

晨读晚练 记单词

%ou can ENGLISH

优可英语编写组 主编

晨读 真题品读，词汇品析

晚练 即学即练，注重运用

高三

%ou 优可英语
iCan 中 小 学 英 语 专 家

课标
词汇

晨读晚练 记单词

%ou iCan ENGLISH

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高

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前言

PREFACE

蜜蜂是天才的“建筑师”，其“建筑”的蜂巢，断面呈六边形，而且相互镶嵌，无缝对接。每个学生都是自己作品的“建筑师”，学生在考试中的英语成绩就是其作品在验收评比中的分数。词汇好比建筑用的砖石；短语是词汇的精华，好比建筑用的装饰物；句子则好比建筑物的平台和支架。从英语学习的规律层面来看，学生的首要任务就是拓展自己的词汇量。试想，没有砖石，哪来的建筑？

为此，我们特组织了一批一线特、高级教师编写了这套《晨读晚练记单词》系列丛书，主要目的是为帮助广大学生掌握英语词汇，扩大英语词汇量，为英语学习的“大厦”准备好必需的“砖石”。

“品读真题，品析词汇”是我们编写本系列丛书的初衷。在平时的学习和考试中出现频率越高的词汇，就是我们需要学习和掌握的重点词汇。我们结合学生“晨读英文，晚练词汇”的实际，根据各年级的需求，精选了近几年的考试真题，以方便学生“晨读”；同时针对性地设置了高质量的词汇练习题，以方便学生“晚练”。

本系列丛书的栏目设置及特色如下：

晨读 “真题品读”部分精选考试真题，以方便学生阅读。在精选的真题中，需要重点学习和掌握的词汇文中已标注，以明确词汇记忆目标；

对于较难的词汇，则通过加标音标和汉语释义的方法，帮助学生消除阅读障碍。“词汇品析”部分对重点词汇进行了精讲，剖析其常考释义、短语搭配及其同根词、同义词和反义词，便于学生拓展学习，加深记忆。每个重点词汇都配有经典的例句，用以帮助学生更好地掌握词汇在句子中的实际使用情况。

晚练 本部分专门设置了词汇练习题，有针对性地帮助学生掌握本单元需要掌握的词汇用法。练习形式灵活多样，有单词拼写、短语填空、句子翻译等。如果说“晨读”关注的是知识的输入，那么“晚练”关注的则是知识的输出。通过练习，学生能实现知识的巩固和提高。

由于时间仓促，本系列丛书在编写过程中难免存在疏漏之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。



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Week One

Monday 漂浮物，洋流之前兆



真题品读

(广东高考)

Scientists today are **making greater effort to** study ocean **currents**. Most do it using satellites and other high-tech **equipment**. However, ocean expert Curtis Ebbesmeyer does it in a special way — by studying movements of **random** floating garbage. As a scientist with many years' **experience**, he started this type of research in the early 1990s when he heard about hundreds of athletic shoes washing up on the shores of the northwest coast of the United States. There were so many shoes that people were **setting up** swap meets to try and **match** left and right shoes to sell or wear.


Ebbesmeyer found out in his researches that the shoes — about 60,000 in total — fell into the ocean in a shipping accident. He phoned the shoe company and asked if they wanted the shoes back. As expected, the company told him that they didn't. Ebbesmeyer **realised** this could be a great experiment. If he learnt when and where the shoes went into the water and tracked where they landed, he could learn a lot about the patterns of ocean currents.

The Pacific Northwest is one of the world's best areas for beachcombing (海滩搜寻) because winds and currents join here, and **as a result**, there is a group of serious beachcombers in the area. Ebbesmeyer got to know a lot of them and asked for their help in collecting information about where the shoes landed. In a year he collected **reliable** information on 1,600 shoes. With this data, he and a colleague were able to test and improve a computer programme **designed** to model ocean currents, and publish the findings of their study.


As the result of his work, Ebbesmeyer has become known as the scientist to call with questions about any unusual objects found floating in the ocean. He has even started an association of beachcombers and ocean experts, with 500 subscribers (订户) from West Africa to New Zealand. They have recorded all lost objects **ranging** from potatoes to golf gloves.


词汇品析

1. make great effort(s) to do sth. 努力去做某事

 The report shows that we are making some progress but we need to **make greater efforts**. 这份报告表明，我们正在取得进步，但是我们还需要更加努力。

2. current /'kʌrənt/ *n.* 水流，潮流 *adj.* 当前的


 **搭配** current affairs 时事

 The Gulf Stream is a warm ocean **current** which starts in the Gulf of Mexico and flows northeast across the Atlantic. 墨西哥湾暖流是一股温暖的洋流，它起始于墨西哥湾，向东北流经大西洋。


 In its **current** state, the car is worth \$1,000. 照现在的车况来看，这辆车值 1,000 美元。

3. equipment /'kwi:pmənt/ *n.* 设备，装备，用具


 **搭配** a piece of equipment 一件设备

 **链接** 〈同根〉 equip *v.* 配备，装备


〈近〉 apparatus *n.* 设备，仪器 instrument *n.* 仪器；乐器

 Different metals have different uses. For example, steel is used in cars, and iron is used in electrical **equipment**. 不同的金属有不同的用途。例如，钢用于汽车制造，铁用于电气设备。


4. random /'rændəm/ *adj.* 随意的，任意的

 **搭配** at random 随便地；任意地

 **链接** 〈近〉 aimless *adj.* 无目的的 unorganised *adj.* 组织不善的；杂乱无章的


 The films were made in **random** order, and moved backwards and forwards through two hundred years. 电影按任意顺序拍摄，时间在 200 年之间来回变换。

5. experience /'kʃpiəriəns/ *n.* 经验；经历 *v.* 经历；体验


 **搭配** gain/get experience 获得经验 in sb.'s experience 根据某人的经验

 **链接** 〈同根〉 experienced *adj.* 有经验的 〈近〉 undergo *v.* 经历

 He has no previous **experience** of lecturing. 他以前没有讲课的经验。

 I had a similar **experience** last year. 去年我经历了类似的事情。

6. set up 建立，成立，创立；建起；安装

 In 1995, the organisation **set up** an office in Beijing. 1995 年，该机构在北京成立了办事处。


 The city police **set up** roadblocks to check passing vehicles. 该市警察设置了路障以检查过往车辆。

7. match /mætʃ/ *v.* (与……) 成对；(与……) 相配；把……联系起来 *n.* 体育比赛，竞赛；有优势的对手

 **搭配** match... with... 将……与……对应 meet one's match 遇到对手，棋逢对手

链接 〈近〉equal *v.* 等于；比得上


 These socks don't **match**. 这些袜子不成双。


 When it comes to speaking in public, no one can **match** him. 谈到在公共场合演说，没人比得上他。

8. realise /'rɪəlaɪz/ *v.* 认识到；明白；实现；获得；挣得


搭配 realise one's ambition 实现某人的抱负

链接 〈同根〉realisation *n.* 认识；意识；实现 realisable *adj.* 可实现的

 When you **realise** something, you notice something that you didn't notice or understand before. 当你意识到某事时，你会注意到从前没有注意或没有理解的事情。


 She finally **realised** her ambition of winning an Olympic gold medal. 她终于实现了赢取奥运会金牌的抱负。

9. as a result 因此；结果

 She made one big mistake, and **as a result**, she lost her job. 她犯了个大错，结果，她丢了工作。

10. reliable /rɪ'laɪəbəl/ *adj.* 可靠的，可信赖的

链接 〈同根〉reliability *n.* 可靠，信赖 reliably *adv.* 可靠地


 He says that once again not all new locks have proved **reliable**. 他说事实再次证明，并不是所有的新锁都可靠。

11. design /dɪ'zaɪn/ *v.* (为某种特定目的) 设计，计划；设计 *n.* 设计；图样；计划

搭配 be designed for... 为……设计的 by design 故意地


链接 〈同根〉designer *n.* 设计者，设计师


 The course is **designed** for beginners. 这门课程是为初学者设计的。

 He **designed** the first “web browser”, which allowed computer users to access documents from other computers. 他设计出最初的“网络浏览器”，电脑使用者可以用它来获取其他电脑上的文件。

12. range /reɪndʒ/ *v.* 在某范围内变化；包括；排列 *n.* 范围；一系列；山脉

搭配 range from... to... 在……到……之间变动
in the range of sth. to sth. 在……到……的范围之内

 The show has a massive audience, **ranging** from children to grandparents. 这个节目的观众很多，从小孩子到爷爷奶奶都爱看。

 In the lecture hall, team photographs were **ranged** along the wall. 在演讲厅里，球队的照片排列在墙上。



I. 结合本单元所学的词汇, 请将 I 栏与 II 栏中相匹配的英语词汇与汉语释义连线。

I

1. 努力去做某事
2. design
3. realise
4. 建立
5. range from... to...
6. equipment
7. 可信赖的
8. (与……) 成对
9. 随意的
10. as a result

II

- A. 在……到……之间变动
- B. 因此
- C. random
- D. 设备
- E. reliable
- F. match
- G. set up
- H. make great effort(s) to do sth.
- I. 设计
- J. 认识到

II. 从方框中选出适当的单词或短语, 并用其适当形式填空。

reliable match random realise as a result set up

1. He was _____ to take out a book and read it aimlessly.
2. After that, I fully _____ why she would go to the old man's home.
3. He spent much time on computer games; _____, he failed in this exam.
4. Miller is a quiet and _____ man. If you have anything, you can consult him.
5. She plans to _____ her own business and make herself boss.
6. It's not easy to find out a carpet to _____ the colour of this room.

III. 请根据括号里提示的汉语意思补全句子。

1. People there _____ (正努力) to provide the disaster victims with clean water and food.
2. A great calligrapher was _____ (随意的) to write a few words for our teacher that day.
3. They _____ (排列) themselves from tall to short and waited to be checked.
4. They have _____ (建起) roadblocks around the city.



(湖北高考)

Before I had my son, I spent two years working with children with **disabilities**. I learnt that shouting and threats of punishment would result in a disaster. Coming up against their behaviour could only make the job harder and their behaviour more **extreme**. I found something that worked, though.

There was a very naughty boy in the nursery and a teacher who was generally very **confident** with the children was asked to take **charge** of him. One day the boy joined a session in the room next to mine. His appearance **created** an atmosphere of tension. He spent the entire session running around, hitting and kicking, and destroying property.

I was in the craft room working with some other children when my co-worker told me that this boy's teacher was in tears, and could not get **control** of the situation. As we were talking, the boy ran in. I told my co-worker that I would take care of him.

I closed the door. He was full of energy, throwing things around and making a huge mess. But I could see that he was doing all these to **annoy** me. He needed connection, and this was the only way he knew how to ask for it. So I sat back down and kept quiet. Then he slowed down and began making a rocket. I talked to him about it. We **continued** like this for a few minutes before I slipped into the conversation:

"So what happened today?"

It was purely a question, no **blame** or anger in my tone. I believe that if I had criticised him, the gate that was slowly opening would have shut firmly closed. He told me that the teacher didn't let him do what he knew well **due to** safety but asked him to do what he disliked. He also **admitted** that he had enjoyed making her run around and saw it as a game. I explained that his teacher had not seen it as a game and was very **upset**. This again was stated simply as a fact. I suggested that next time he had a session, he talk about what he hoped to do at the start, which might be easier for everyone. He agreed and was quiet for a moment. Then he looked at me with tears in his eyes before quietly asking if he could go to find his teacher to **apologise**.

词汇品析

1. disability /ˌdɪsəˈbɪlɪti/ *n.* 伤残, 残障, 障碍; 缺陷

搭配 with a disability/disabilities 身体有残疾 learning disability 学习障碍

链接 〈同根〉disable *v.* 使伤残 disabled *adj.* 残疾的

👤 Senior citizens and people with **disabilities** will be able to go anywhere in the world using high-tech cameras attached to their head. 通过绑在头上的高科技照相机, 老年人和残障人士就能周游世界了。

2. extreme /ɪkˈstri:m/ *adj.* 极端的; 极度的; 偏激的 *n.* 极端

搭配 in extreme circumstances 在极端情况下 go to extremes 走极端
in the extreme 极度

链接 〈同根〉extremely *adv.* 极度, 极其

👤 The Antarctic is full of wildlife, which has adapted to its **extreme** weather conditions. 南极地区有许多野生生物, 它们已适应了那里的极端天气情况。

3. confident /ˈkɒnfɪdənt/ *adj.* 有信心的; 有把握的; 确信的, 肯定的

搭配 be confident of... 对……有把握 feel confident about... 对……有信心

链接 〈同根〉confidence *n.* 自信, 信心

👤 He feels **confident** about himself. 他对自己很有信心。

👤 The designer is **confident** that his creation is practical. 那位设计师确信他的作品很实用。

4. charge /tʃɑːdʒ/ *n.* 主管, 负责; 费用, 价钱; 指控 *v.* (使) 充电; 指责; 收费; 指控

搭配 in charge of 负责, 掌控 charge sb. with sth. 指控某人某罪

👤 He was in full **charge** of the firm in his father's absence. 当他父亲不在时, 他全权掌管公司。

👤 The **charges** for electricity and gas will rise in December. 12月份电费和煤气费要上涨。

5. create /kriˈeɪt/ *v.* 创造; 创建; 发明; 创作

链接 〈同根〉creation *n.* 创造; 创造物 creative *adj.* 创造(性)的; 有创造力的

👤 His shabby appearance **created** a bad impression. 他那寒酸的样子给人造成了不好的印象。

👤 He **created** a whole new language of painting. 他创造了一种全新的绘画语言。

6. control /kənˈtrəʊl/ *n.* 控制, 掌握

搭配 be under control 被控制, 受控制 get/go out of control 失去控制

👤 The dinosaurs start to get out of **control**. 恐龙开始失去控制。

👤 All newspapers were under the **control** of government at that time. 当时所有的报纸都受到政府的控制。

7. annoy /əˈnɔɪ/ *v.* 使生气, 使恼怒

链接 〈同根〉annoyed *adj.* 烦恼的, 生气的 annoying *adj.* 令人气恼的, 讨厌的
annoyance *n.* 烦恼, 气恼

〈近〉 **anger** *v.* 使生气 **irritate** *v.* 激怒

It really **annoys** me when I see people dropping litters. 看到别人乱丢垃圾，我非常生气。

8. **continue** /kən'tɪnjuː/ *v.* 〈使〉继续；〈使〉延续

搭配 **to be continued** 未完待续

链接 〈反〉 **discontinue** *v.* 停止，中断 **interrupt** *v.* 打断；中断

Mary **continued** to work after she had her baby. 玛丽生了孩子后继续工作。

9. **blame** /bleɪm/ *n.* 〈对错误或坏事应负的〉责任 *v.* 责怪，指责

搭配 **lay/put the blame on sb.** 把责任归在某人身上

be to blame for sth. 对某事负有责任

链接 〈同根〉 **blameless** *adj.* 无罪的；无可指责的

Perugia got the **blame** for the crime and went to prison. 佩鲁贾为这起犯罪承担责任并进了监狱。

The police believe that more than one person may be to **blame** for the accident. 警察认为，这起事故可能不止一个人负有责任。

10. **due to** 因为，由于

链接 〈近〉 **owing to** 因为，由于 **because of** 因为 **thanks to** 多亏，归功于

The doctor believed that she got sick **due to** too much spicy food. 医生认为，她生病是由于吃了太多辛辣的食物。

11. **admit** /əd'mɪt/ *v.* 承认；允许……进入；允许……加入

搭配 **admit doing sth.** 承认做某事 **admit sb. to/into...** 允许某人进入 / 加入……

链接 〈同根〉 **admission** *n.* 承认；允许进入 **admittedly** *adv.* 诚然，确实地

〈近〉 **acknowledge** *v.* 承认 **accept** *v.* 接受

Tom **admitted** causing death by drink-driving. 汤姆承认自己酒后驾车致人死亡。

Only ticket-holders will be **admitted** into the stadium. 只有持票者才可进入体育场。

12. **upset** *adj.* /ˌʌp'set/ 烦恼的，不快的 *v.* /ˌʌp'set/ 使生气；使心烦意乱；打翻；打乱

搭配 **be upset about...** 因……而感到不快 **be upset with sb.** 生某人的气

He had been badly **upset**, but he was able to pull himself together. 他感到非常不快，不过他控制住了自己。

She warned me not to say anything to **upset** the manager. 她警告我不要说任何让经理不高兴的话。

13. **apologise** /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ *v.* 道歉，谢罪

搭配 **apologise to sb. for (doing) sth.** 因为（做）某事向某人道歉

链接 〈同根〉 **apology** *n.* 道歉

I think you should **apologise** to your brother. 我觉得你应该向你弟弟道歉。



I. 结合本单元所学的词汇, 根据英文提示写出汉语释义 (汉语释义给出一个即可)。

1. extreme _____
2. annoy _____
3. continue _____
4. control _____
5. apologise _____

II. 请根据单词的首字母或汉语提示写出单词, 补全句子。

1. Though he left here, he would c _____ loving his home town.
2. He was left in c _____ of the shop while the manager was away.
3. Our arrangements for the weekend were u _____ by her visit.
4. The young man _____ (承认) that he had stolen something from the supermarket.
5. I'm extremely _____ (生气的) at the way he always stares at me in the office.

III. 请根据括号里提示的汉语意思补全句子。

1. They _____ (对……有信心) the future of their business.
2. Many senior managers _____ (被指控) violating disciplines.
3. Tom was absent from school _____ (由于) illness.
4. I must _____ (因……而向你道歉) not being able to meet you.
5. Public places are becoming more accessible to _____ (残障人士).
6. It is said that the fire of the forest is still _____ (在掌控之中).
7. You, rather than her, were _____ (对……负有责任) the broken window.



(浙江高考)

Wealth starts with a goal and saving a dollar at a time. Call it the piggy bank strategy (策略). There are lessons in that time-honoured coin-savings container.

Any huge task seems easier when **reduced** to baby steps. If you wished to climb a 12,000-foot mountain, and could do it a day at a time, you would only have to climb 33 feet daily to **reach** the top in a year. If you want to take a really nice trip in 10 years for a special **occasion**, to collect the \$15,000 cost, you have to save \$3.93 a day. If you drop that into a piggy bank and then once a year put \$1,434 in a savings **account** at 1% interest rate after-tax, you will have your trip money.

When I was a child, my parents gave me a piggy bank to teach me that, if I wanted something, I should save money to buy it. We **associate** piggy banks with children, but in many countries, the little containers are also **popular** with adults. Europeans see a piggy bank as a sign of good **fortune** and wealth. Around the world, many believe a gift of a piggy bank on New Year's Day brings good luck and **financial** success. Ah, yes, but you have to put something in it.

Why is a pig used as a **symbol** of saving? Why not an elephant bank, which is bigger and holds more coins? In the Middle Ages, before modern banking and credit instruments, people saved money at home, a few coins at a time dropped into a jar or dish. Potters (制陶工) made these inexpensive containers from an orange-coloured clay (黏土) called "pygg", and folks saved coins in pygg jars. The Middle English word for pig was "pigge". While the Saxons pronounced pygg, **referring to** the clay, as "pug", **eventually** the two words changed into the same pronunciation, sounding the "i" as in pig or piggy. As the word became less associated with the orange clay and more with the animal, a clever potter fashioned a pygg jar in the **shape** of a pig, delighting children and adults. The piggy bank was born.


Originally you had to break the bank to get to the money, bringing in a sense of seriousness into savings. While piggy banks teach children the wisdom of saving, adults often need to relearn childhood lessons. Think about the things in life that require large **amounts** of money — college education, weddings, cars, medical care, starting a business,

buying a home, and fun stuff like great trips. So when you have money, **take off** the top 10%, put it aside, save and invest wisely.


词汇品析

1. reduce... to... 简化；将……减至……

 Many jobs can be **reduced to** a few simple points. 许多工作可以概括成简单的几点。

 All the shoes were **reduced to** 20 dollars. 所有鞋子都减价至 20 美元。

2. reach /ri:tʃ/ v. 到达；达到；伸手触及 n. 伸手可及的距离；（权力或能力）能及的范围

 **搭配** reach out one's hand 某人伸手 beyond/out of one's reach 某人够不到的地方
within reach (of sb.) 在（某人）伸手可及的范围内


 We **reached** New York late at night. 我们深夜到达纽约。


 Her work does not **reach** the standard required. 她的工作达不到要求的标准。


 Keep a glass of water within **reach**. 手边放一杯水。

3. occasion /ə'keɪʒən/ n. 原因，理由；重要的社交活动，盛会；机会；时机；时刻

 **搭配** on the occasion of... 在……之际 on occasion 有时，偶尔

 **链接** 〈同根〉 occasionally *adv.* 偶然，偶尔
〈近〉 chance *n.* 机会 opportunity *n.* 机会，时机

 Her remark was the **occasion** of a bitter quarrel. 她的话引起了一场激烈的争吵。

 It is customary to wear formal clothes on these **occasions**. 在这些场合，按惯例是要穿正式服装的。


 I've seen Jane with them on several **occasions**. 我已经好几次看见简和他们在一起了。

4. account /ə'kaʊnt/ n. 账户；描写，叙述

 **搭配** on no account 决不 account for 解释，说明


 **链接** 〈近〉 description *n.* 描述 statement *n.* 陈述，声明

 My salary is paid into my bank **account**. 我的工资直接存入我的银行账户。

 She was too shocked to give an **account** of what had happened. 她因受惊过度而无法描述所发生的事情。


5. associate /ə'səʊʃieɪt/ v. 联系，联想

 **搭配** associate sb./sth. with... 把某人 / 某物与……联系起来
associate with sb. 与某人交往；与某人混在一起

 It's hard to **associate** Tony with energetic sports, because he seems so thin. 很难把托尼和剧烈的体育活动联系在一起，因为他看起来十分瘦弱。

6. popular /'pɒpjələ/ *adj.* 受欢迎的；通俗的；大众化的

 **搭配** be popular with... 受……欢迎

 **链接** 〈同根〉 popularity *n.* 流行；声望 popularise *v.* 使受欢迎；使通俗化

 Mr Wu has been teaching us for two weeks and he's very **popular**. 吴老师教我们两周了，他非常受欢迎。