

收词全面 注释详尽 词不离句 反复记忆
重点句型 明显标出 精选考题 及时巩固

GAOZHONG YINGYU CIJU XIANGJIE

高中英语 词句详解

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高中英语词句详解

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前 言

本书主编叶秀芳老师多年来不断探索教学规律,致力教学改革。叶老师深受学生欢迎的、符合学习规律的教学方法极大地提高了学生学习英语的兴趣,彻底把学生从题海中解放出来,使学生在英语能力明显增强的同时,各类考试成绩也取得大面积、大幅度的提高。叶老师的教学经验和配套资料已在多所学校推广,取得了明显效果。为适应当前英语教学改革的需要,邯郸市第一中学成立了以叶老师和本校一线骨干教师为主,并由部分兄弟学校骨干教师参加的编写组,针对学生英语词汇学习中的问题,编写了这本《高中英语词句详解》。本书不同于一般的词典和词汇总表,具有以下特点和作用。

第一,词不离句,在语境中学习单词。要想学好英语,必须掌握好基本词汇与基本句型的运用,并特别注重词的搭配。英语词汇的学习最忌死记硬背。单词必须放在一定的语境内才能记得牢、记得活。本书根据词不离句的原则,每个常用词后面都选编了典型例句,并对语言点做了详细注释。有关该词的句型用黑体标出,其他重要句型有下划线提示,个别较难例句给了中文译文。对单词注释采取“抓根提串”的方法,由词根扩展开来,让学生掌握一个词的不同词性在不同句型中的用法。由于单词在不同例句中反复出现,可使学生的记忆效果明显增强,同时也掌握了单词的搭配、多种用法和重要句型。

第二,例句精选自编者多年积累的资料、多种版本的中学教材、教学参考和近几年的高考试题。学生学好本书,等于掌握了多种教材语言知识的精华部分。

第三,本书对学生来讲是一本内容丰富的学习辅助用书。把它用于课前预习,不仅可以初步掌握有关新词汇的知识,还可通过大量的例句巩固、扩展已有知识,非常有利提高学生的自学能力。本书涵盖了教材中的主要知识点,实际上是容量相当大的母题库,是很好的阶段复习和总复习资料。学生学好本书不仅能为今后的英语学习打下坚实的基础,而且能做到以不变应万变,在中学阶段的任何考试中都能取得优秀成绩。

第四,由于本书的编写紧密结合现行教材,例句的选择、知识的扩展都考虑到中学教学的要求和学生现有的知识基础,所以对老师来讲,本书是一本非常实用的教学参考资料。它可以节省不少老师为备课而翻阅各种资料、搜集素材的时间,把更多精力用于教学改革和课堂教学设计,以提高课堂教学效率。

本书收集的词汇以新课标为基础,并参考了多种版本的现行教材。

因时间仓促,书中错误在所难免,敬请读者指正。

编 者

2008年6月

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A

a[ei,ə]art. 一(个,件)a 用于辅音音素起首的词之前,如:a student/book/school

an 用于元音音素起首的词之前,如:an apple/orange/elephant/oven[ʌvən] 烤炉/烤箱 egg/uncle...

Note: 如果起首的字母为辅音,但发音为元音用 an, 如:an hour. an honest man; 相反,如果起首字母为元音字母,但发音为辅音则要用 a, 如:a unit/university/useful book

I like _____ colour of your skirt. It is _____ good match for your blouse. (2007 浙江)

A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the Key: C

Polar bears live mostly on _____ sea ice, which they use as _____ platform for hunting seals. (2007 湖南)

A. a ;a B. a; the C. 不填; a D. the; 不填 Key: C

* **abandon**[ə'bəndən] vt. 抛弃(某人)遗弃,离弃,背弃,中止,放弃(计划、希望等)**abandon**+n./doing
abandon one's country 背弃祖国/**friends/one's wife/a ship** 弃船/ **abandon a bad habit**

1. The man **abandoned** his family to live by himself.

2. The young lady **abandoned the plan** to go abroad to study English.

abandon oneself to... 纵情于……,沉溺于……,完全屈从于(某种感情或冲动)

1. Don't **abandon yourself to** pleasure all day and night long. 不要一天到晚纵情欢乐。

2. All the money of the old man has been stolen by a thief and he has **abandoned himself to** despair (n. 绝望).

Note: abandon, desert 这两个词有同样的含义,abandon 的确切意思是失去控制,丧失了占有的能力或放弃某物,强调完全、永远地遗弃,尤其是指遗弃以前感兴趣或负有责任的人或物。desert 表示抛弃自己的天职或应尽的义务,所指的不是把物扔掉,而是人走掉。desert 的含义是:过去占有过或过去是伙伴,强调违背誓言、命令、责任、义务等。

a. The lady **abandoned her child** and got married to a rich man.

b. That is a **deserted** small village. 那是一个空无一人的村庄。

ability[ə'biliti]n. (u.)能力;n. (u. c.)才能 abilities (pl.) a man of ability/many abilities(多才能的人)
to have the ability+to do... 有能力做……The little girl was born without the **ability** to use her legs.

Some of my classmates **have the ability to speak** English much better than before.

able[eibl]adj. 能够,有能力的 **be able to do...** 有能力做某事,会做(某事)(有多种时态形式)

A. can do, is/am /are+able to do 这两个结构都表示现在的能力,表示能力时,是 synonym,可以互换使用。主语为物时一般都用 can. can 没有将来式,完成式,又因其不能用于其他助动词后面,所以用 be able to do 来代替。No one is able to/can go to the moon in one second(n. 秒). can 用在现在时和过去时中,can/could do..., 在将来时中,一般用 shall/will be able to do... 在完成时中要用 have/has been able to do...

B. 表示过去某个时间(只有一次)的能力时或者说表示过去特定场合的能力,不可用 could, 应使用 was/were able to do 来表达。could 是 can 的过去式,仅表示:过去有完成某事的一般性的能力,不表示过去特定场合的能力。……

1. The girl's mother telephoned and she said that her daughter had a temperature. (=had a fever 发烧)So she **was not able to come**. / Some of us **can** do reading this year but last year we **couldn't**.

2. In our class everyone **can/is able to speak** a little English. /The boy **will be able to go to school** next year. / It's time to go home but **I haven't been able to finish** my homework yet.

3. My father **could** speak French very well at college.

比较:My father worked hard at his foreign language study and he **was able to speak** two languages well when some foreign friends came to our city for a visit last Sunday. (此句中 was able to speak 不能用 could 来代替。)

* **abnormal**[æb'nɔ:ml]adj. 不正常的,反常的,变态的,不规则的 abnormal behavior 反常行为

The weather is warm and it is **abnormal** for February. 在二月里有如此温暖的天气不太正常。

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] *adv* & *prep.* = on board 在船(或飞机、车)上, 上船, 登机; go aboard 乘, 乘船, 乘车, 搭乘 There are two minutes left. Let's **go aboard** the plane / the ship / train soon.

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *vt.* 废除, 废止, 取消 **abolish + n.** (abolish bad customs 习俗/ bad habits 习惯)

1. After the American Civil War (美国内战), slavery was **abolished**.

2. I hope that the rule of getting up so early in our school will be **abolished**.

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* 关于, 对于 a book **about/on** science; **about** *prep.* & *adv.* 到处, 在附近, 在……周围(但后面接表示场所的名词时就成为介词(在美国)通常用 around, walk **about** the city = walk **around** the city.)

There was nobody **about/around**. / The beggar **walks about/around** aimlessly. 那个乞丐漫无目的到处走。/ The beggar walks **about** (*prep.*) the streets. / The child runs **about/around** the room.

about *adv.* 大概, 约(口语) 大多, 差不多 / **about** *prep.* 在身边, 在手头上, 从事于……

1. Tomorrow let's meet each other (at) **about** noon at the school gate and then we can go to a film together.

2. It costs you **about** 20,000 dollars to buy a car in America. / I have no money **about** me.

How about sb. / sth. / doing...? ……如何? (= What about...? ……怎么样?)

1. Xiao Wang can't answer the teacher's question, **how/what about** you?

2. I don't want to have rice for lunch today, **what about** noodles?

3. Tomorrow afternoon we will have no class, **what about going** to the People's Park to have a good time?

be (just) about to do... 正要, 即将做某事(比 be going to do 急迫)(此短语后不能加表示时间的状语)。

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

2. Tom **was just about to say** something **when** (*conj.* 就在此时, 突然) Peter turned around.

above [ə'baʊv] *prep.* 在……上面

The temperature will be **above** zero in the daytime tomorrow. / The picture is **above** the blackboard.

Note: **above** *prep.* 在……上面(高于某物, 但不一定垂直。over 在某物的垂直上方, 但有时这两个词也可互换使用。on 表示与某物上面直接接触, 但 over 有时也含有与某物上面直接接触。)

a. Look! A plane is flying **over** our heads now. / I saw the moon **above** the roof. 我看见月亮在屋顶上方。

b. The hunter [hʌntə] *n.* 猎人 was putting the lion's skin **over** (= on) **his shoulders**.

c. **Wild geese** [gi:z] (*n.* 野雁, 单数 goose) were flying **above** (**over**) the lake.

above *prep.* 超过……(程度), 较……为上 (above and over 用于表示数量时 over 比 above 常用, 见例句 3。)

1. Now we value ([vælju:] *v.* 重视, 珍视) health **above** wealth. 我们重视健康甚于财富。

2. This winter the temperature was **above** average ([ævərɪdʒ] *n.* 平均). 今年冬天的气温超过平均温度。

3. **Over** 100 people were present (*adj.* 出席的/在场的) at the party.

above all 首先, 首要的是, 尤其是(往往用在句子中作插入语。)

1. We must work, and **above all**, we must believe in ourselves.

2. In our daily life, you must pay attention to your behaviour (举止), and **above all**, never spit in public.

I'd like to buy a house—modern, comfortable, and _____ in a quiet neighborhood. (2004 福建)

A. in all

B. above all

C. after all

D. at all

Key: B

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 到(在)国外 go **abroad**/study **abroad** / I have never been **abroad** in my life.

from abroad *adv.* & *adj.* 从国外来(的), 海外来(的) The scientist has just returned **from a**—

broad(*adv.*), Now in China there are many goods(*n.* 货物) **from abroad**(*adj.*).

* **abrupt**[əbrʌpt]*adj.* 无礼的,粗鲁的,突然的,意外的 in an **abrupt** manner 粗鲁地 / an **abrupt** change in the weather 天气的骤变 Don't talk to your parents in an **abrupt** manner, young man! The driver had to make an **abrupt** stop (急停车) as a child ran out from a narrow street.

absent[æbsənt]*adj.* 缺席的,不在的 **absent** minded 心不在焉的,心神不定的,茫然的

be absent from... 不在,自……缺席 I'll **be absent from** home in the afternoon. 我下午不在家。
This morning one of my classmates **was absent from** class with a cold.

absence[æbsəns]*n.* (*u. c.*) 不在,外出,缺席,缺乏(翻译时可根据上下文翻译为不同的汉语)
absence from...

1. During her **absence from** our school, her students read many English novels. 她不在学校的这些日子里……

2. After an **absence of** seven years from home, the young man went back home suddenly yesterday.
absence (*u.*) of... 缺少……,缺乏…… **Absence of** water has caused my flowers to die. What a pity!
in the absence of sb. = in a person's absence (某人)外出期间,在(某人)背地里
in the absence of sth. 缺少(物)

1. **In the absence of** the manager, Xiao Li is in charge of the business.

2. The workers spoke ill of their boss **in his absence**. 工人们在背地里说老板的坏话。

3. **In the absence of** definite evidence([ˈevidəns]*n.* 证据) the thief was set free.

* **absolute**[æbsəlu:t]*adj.* 绝对的,完全的,肯定的,确定的 **absolutely** *adv.* 绝对地,完全地

1. There is no **absolute** standard for beauty in the world. 世上对于美丽没有绝对的标准。

2. Your idea of becoming a businessman in school is **absolutely** impossible.

absorb[əbsɔ:b] *vt.* 吸收(液体、光、热等)吸收,理解(知识等),使全神贯注,使专心(常用被动语态)

absorb + n. (absorb knowledge/new ideas) / **be absorbed in sth./doing...** 专心……,全神贯注……

1. Some students **have absorbed much knowledge** of all the subjects by reading a lot.

2. Black cloth **absorbs** light. That is why we feel very hot when we wear clothes in black(*n.* 黑色).

3. The student **is absorbed in** the book/ reading the book.

* **abstract**[æbstrækt]*adj.* 抽象的 an **abstract** artist 抽象派的画家 an **abstract** painting 抽象画

1. The idea of happiness is extremely **abstract**. 幸福是个非常抽象的概念。

2. Sweetness (*n.* 甜味) is **abstract**, but sugar is concrete([ˈkɒkri:t]*adj.* 具体的)

* **absurd**[əbsɜ:d]*adj.* 荒谬的,愚蠢的,荒唐的,不合理的 **absurd** reasoning 不合理的推论。

It is absurd to do... 做……是荒诞的 What you talk about the future life sounds **absurd**.

It is absurd to believe that the number 4 brings bad luck. 相信数字4会带来恶运是荒诞不经的。

* **abundant**[əbʌndənt]*adj.* 丰富的,充足的 an **abundant** harvest 丰收

to be abundant in... 在……有大量的

Our country **is abundant in** natural resources. 我国自然资源很丰富。

* **abuse**[əbju:z] *v.* 滥用,虐待,辱骂 **abuse + n.** / **abuse**[əbju:z]*n.* (*u. c.*) 恶习,弊端,滥用

1. Don't **abuse** your power (position). 不要滥用你的权力(地位)。

2. It's said that the man **abused** his wife.

3. Corruption([kəˈrʌpʃn]*n.* 贪污) is a major **abuse** in modern politics. 贪污是现代政治的主要弊端之一。

academic[ækədemik]*adj.* 学术的 **academic** research/学术研究 / an **academic** degree 学位

* **academy**[əˈkædəmi]*n.* (*c.*) (高等)专科学校,研究员,学会 **academy of music** 音乐院校/a mili-

tary **academy** 军事学院; the **Academy** of Sciences of China 中国科学院

* **accelerate** [ək'seləreit] *v.* (使)加速,促进,增加 **accelerate** (*vt.*) + *n.*

1. The company decided to **accelerate** its advertising. 那家公司决定增加它的广告量。
2. The driver **accelerated** (*vi.* 加速行驶) and soon left the other cars behind.

accent [æksənt] *n.* (*c. u.*) 口音,音调 local accents 地方口音

accept [əksept] *vt.* 接受,承担责任 **accept** + *sb.* / *sth.* 接受……

1. In this new school, I try to be friends with my classmates, but they don't seem to **accept me**.
2. On my friend's birthday, I sent him an expensive present, but he didn't **accept it**.

Note: accept 表示主动接受,由主观意愿决定的行为。receive 表示被动地接受,指与主观意愿无关的行为,因此当表示收到来信时要用 receive。

He received her gift but he didn't accept it. / The invitation he received was not accepted. 他没有接受收到的请帖。
accept + that... (文语) 承认,相信,认为

Did you accept that his statement (话,陈述) was true? 你认为他的话是实话吗?

accept sb. /sth. as sth. /doing sth... / **accept** 作接受,同意某种看法解,表示:认为……是……

1. Waving one's arms can be **accepted as crying** for help.
2. The manager can not **accept the young lady as** his secretary (*n.* 秘书).

* **access** [ækses] *n.* (*u.*) 进入,通道,门路,接近(或进入)的方法,到达, *n.* (*u.*) (或进入、使用、走访)的权利(或机会) 利用……的权利 *n.* (*u. c.*) **access to...** 进入,通向,使用

1. Now in the world 20% of the people on earth do not have **access to** clean drinking water. 地球上 20% 的人喝不到清洁的饮用水。
2. **Access to** the mountain village is very difficult because of the bad traffic.
3. Every student has free **access to** the library. 每个学生都可以自由地利用图书馆。
4. She gave me **access to** her records. 她答应我借用她的唱片。

accessible [æk'sesəbl] *adj.* 可以使用的(获得的),容易接近的

1. While we are reading English, dictionaries should be put where they will be easily **accessible**.
2. Our headmaster is **very accessible to** the students in our school.

accident [æksɪdənt] *n.* (*c.*) 事故,意外事故 **by accident** *adv.* 偶然地,意外地,无意中

1. Every year thousands of people get hurt or die from (因外来原因引起的死亡) all kinds of accidents.
2. I met one of my old classmates **by accident** in the crowded bus.

without **accident** *adv.* 平安无事地 **accidental** *adj.* 偶然的,意外的

accidentally *adv.* 偶然地,意外地

Note: accident, incident: 前者指偶然发生的不幸事故,后者指普通的小事件,也指暴力性的政治事件。

- a. About ten people were killed in the bus accident. / Quarreling on the bus is an incident among people.
- b. This book is about the July 7th Incident. 这本书是关于七七事变的。

* **accommodation** [əkomə'deɪʃən] *n.* (*u. c.*) 住处,住宿,膳宿 We can't find **accommodation(s)** at a hotel.

That hospital has **accommodation (s)** for 500 patients. 那家医院有 500 张床位。

* **accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* 陪伴,伴随 **accompany sb.** 陪同某人 (不能说 accompany sb. to do...)

She **accompanied her friend** to the concert. / On the way home she **was accompanied** by her boyfriend.

* **accomplish** [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] *vt.* 实现,达到,成功地做完 **accomplish** + *n.*

accomplished *adj.* 完成的,既成的

1. A lazy man would never **accomplish** anything. 懒惰的人永远一事无成。
2. We tried to settle (试图解决) the argument but **accomplished** nothing.

according[ə'kɔ:diŋ] to... *prep.* 根据, 据……所说 **According to** TV today, it will be a fine day.

account[ə'kaʊnt]*n.* (c.) 叙说, 说明, 报道 newspaper **accounts** 新闻消息; 账户, 账目 keep **accounts** 记帐 open an **account** 开个户头; 原因, 理由(u.) **on account of...** *prep.* 因为……的理由, on all **accounts** (= on every account) 总之 **account for...** 解释, 说明

1. He gave me a full **account** of his plan. / The train was delayed **on account of** heavy snow.
2. Today's paper carries (刊载) the exciting **account** (精彩报道) of the football match held yesterday evening.
3. There are so many exercises for you to do in English study. But it is best to do some reading every day **on all accounts**. ……总之, 每天阅读是最好的。
4. The boy hasn't come to class but his illness **accounts for** his absence.

take sth. into account 注意, 考虑 / **take account of** 考虑, 重视

We should **take the expense**(费用)**into account**. / You **must take full account of** what your parents say.

* **accountant**[ə'kaʊntənt]*n.* (c.) 会计师, 会计

* **accumulate**[ə'kjʊ:mjəleɪt] *vt. & vi.* **accumulates** 积累, 堆积, 收集 **accumulate + n.**

1. The old man has **accumulate** a large fortune[faɪn] *n.* 财富 in his life.
2. Look! Dust (*n.* 灰尘) **has accumulated** on the desk.

* **accuracy**[ækjʊərəsi]*n.* (u.) 精确, 准确度 the **accuracy** of his account 他叙说的准确性 with **accuracy** 准确地

I believe what he has said is a very good **account** (*n.* 叙说, 说明) of the accident, so there is no need to check(*vt.* 核实) the **accuracy** of his words.

accurate[ækjʊrɪt]*adj.* 准确的, 正确无误的 **be accurate in** one's work 某人做事情精确

That clock is not **accurate**. / He **is accurate in** his judgement. 他的判断正确无误。

Note: accurate, correct, right, exact 以上为同义词. **accurate** 指准确无误, 精确的; **correct** 为一般用语, 指: 正确的, **right** 指行为, 观点正确, **exact** 表示: 确切的, 精确无误的, 指与事实完全相符, 照原样不加改动的。

accuse[ə'kju:z] *vt.* 指控, 指责 因……控告某人, 指责/谴责(人等) **accuse sb. of sth. /doing...** 因……控告/指责…… **charge sb. of carelessness** 指责某人粗心大意。

1. The bad man robbed the young lady of her money and he killed her because the lady fought against him. In the end the man **was accused of** murder (*n.* 谋杀) and was sentenced to death. 他被指控谋杀, 并被判处死刑。

2. Our head teacher often **accuses the boy of** being late for class. 班主任常指责他上课迟到。

Note: accuse, blame, charge 为同义词, **accuse** 指当面指控或指责, 通常表示直接严厉地指出某人的过错。charge 指因犯较大错误或重大罪行而进行正式法律控诉。以上的词均有: 谴责, 指控, 责备之含义, 但后面的介词不同. **accuse sb. of...** 控告某人 **charge sb. with...** 起诉某人 **blame sb. for...** 责备某人

accustomed[ə'kʌstəmd]*adj.* 经常的, 惯常的 her **accustomed** smile 她经常的微笑

be /get /become accustomed to sth. /doing... 习惯于/ 有……习惯 (= be/get/become used to sth. /doing...)

1. English people **are accustomed to** driving on the left.
2. The worker **is accustomed to** hard work every day.

ache[eɪk]*vi. n(u. c.)* 痛(持续性的)痛, 疼痛(ache 常和身体的部位名称结合构成复合词 stomach-ache /toothache/headache/backache)

1. I've got a temperature and all my bones **ache**. / The patient **aches** all over. ……全身疼痛。
2. My father has an **ache** in the back and my mother has an **stomachache**.

Note: ache, pain, hurt, harm: ache 主要指肉体局部持续的疼痛或隐痛; 而 pain 的应用范围较广泛, 用来指突然的剧烈的疼痛, 特指由外伤, 疾病或神经引起的疼痛, 还可指精神上的痛苦。hurt 表示肉体上的受伤, 疼痛或精神上的伤害。harm 不可数名词, 指物质上或精神上的伤害, 害处, 危害。

ache *vi.* 极度思念故乡, 对……渴望 **ache for...** 渴望……; 非常想念……/ **ache + to do...** 渴望做…… The boy **aches for** home. / The young man is **aching to go** abroad.

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* 完成, 取得, 完成(事情), 达到(目的), 赢得(名声等)获得, 实现 **achieve + n.**

1. No one can **achieve** anything without efforts. 没有人能够不努力而有所成就。
2. Scientists spend so much time trying to achieve great scientific **achievements**.

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* (c.) 成就, 功绩; *n.* (u.) 完成

Since its first rocket was sent up into space in 1959, China has **made great achievements in** space technology ([tek'nɒlədʒi] *n.* 技术).

acid [æsid] *adj.* 酸的, 有酸味的 **acid rain** *n.* 酸雨

1. The cake has an **acid** taste, please don't have it again.
2. **Acid rain** is very harmful to crops in the fields.

* **acknowledge** [ək'nɒlədʒ] *vt.* 承认 **acknowledge + n.** / **doing...** / **that...** (从句)

1. The boy is often late for class but he doesn't **acknowledge his own mistakes**.
2. She **acknowledged having been defeated** at table tennis. = She acknowledged that she was (had been) defeated at table tennis.

acknowledge + sb. / sth. + to be (as) + n. / adj. ... 认为……是……

1. The young man **was acknowledged to be / as** one of the greatest pianists in the world today.
2. The policemen **acknowledged the thief's words to be true** so they set him free.

* **acquaintance** [ə'kwɛɪntəns] *n.* (c.) 相识的人, 熟人

Mr Smith is an **acquaintance** of mine. / He has many **acquaintances**. 他交友很广。

* **acquire** [ə'kwɪə] *vt.* 取得, 获得, 拥有, 得到 **acquire + n.** **acquisition** [æk'wɪzɪʃn] *n.* (u.) 获得, 得到

1. So many people **acquire** experience through practice (*n.* 实践).
2. Our company has recently **acquired** a new office building in New York.
3. So many students **acquire a knowledge of** English by careful study. ……认真学习而精通英语。

Note: acquire, gain, obtain: acquire 指通过努力一点点地获得知识或技能; gain 通过努力或竞争获得某种有益的东西; obtain 书面用语, 多指通过多种努力而得到自己想要的东西。

acre [eɪkə] *n.* 英亩 (c.) a farm of 20 **acres** 20 英亩的农场

The total area of a soccer field is about two **acres**.

across [ə'krɒs] *prep.* 横过, 穿过, 在……的另一边 come **across**, go **across**, walk **across**, fly **across**

across from 在……对面 **from across China** 来自全中国的

Don't go **across** the road when the traffic lights are red. / The hotel is **across from** the bank.

across prep. 交叉 **adv.** 穿过, 跨过, 从一边到另一边, 交叉 **across n.** (u.) 宽, 直径

1. The woman sat there with her arms across her chest. 她坐在那儿, 两臂交叉放在胸前。
2. He sat there with his arms **across** (*adv.*). / The river is 20 metres **across**. 这条河宽 20 米。

Note: across *prep.* & *adv.* 用作介词, 不能用作动词, cross 才是动词: go **across** a bridge (= cross a bridge) across 与 through 前者指在面上穿过, 后者指在里面或在一定范围内穿过: across the street / walk through a forest

act [ækt] *vt.* & *vi.* 演(角色), 演(戏剧), 演出 **act (vt.) + n.** 演……角色 **act vi.** 表演

The film star **acted** the part (*n.* 角色) of a policeman in the film. / Look at the boy! He is **acting** like a monkey.

act (*vi.*) 行动, 做事, 表演 **act as...** 充当, 起……的作用

1. Think carefully before you **act**. 行动前你必须仔细想一想。

2. One of our English teachers **acted as** the interpreter (*n.* 口译员) when the foreign friends visited our school.

action [ˈæksən] *n.* (*u. c.*) 行动, 活动 Be more careful in/with your **actions**. 多加留意自己的行为。

Don't say more in your life. **Actions** speak louder than words. (谚语) 百说不如一干。

out of action 不活动, 不起作用的, 失去机能 / **take action** 采取行动

1. My car **is out of action** because it has run out of gas.

2. Look! The building over there is on fire. Let's **take quick action** or some people will be in danger of losing their lives.

active [ˈæktɪv] *adj.* 活跃的, 积极的, 主动的, 活泼的, 精力旺盛的 **actively** *adv.* 活泼地, 积极地

1. In order to keep healthy, we should **be active** and exercise every day.

2. In class do you often answer your teachers' questions **actively**?

be active in sth. / doing... 在……积极, 活跃, 主动 / **take(an active) part in...** (积极)参加……

1. Recently China has made special laws to deal with (处理……, 对付……) waste and control pollution. She has **also been very active in protecting** the environment.

2. **Are you active in your English class/answering** your English teacher's questions?

activity [ˈæktɪvɪti] *n.* (*c.*) 活动 (常用复数 **activities** 表示各种活动: school / social / sports activities)

Playing basketball is most students' **outdoor activity**.

actor [ˈæktə] *n.* (*c.*) 男演员 **actors** (*pl.*) a film actor; **actress** [ˈæktɪsɪs] *n.* (*c.*) 女演员 **actresses** (*pl.*)

actual [ˈæktʃʊəl] *adj.* 实际的, 真实的, 现实的 (置于名词之前, 通常不用来作表语。) **actually** *adv.* 实际地, 真实地 in actual life 在现实生活中 / the **actual** conditions 实际情况

in actual fact = in fact = as a matter of fact = actually 事实上

Long, long ago, some people used to think the earth was flat, but **in actual fact/in fact/as a matter of fact (= actually)** the earth is round. / Before the accident, he looked very calm, but **actually** he was very nervous.

* **acute** [əˈkjʊt] *adj.* 尖锐的, 敏感的, 剧烈的, 严重的, (医学), 急性的 **acute** pains in his chest

1. Dogs have an **acute** sense of smell. 狗有灵敏的嗅觉。

2. There is an **acute** housing problem in big cities in our country, such as Beijing and Shanghai.

* **adapt** [əˈdæpt] *v.* 使适应 **adapt + sb. (oneself) + to + n.** 使……适应……, 使……适合……

adapt to sth. / doing... 适应……; **adapt vt.** 改编, 改装 **adapt + n.**

1. The young man is quick **to adapt himself to** the new environment.

2. The young man was dismissed (*vt.* 解雇) because he could not **adapt his way of life to** the company.

3. When the habitat ([ˈhæbɪtæt] *n.* 栖息地) of a species (一个物种) is changed or destroyed, the animal or plant has to either **adapt to the change** (适应这种变化) or find a new home.

4. My grandparents moved to the countryside and soon they **adapted to living** there.

5. The old car **was adapted** for use as a taxi. 那辆车已改装成出租车。

add [æd] *v.* 添加, 增加 **add + n.** 加, 加起来, 做加法 / **add + n. to...** 给……增添, 增加 (把……) 加到……上 / Please **add the numbers** from 1 to 100.

1. Poor pronunciation will surely **add difficulties to** your English study.

2. When farmers **add fertilizer** ([ˈfɜːtɪlaɪzə] *n.* (*u.*) 肥料) **to** the soil to make plants grow better or spray ([ˈspreɪ] *vt.* 喷洒) **poison** (*n.* 农药) **to** kill plant pests, **poison** is sent into the air, the wa-

ter and the soil.

3. Modern cellphones are more than (不仅仅是) just phones—they are being used as cameras and radios, and to send e-mail or surf the Internet. New functions are being **added to** the phones. ……手机的新功能在不断增加。

add to... 增加 / **add up to...** 总计, 共达 / **add vt.** 又说, 补充说(可用于有引号的直接引语)

1. The news of her mother's illness **added to** her anxiety. ……增加了她的忧虑。
2. These figures **add up to** fifty. / Edison's education in school **added up to** no more than one year.
3. "I don't believe it." he **added**. = He **added that** he didn't believe it.

There have been several new events _____ to the program for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. (2006 北京)

- A. add B. to add C. adding D. added Key: D

addict[ə'dikt] *vt.* 使沉溺, 使人迷, 使醉心

* **addicted**[ə'diktɪd] *adj.* 有瘾的, 醉心于

be/get/become/addicted to sth./doing... 沉溺于, 对……有(上)瘾的

Some people **are addicted to** drugs (*n.* 毒品). / Children **are easily addicted to** computer games now.

* **addition**[ə'dɪʃən] *n.* (u.) 附加加法; *n.* (c.) 增加物, 附加物

1. The boy is still not good at **addition**.
2. They have got a new **addition** to the family. 他们家又多了一位成员。

in addition 另外, 加之 / **in addition to...** 除……外(还)

1. We need money and time in our life, **in addition**, we need good health and hard work.
2. **In addition to** English, the girl has to study a second foreign language.

address[ə'dres] *n.* (c.) 地址, 演说, 致词, 讲话 change one's **address** 改变地址/a return **address** 回信地址 / Who will give the opening (closing) **address** at the meeting?

address vt. (在信封等上)写收件人的姓名地址;(向听众)致词, 演说,(对)某人说话 address sb.

1. Look! This letter **is addressed to** you. 这封信是寄给你的。
2. My friend has not received the sweater sent by me. I am afraid that I **addressed** the parcel wrongly.
3. The president **addressed the crowd** gravely. 总统严肃地向群众致辞。

Note: address *vt.* 无论表示哪个意思, 均为及物动词, 后面接宾语时, 不要误加介词, 如要表示给某人致词, 要说 address sb. 不说 address to sb.

* **adequate**[ə'dɪkwɪt] *adj.* 充分的, 可以胜任的, 适合的 / **be adequate to do...** 充分够干……

1. The traveller took **adequate** clothes for a weekend trip. ……携带了足够的衣服去周末旅行。
2. The teacher's suggestion is a solution (*n.* 解决方法) **adequate to/for** the problem of wasting a lot in our school. / **Is your salary adequate to support** your big family?

Note: adequate, enough: adequate 用来指符合客观的需要; enough 普通用词, 多指欲望的满足。

* **adjust**[ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* (为配合……而)调整, 调节, 适应 **adjustment** *n.* (u.) 调整

adjust + n. (to + n.) 为……配合……而调整…… / **adjust (oneself) + to...** (使自己)适应……

1. The disabled girl says: "Sometimes I wonder why they call me disabled. I have learnt to live with my body as it is (我已经接受了自己有残疾的身体) and **adjust** (*vt.* 适应了) my way of life.
2. You can **adjust this desk to** the height of any child. 这张书桌可以配合任何小孩的高度任意调整。
3. The foreigners can **adjust themselves to** the life in China.

administration[əd'mɪnɪstreɪfən] *n.* (u.) 经营, 管理部门, 行政机关

If the manager wants to run (*vt.* 经营, 管理) his company well, he will need some experience in **administration**.

admire[ədmaɪə] *vt.* 钦佩,羡慕 **admire sb./sth.** 佩服…… / **admire sb. for sth.** 佩服某人的……

1. So many people **admire** the astronauts from China, the United States and Russia.

2. Visitors to China all **admire** the Great Wall.

3. People **admire the scientists for** their contribution(s)[kəntrɪbjʊ:ʃn] *n.* 贡献 to our country.

admirable *adj.* 令人钦佩的 **admiration** *n.* (u.) 佩服,称赞 **with(in) admiration** 以赞叹的神情

1. I like your pictures. I think they are **admirable**.

2. All of us have great **admiration for** the boy's determination and courage.

3. So many travelers from all over the world **look at** the Great Wall **with/in admiration**.

admit[ədmit] *vt.* 承认(admitted, admitted, admitting) **admit + n.** / **admit + that...** (从句)

1. Finally the enemy **admitted their defeat**. / The lazy student has **admitted his mistakes**.

2. Johnny **admitted that** he had been in prison, **but that** he was no longer a thief now.

admit + doing... (We can not use; to do...here.) / **admit + n.** + **to be...** 承认……为……

1. Will you **admit having broken** the window? = **Will you admit that** you have broken the window?

2. We all **admit the young man to be foolish**. = **We admit that** the young man is foolish.

admit *vt.* 准许进入(场所等)准许……的入场(入校,入会) **admit + n. to(into)....**

1. My mother opened the door and **admitted the guest into** the house.

2. Children under 18 are **not admitted to** the film. 未满18周岁的小孩不得入场看这部电影。

admit *vt.* 容纳 **admit + n.** This hall can **admit** 1200 people to get together.

* **admission** *n.* (c. u.) 准许入学,接纳,入场费,入学费; *n.* (c.) 承认,招供

1. The girl has the requirements(*n.* 要求,条件) for **admission into** the university.

2. **Admission to** the lecture (*n.* 讲座) about pollution is 10 yuan for one person.

3. The thief made a full **admission** of his crime. 那个小偷全盘招供了他的罪行。

* **adolescence**[ædəʊlesns] *n.* (u.) 青春期 during one's **adolescence** 在(某人的)青春期

Adolescence is often a difficult time in one's life. ……是人生中一个困难的阶段。

* **adolescent**[ædəʊlesnt] *n.* (c.) 青少年,少男,少女; *adj.* 青春期的,少男的,少女的
the problems of **adolescents** = **adolescent problems**

* **adopt**[ədɒpt] *vt.* (指法律意义上的正式)收养,领养 **adopt a child**; **adopt** *vt.* 采取,采用 **adopt + n.**

The students have **adopted the method** of reading a lot in English study.

* **adore**[ə'dɔ:] *vt.* 爱慕,崇拜,敬爱,非常喜欢 **adore + n.** / **doing...**

We should **adore our parents** all the time. / Do you **adore (going to)** the cinema **in your spare time**?

adult[ædʌlt] *n.* (c.) 成人,成年人(口语中)成人,常用 grown-up; **adult** *adj.* 成人的,适合成人的

an **adult man/woman/movie** 成年男子/女子/电影; **adult education** 成人教育

Admission (*n.* 入场费) for **adults** to see a film is ten yuan.

advance[əd'vɑ:ns] *vt. & vi.* 促进,前进,推进,(将日期)提前,移动,提升地位 **advance (vt) + n.**

1. His work **advanced** the science of biology.

2. The boy **advanced** (*vt.* 调快) the hands of the o'clock five minutes fast **in order not to be late for class**.

3. The young man worked so well that his boss **advanced** him to a higher position.

advance *vi.* 前进,提升地位,工作进展顺利 Time passed rapidly and the work didn't **advance** at all.

Scientific knowledge has greatly **advanced** since the 16th century.

advanced *adj.* 高级的,先进的 an **advanced country/ advanced mathematics** 高等数学

1. Most people **find his advanced ideas** difficult to understand.

2. We should learn from the **advanced** workers their rich experience in work.

advance *n.* (u. c.) 前进, 提升, 进步, 改善, 预付款 *advancement* (u.) 前进, 发达, 促进, 振兴
the advancement of science 科学的发达

1. The **advance** of technology has been remarkable. 科学技术的进步很明显。

2. China has made great **advances** in industry. / Can I have **an advance** on my salary?

in advance *adv.* 预先, 事先, 事前 / **in advance of...** *prep.* 比……先进, 在……前头

1. If we want to do things well, we had better make a careful plan **in advance**.

2. The scientist's ideas were **in advance of** his times. ……思想走在时代的前面。

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* (c.) 优点, 好处 *advantages* (pl.) **disadvantage** [disəd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* (c.) 不利, 不利条件 *disadvantages* (pl.) *advantage* (u.) 利益, 益处

1. Who can say something about the **advantages** of living in big cities?

2. There is little **advantage** in buying a dictionary if you don't know how to read or write.

have the(an) advantage over (of) 比……占有优势 / **take advantage of...** 利用, 欺骗, 占便宜

1. The young man has the **advantage over (of)** me in working experience.

2. Let's **take advantage of** the fine weather today to go on a picnic in the open air.

3. The young man **takes advantage of** her kindness (人好心眼软) and borrows money from her too often.
More and more people are signing up for Yoga classes nowadays, _____ advantage of the health and relaxation benefits. (2005 上海)

A. taking

B. taken

C. having taken

D. having been taken

Key: A

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* (c. u.) 冒险, 奇遇 a story of **adventure** / a spirit of **adventure**

be fond of **adventures**, **adventurous** [əd'ventʃərəs] *adj.* 充满危险的, 大胆的

adventurously *adv.* 充满危险地, 大胆地

1. Do you know the story of the **Adventures** of Robinson Crusoe? 你知道《鲁宾逊漂流记》的历险故事吗?

2. Whitewater rafting (激流漂) is more **adventurous** and difficult than normal rafting.

Note: adventure 表示抽象意义的冒险为不可数名词。表示具体意义的冒险的经历或事件则为可数名词。a young man looking for adventure / an adventure on sea 海上冒险

ad [æd] = advertisement [əd'vɜ:tismənt] *n.* (c.) 广告 **advertise** [ædvə'taiz] *v.* 登广告, 为……做广告

advertiser *n.* (c.) 刊登广告者 When we watch TV, there are so many **ads**, do you think so?

1. The boss **advertised** in the newspaper for a secretary (*n.* 秘书).

2. If you want to sell your product (*n.* 产品), you must **advertise** it.

Note 1: advertise 用作 *vt.* & *vi.* 含义不同, 比较: advertise sth. 为……做广告, 登广告宣传…… advertise for sth. 登广告征求或寻求某物(其中的 for 表示目的)。如: advertise a job 登广告招聘…… advertise for a job 登广告求职

Note 2: advertisement 是可数名词, 不可数名词为 advertising; The magazine contains a lot of advertisements.

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* (u.) 建议, 意见, 劝告, 忠告 a piece of **advice** 一条建议/忠告 **some advice, much**

advice 和 **advice** 搭配的动词有: **give some advice on sth.** / **on how to do sth.** 在……提出建议

follow (take) advice 接受意见 / **ask / follow one's advice** 听从某人的建议 / **ask for advice** 征求意见

the advice (is) that. + subject (主语) (should) do.... 建议(是)某人应该做……

1. —I am a stranger in this city and I have so many problems. Now I need your **advice**. Will you give me your **advice about/on** my worries (*n.* 烦恼, 忧虑)?

2. I asked my teacher for **advice** on my future course. ……对我未来的去向提出建议。Her **advice**

is that I (should) be strict in everything that I do no matter where I go.

Note: 请注意 advice 后面的表语从句或同位语从句中谓语动词的形式。

The doctor's advice that the patient (should) give up smoking is very important. = The doctor's advice is that the patient (should) give up smoking.

advise[əd'vaiz]*v.* 劝告, 忠告, 建议 **advise sb. + to do/not to do...** 建议……做/不做……(这个句型比较常见)/**advise that sb. (should) do...** 建议某人做……

1. The shopkeeper **advises the short girl to wear** short coats and tight clothes.

2. The doctor **advises us not to eat** more sweet foods.

3. I **had a fever** and the doctor's **advice is that I (should) go** to bed. That is to say the doctor **advises me to go to bed** or the doctor **advises that I (should) go** to bed.

Note 1: advise, suggest; advise sb. (not) to do sth. 在以上这个句型中不能用 suggest, 如: I advised her not to go out in the deep night. (= I suggest her not going out in the deep night.) = I advised (suggested) that she (should) not go out in the deep night. (跟宾语从句时, 两者用法基本相同。)

Note 2: advise, persuade; advise 表示建议, 劝告某人, 但不一定说服; persuade 是劝说某人并成功说服。

advise sb. + on... 对于……给某人忠告/ **advise sb. against...** 劝告某人不要……/ **advise + n. / doing...** 建议……/做…… Could you **advise me on** how to drive a car?

1. I often **advise her against** driving. = I often **advise her not to** drive.

2. I don't **feel well** and the doctor **advised a week's rest/ taking** a week's rest.

* **advocate**[əd'vəkit]*n.* (c.) 提倡, 主张, 提倡者, 鼓吹者 [əd'vəkeit] *vt.* 提倡, 鼓吹, 主张 **advocate + n. / doing...** 提倡……, 提倡做……

1. Our English teacher is a strong **advocate** (*n.* 倡导者) of the new method of studying foreign languages.

2. I don't **advocate building** so many expensive houses in this small city.

airplane[ε(e)ə'plein]*n.* (c.) 飞机 **aeroplane**(英国英语)/**airplane**(美国英语)两者均可简化为 **plane**

affair[ə'feə]*n.* (c.) 事件, 事情 a private (public) **affair** 私事, 公事(常用复数)事物, 事态 current affairs 时事 / I know how **to take care of my own affairs**.

A prime minister(总理/首相) is always **kept busy with affairs** of the state(……国务).

Note: affair 表示一般性的事或事情, family affairs 家务事, 又常指重要文件, 如签定和约、管理财务等; state/international affairs 国家大事/国际事务, affair 一般不与定冠词连用; affair 与 thing, matter, business, event 等大致同义. matter 只强调某事情是客观存在, 不愿说出具体内容; It's no laughing matter. 那可不是开玩笑的事. thing 是普通用语, 经常用在日常生活中; I have a lot of things to do. business 在口语中用的较多, 强调职责, 公务等; Time is limited. Let's get down to business at hand. ……咱们立即处理手头的事情吧. event 指大事件; Holding the Olympic Games is a big event for a country in the world.

affect[ə'fekt]*v.* 影响, 感动 **affect + sb. /sth.** affection[ə'fekʃən]*n.* (u. c.) 爱情, 情爱, 亲爱

1. Sometimes the moon at night can **affect** a person's moods. Do you think so?

2. The cold weather **affects** the old(= ...has a great effect on/upon the old,) especially in the cold winter.

3. The moving story **affected** us deeply. ……深深地打动了我们。

Note: affect, effect, influence 影响; affect (*vt.*), effect *n.* (u. c.) 两者的关系为: affect sb. /sth. = have an effect on/upon sb. /sth. influence *v. & n.* 主要指对行为、性格、观点等产生间接的或潜移默化的影响。可用作及物动词或名词(通常为不可数名词, 但有时可以连用不定冠词. have an influence on sb. /sth. 详细用法参看 influence.)

afford[ə'fɔ:d]*vt.* 负担得起(……的费用), 抽得出(时间), 提供有足够的(时间, 钱)做某事, (常和 can, could/be able to 一起连用, 尤其用于否定句、疑问句, 表示买的起……, 或有时做, 能做……)

can afford sth. /be able to afford sth. 负担得起……

can/be able to afford + to do sth. 负担的起做……

1. In the past, many families in China were big and poor. Parents couldn't **afford education** for their children.

2. One day Edison's (爱迪生) mother fell ill, but the family **could not afford to send** her to hospital.
afford vt. 给与, 提供(表示此义时, 则无须强调与 can/be able to 连用.)

afford sb. sth. = afford sth. to sb.

After a day of hard work, listening to beautiful music often **affords us much pleasure.**

afraid[ə'freɪd]*adj.* (常放在系动词 be 后作表语)怕, 害怕, 恐怕 **be afraid of sb./sth.** / **be very afraid of...**(美国) **be very much afraid of...**(英国) / **be afraid + to do...** 害怕做……

1. I **am afraid of my father** at home as he is strict with me. / Girls **are usually afraid of** dogs.

2. I **am afraid to take** a plane in the sky. / That girl **is afraid to go out** when it is just getting a little dark.

be afraid of doing... 害怕做……(这个句型有两个意思: 一是表示害怕做某事 = be afraid to do...; 二是用来表示预料不到的事情会发生, 此时不能与 be afraid + to do 互换.)

1. Some students **are afraid of making** so many mistakes speaking in English. What about you?

2. He **is very afraid of losing face**. = He is afraid that he will lose face.

I'm afraid that... (= I am sorry, but...) 很抱歉, 恐怕……, 担心……(用来引出带有歉意的回绝, 语气婉转缓和, 这个句型用来说出预料不令人满意的事或口气委婉时使用, 当表示预料令人满意的事时用 I hope so. 在 I'm afraid that... 这个句型中 that 常可省略, 肯定从句可用 so 代替, I'm afraid so. 否定从句可用 not 代替 I'm afraid not.)

1. —Can you lend me your book for a few days?

—Oh, sorry, **I'm afraid I can't**. And I am reading it now.

2. —Very soon a strong wind will be blowing.

—**I'm afraid so**.

3. —It looks like snow in a minute.

—**I'm afraid not**.

after[ɑ:ftə] *conj.* 在……之后, 在……以后, 在……后面 (after 明确表示时间的前后关系, 所引导的从句多半以一般过去时代替过去完成时, 并以一般现在时代替现在完成时.)

1. The boy played video games (电子游戏) **after he (had) finished** his homework.

2. Please tell my classmate I'll come to see him **after** I do (have done) some shopping.

after prep. 表示(时间, 顺序)在……之后, 以后 the day **after** tomorrow

The girl got married **soon after** her graduation from the college = ... soon after graduating from the college.

时间段 + **after/before** + 名词/动名词短语/句子, 表示某事 A 发生在某事 B 之后或之前多久

Confucius(孔子) died **five years after** returning to his home the State of Lu. 孔子回到家乡鲁国, 五年后去世。/ I went to visit the Palace Museum **two days before** July 1st.

after prep. 表示寻找, 想得到某物, 追捕, 搜寻, 追赶, 追求等 **be after sb./sth.**

The police **are after** the thief. / Don't marry the young lady, who is only **after** your money.

run after... v. 跑着追赶 **run after** a rabbit/a car

Mary is flying a kite and her dog is **running after** her.

after prep. 表示接连不断, 前后使用同一个名词。(名词前不加冠词)

day after day/year after year/hour after hour/play after play

after prep. 表示(模仿)仿照, 用……的名字, 以……模仿物件