；究竟

He was old and slow and it took him quite some time to find the elephant at all. (7-28)

And the two officials who were following him took great trouble to pretend to hold up higher the train of the robe that wasn't there at all. (7-121)

Do you know it at all?

He will come before dinner if he comes at all.

2. not at all 用于回答别人表示谢谢时的客气的答语，表示“不用谢”，“哪里话”

Thank you very much. — Not at all.

We are giving you a lot of trouble. — Not at all.

3. in all 总共，共计

Off they went at sundown on May 26, more a thousand boats in