

庄志兴英语学习指导丛书

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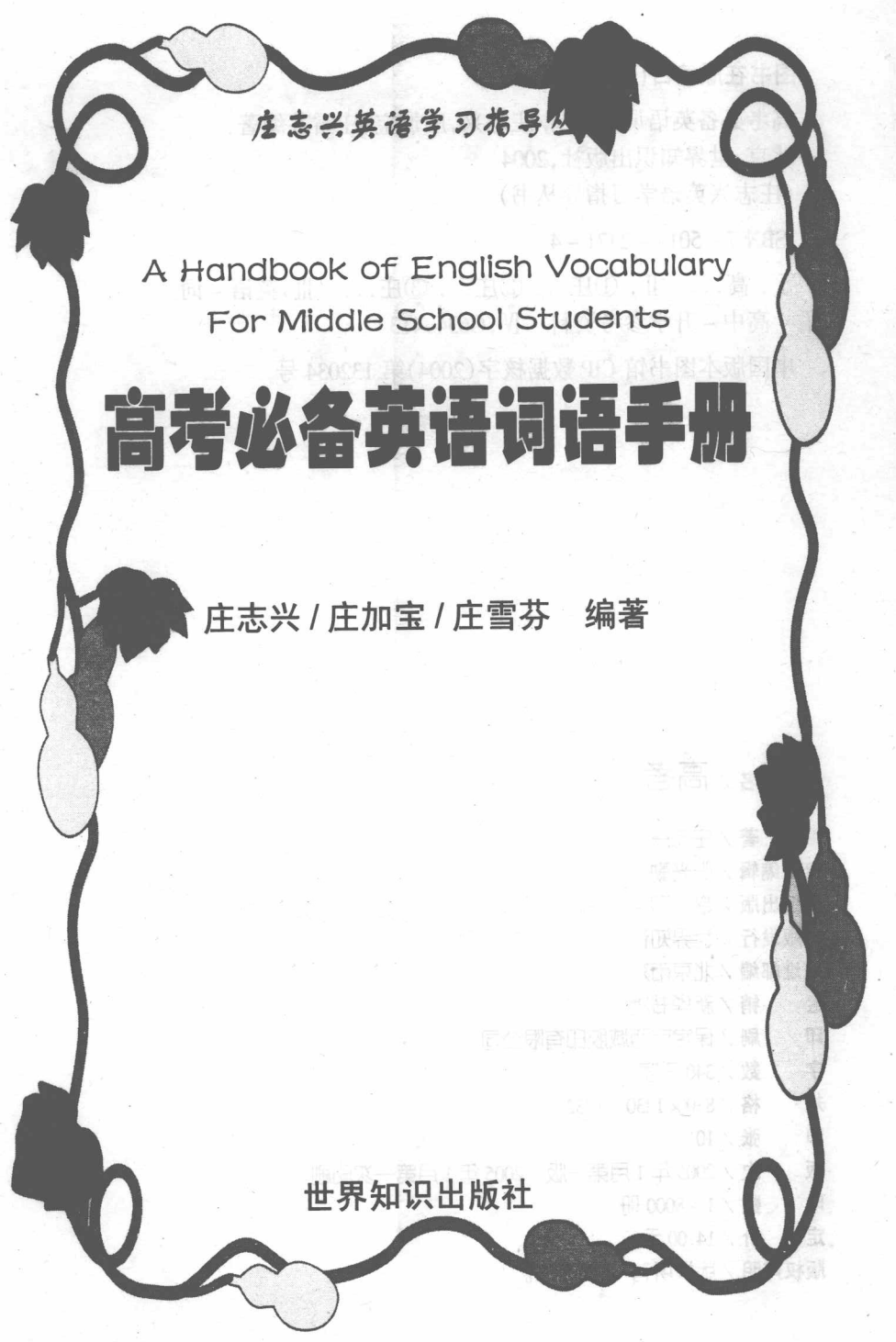
高考必备 英语词语手册

English

释义/辨析/用法/句型/搭配/惯用法/重点提示

庄志兴 庄加宝 庄雪芬/编著

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庄志兴英语学习指导丛书

A Handbook of English Vocabulary
For Middle School Students

高考必备英语词语手册

庄志兴 / 庄加宝 / 庄雪芬 编著

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前言

《高考必备英语词语手册》系福建中学英语报社几位有丰富编著经验的同仁的呕心沥血之作。此书编写历时一载,五易其稿,修改审校12遍,始放心付梓。和市面上那些粗制滥造、错误百出的“速成”同类书籍比较,读者们可以一眼看出:二者质量天壤之别!

此书有别于其他同类书的主要特点有以下五个:

■ 避免了同类书的3种显然不足之处。一是丢三漏四,二是不着边际,三是主次不分。本书做到:根据中学英语教学大纲与高考考纲的要求及学生准备高考的需要,准确控制词条词的范围,该收的一个不漏,不该收的一个不收;准确标明3种不同词级,重点词详释,一般词从略。此外,本书每个词条后还标明该单词首次出现在教材中的何册何课,便于读者随时查索。

■ 词语用法及相关的语法、惯用法等方面的讲解几乎面面俱到。这包括名词的可数与不可数、单数与复数、用不用与用何冠词、与介词和动词的搭配;动词的时态、语态、语气、句型、与名词及介词的搭配、主谓一致;形容词的定语、表语用法、跟名词介词的搭配,以及词序问题、倒装问题,等等。凡重要语言点,都在例句后特别提醒、点拨。如:【注意惯用法】、【注意句型】、【注意搭配】、【注意不可说……,该说……】……等等。

■ 本书的例句均典型贴切,有的放矢。此类书编写成功与否,例句是关键。本书例句的明显特点主要有二:

1、每个例句都至少说明一个问题,或者搭配问题,或者句型问题,或者惯用法问题,等等。

2、例句均简洁洗练,不枝不蔓。这样,既节省篇幅,又一目了然,印象更深刻。

■ 本书极注意科学性。本书的编写参考了国内外不少经典著作,如葛传棻的《英语惯用法词典》、张道真的《现代英语用法词典》、王文昌的《英语搭配大词典》、L·G·亚力山大的《朗曼英语用法》,等等。

■ 本书纠正了教材与大纲中不少不妥、不足、不严密、不准确之处。如:invite 不作“招待”解;prayer 作“祈祷(*n.*)”解的读音是[prɛə],不是[ˈpreɪə];fire 是“炉火”,不是“火炉”;return to normal 中的 normal 是 *n.*,不是 *adj.*;housing 释义为“房屋”不严密,欠准确,其前要加[总称];elder 释义为“年纪较大的”也不够准确与严密,其前该加上“(兄弟姐妹中)”;school-leaver 释义为“学校毕业生”不准确,该改为“中学毕业生;离校生(不一定毕业)”,等等。

由于种种原因,此书还会存在瑕疵与缺点。恳切希望广大读者多提宝贵意见,以便再版时修订,使之完美。

参加本书编写工作的还有郭可慈、吴昌、吴国珍、林才回、林满山、李玉贵、苏金良、林荃、陈锁兆、刘本龙、张云、张萍等老师,顺便提及并致谢。

庄志兴

2004 年 12 月于

福建中学英语报社

符号用法说明

△ 表示是三会词或词组。

* ①表示是教材里出现过,但只要求理解的词语;

②表示虽未在教材里出现过,但与教材里出现过的词语有关、考试或日常生活中极常用的词语。

△ 表示要求四会与三会的词组。

/ 表示前后两个或数个词(一般)可以互相替换,意思一样。如: on/over the radio; in/on the street; take/have a rest; It's raining heavily/hard.

| 用于隔开不同的例句、短语、复合词、派生词等。

|| 表示其后是与词条有关的词组或派生词。如: **pot...** || **teapot** | **flowerpot**; **snow...** || **Snow White** 白雪公主; **quiet...** || **~ly adv.**

| **~ness n.**

~ 代表词条词。如: **calm** || **~ly** = calmly | **~ness** = calmness

() ①表示里面的词语可省略,不影响句子意思或结构。如: I believe him (to be) honest. | Can you smell something (burning)?

②表示该词条词第一次出现在何册何课。如: (JI - 2)(SII - 5)

[] 表示里面的词语可相互替换。如: by train [plane, air, sea...]; a deep feeling [sorrow, friendship, breath, subject]; wear a tie [coat, hat, watch, flower]; below: 往[在]下面。

[] 表示特别提醒、强调语法或使用等方面的注意点。如: [注意倒装语序]、[注意惯用法]、[注意句型]、[注意不能说……,要说……]

× 表示误句或错误表达法等。

缩略语与其他

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|------------|-------|
| <i>adj.</i> | 形容词 | <i>vi.</i> | 不及物动词 |
| <i>adv.</i> | 副词 | <i>vt.</i> | 及物动词 |
| <i>art.</i> | 冠词 | I、II、III | 词性类别 |
| [C] | 可数名词 | ①、②、③ | 词义类别 |
| <i>conj.</i> | 连词 | [反] | 反义词 |
| <i>interj.</i> | 感叹词 | [英] | 英国英语 |
| <i>n.</i> | 名词 | [美] | 美国英语 |
| <i>num.</i> | 数词 | [复] | 复数 |
| <i>pl.</i> | 复数 | [语] | 语法 |
| <i>prep.</i> | 介词 | [谚] | 谚语 |
| <i>pron.</i> | 代词 | [喻] | 比喻 |
| <i>sb.</i> | 某人 | [缩] | 缩略词 |
| <i>sth.</i> | 某事物 | [口] | 口语 |
| [U] | 不可数名词 | (JI -2) | 初一第2课 |
| <i>v. aux.</i> | 助动词 | (SII -3) | 高二第3课 |



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正文 (1 - 312)

A

a [ei, ə]/**an** [æn, ən] *art.* (辅音音素开头的词前用 a, 元音音素开头的词前用 an) ①—(个, 件...): *a desk* | *a year* [jiə] | *a university* [ˌjuːniˈvɜːsiti] | *an orange* | *an hour* [ˈaʊə] | *an honest* [ˈɒnɪst] *man* ②(表示同类事物中的一个): *He is a teacher.* | *I met an old friend in the street.* ③(表示非特指的任何)一个: *A bicycle has two wheels.*

* **ability** [əˈbɪlɪti] *n.* ①[U] 能力: *She has the ability to do the job well.* 【注意: 不可说 *... ability of doing ...】 ②[U, C] 才能; 技能: *a man of great ability* [many abilities] (SIII-93)

able [ˈeɪbl] *adj.* 能干的; 有能力的[反: *unable*]: *an able man* || Δ **be able to** 能够; 会(= can): *be able to swim and skate* | *Though the boy was badly hurt, he was able to tell us what had happened.* (JIII-37)

【用法】表示能够、并且确实已做成某事, 要用 *was / were able to*, 不用 *could*.

* **aborigines** [ˌæbəˈrɪdʒɪniːz] *n.* 土著居民; 土生动植物 (SIII-10)

about [əˈbaʊt] **I** *adv.* ①大约: *about six o'clock* [fifteen children] ②周围; 到处: *The children were running about in the garden.* **II** *prep.* ①在...周围; 在...各处: *The visitors were walking about the*

town [school]. ②关于: *a book about American history* || * **be about to** 即将: *We were (just) about to go out when it began to rain.* (JI-59, 68)

【语法】用 *be about to* 时, 句子中不可再用表将来的时间状语。如不能说: * *I'm about to go this afternoon.*

above [əˈbʌv] [反: *below*] **I** *prep.* 在...上面: *The plane flew above the clouds.*

II *adv.* 在上面: *His bedroom is just above.* | *Please read the sentences above.* 【注意: 作副词的 *above* 常用作后置定语】 **III** *adj.* 上面的: *For an explanation see the above sentence.* ||

* **above all** 首先; 首要: *Above all, you must try your best to enter college.* (JII-75) (S2A II-46)

【辨析】**above, over**

①两者都可以表示“(位置)在...之上”、“高于”。不同的是: *over* 含有“在...正上方”、“垂直在上”之意, *above* 没有这种含义。如要说: *Over these tombs they built pyramids.* 不说: * *Above these tombs ...*

②表示数量“多于...”、“超过...”(*more than*)时, 两者可换用, 但 *over* 较普通。如: *He must be over/above twenty years old.*

③表示竖向量度时, 要用 *above*。如: *The temperature will stay above zero in the daytime.*

① 表示价值、重要性等“在…之上”

时,要用 *above*, 不用 *over*。如: He puts the interests of his country *above* his own.

② *over* 含有“从上面越过”之意, *above* 没有这种含义。如要说: The plane is flying *over* the city. / The dog jumped *over* the wall. 不说: *The plane is flying *above* the city. / *The dog jumped *above* the wall.

③ *over* 含有“俯临”、“(向…)突出”之意, *above* 没有这种含义。如: The mother bent *over* the baby and kissed it.

△ **abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 到[在]国外:

She went *abroad* with her parents. | He lived *abroad* for many years. (SII-22)

* **absence** ['æbsəns] *n.* [U] 不在; 缺席: His *absence* from school was caused by illness. 【注意介词】 || * **absence of mind** 心不在焉, 精神恍惚 (SII-70)

* **absent** ['æbsənt] *adj.* 不在的; 缺席的 [反: present]: He arrived home and found his wife was *absent*. | Two students were *absent* from school. 【注意介词】 (SIII-43)

* **accent** ['æksənt] *n.* [C] ① 口音; 音调: He has a strong American *accent*.

* ② 重音: In the word “today”, the *accent* is on the second syllable(音节). (SII-25)

accept [ək'sept] *vt.* ① 接受; 接纳: He received a gift, but he didn't *accept* it. | In 1960 Lei Feng was *accepted* as a Party member. ② 接受、同意(某种看法、解释等): *accept* sb.'s opinion [plan, explanation, theory] (SI-69)

【辨析】 **accept, receive**

① *accept* 含有“主动地、经过考虑后乐意地接受”之意, 着重表示当事人的态度。其宾语可以是表示礼物、邀请一类的名词, 也可以是表示意见、看法、观点等一类的名词。

② *receive* 只指“收、接、受到”这一动作的客观事实, 含有“被动地、没有个人选择余地地接受”的意味, 并不涉及主观上是否愿意接受。

△ **accident** ['æksɪdnt] *n.* [C] 事故; 意外的事: have [meet with, cause, avoid] an *accident* | to be killed in a traffic *accident* | An *accident* happened to her. ||

* **by accident** 偶然; 意外地; 无意中: Columbus discovered America *by accident*. (JIII-17)

△ **according** [ə'kɔ:diŋ] *adv.* * **according to** 按照, 根据: *According to* the radio, it will rain tomorrow. | Each man will be paid *according to* his ability. (SIII-41)

△ **ache** [eɪk] I *vi.* 痛, 疼痛: My head *ached* all night. II *n.* [C] 痛, 疼痛: I have an *ache* in my stomach [head, leg]. 【注意: 介词习惯用 in, 不用 on 或 at 等】 (SIII-33)

* **achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* 达到; 取得: *achieve* success [a victory, one's aim, one's purpose, one's goal, fame (名誉), unity, peace, nothing, something] (SII-74)

* **achievement** [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* ① [U] 达到; 完成; 成就; 成功: That gave us a feeling of success and *achievement*. ② [C] 业绩, 功绩; 伟业: Our *achievements* in science are great.

across [ə'krɒs] *prep. & adv.* ①横过;穿过(指在物体表面上进行);从一边到另一边: walk *across* the bridge | swim *across* the river | Can you jump *across*?
②在另一边;在对面: The post office is just *across* the street. (JIII - 65)

【辨析】① **across, over**

①二者都可以表示“在[向]…另一边(如道路、河流等细长的东西)”。如:

We walked *across* / *over* the road.

There's a bridge *across* / *over* the river.

②二者都能表示在高的障碍物(如墙、篱笆等)的另一边。但若表示动作“翻越”到高物体的另一边,只能用 *over*。如:

If we can be *across* / *over* the fence before sunrise, we'll be safe.

When I last saw him, he was climbing very slowly *over* the fence. 【注意:不能说: *... *across* the fence.】

③二者都可以表示动作者进入某一空地(如田野、舞场、沙漠等)。如: Who are those people walking *across* / *over* the fields?

但若指“从一空地的一边到另一边”,则只能用 *across*。如: It took six weeks to walk *across* the desert. 【注意:不能说: *... *over* the desert.】

④ *over* 表示的运动空间不能是三维空间(如房间)。注意下面正误句:

He walked *across* the room, smiling strangely.

* He walked *over* the room, smiling strangely.

【辨析】② **across, through**

①二者都可表示从空地的一边到另一边。但 *across* 与 *on* (在…上)有关,暗示运动穿越二维平面,而 *through* 则与 *in* (在…里)有关,暗示运动穿越三维空间。比较:

I walked *across* the square to the shop.
I walked *through* the forest to the village.

② *through* 不用于表示从细长的东西(如河流)的一边到另一边的运动。比较下面正误句:

She swam *across* the river.
* She swam *through* the river.

【辨析】③ **across, along**

across 表示横的方向, *along* 表示纵的方向。比较:

We swam *along* the river's bank. 我们沿着河岸游。
We swam *across* the river. 我们横渡这条河。

△ **act** [ækt] *I n. [C]* * ①行为;动作:

one true *act* of friendship | My first *act* was to run to save her. ②法令;条例: Civil Rights *Act* (民权法案) II ① *vi.*

①行动;做,做事: Think carefully before you *act*. ②[戏]表演: She *acted* well.

② *vt.* 扮演(角色);演出(戏): *act* the part of the hero | A new play will be *acted*. (SII - 17) 【辨】⇒ **perform**

* **action** ['ækʃən] *n. [U, C]* 行动: To him, life means *action* rather than thought. | *Actions* speak louder than words. 【谚】 | make a mad [foolish,

brave] *action* || * **take action** 采取行动: It's time for us to *take action*. (SIII - 69)

【辨析】*act, action*

① 用作可数名词表示具体意义的“行动”、“行为”时,二者常可替换使用。如: We are judged by our *acts/actions*.

② 严格说来, *act* 多用于指具体的、短暂的、个别的动作或行为; *action* 多用于指较抽象的、时间较长的、包括不同步骤、可以连续或重复的动作或行为。如:

My first *act* was to run upstairs to save the boy.

Action must be taken to prevent the air pollution.

③ 用于表示一项动作的性质时(后接“of + 抽象名词”结构)一般用 *act*。如: an *act* of folly [faith, mercy, cruelty, kindness, etc.]

△ **active** ['æktiv] *adj.* 积极的; 主动的: The girls in our class are *active* in sports. | take an *active* part in a just struggle (参加一场正义斗争) | the *active* voice (主动语态) || ~ *ly adv.* (SIII - 22)

△ **actor** ['æktə] *n.* [C] 男演员 (SI - 55)

△ **actress** ['æktris] *n.* [C] 女演员 (SII - 17)

△ **actual** ['æktʃʊəl, 'æktjuəl] *adj.* 实际的; 现实的: the *actual* price | the *actual* conditions (实际情况) | in *actual* life || * **in actual fact** 事实上: He looks poor, but *in actual fact* he is rich. || ~ *ly adv.* (SIII - 37)

* **ad** [æd] = advertisement *n.* [U, C] 广告: a want *ad* seeking a typist (招聘打字员的广告) (SIII - 17)

* **AD** ['ei'di:] 公元: That happened in 538 *AD*. (SI - 38)

△ **add** [æd] *vt.* 加; 添加; 增加: If the tea is too strong, *add* some hot water. ||

* **add...to** 把...加到...上: If you *add* 5 to 6, you get 11. | She *added* some salt to the soup. 【注意: to 不能用 on 或 into 等替换】(SII - 14) 【辨】⇒ **increase**

address [ə'dres] *I n.* [C] 住址; 通讯处: What's your home [business] *address*? 【注意: what 不能用 where 替换】

* *II vt.* 写地址: Please *address* this letter for me. (JII - 86)

△ **admire** [əd'maɪə] *vt.* 钦佩; 羡慕; 赞美; 欣赏: I *admire* John's courage (= I *admire* John for his courage). | *admire* a poem [picture, flower] (SIII - 3)

△ **admit** [əd'mɪt] *vt.* ① 承认: He *admitted* (that) he was wrong (= He *admitted* having done wrong). 【注意句型】 | I *admit* my fault. ② 接纳: *admit* sb. into the Party [college, army] ③ 让...进入: *admit* sb. into the house [office] ④ 容纳: The theatre *admits* 3,000 persons. (SII - 75)

△ **advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] *I vt.* 推进; 促进; 提高: This will further *advance* the friendly relations between the two countries. | *advance* the four modernizations (现代化) [science, one's knowledge, the development of education] (SII - 52)

* **advanced** [əd'vɑ:nst] *adj.* 高级的; 高等的; 先进的: *advanced studies* [research, techniques, people, teachers, countries] (S II - 52)

* **advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* [C, U] 优点; 长处; 优势 [反: disadvantage]: As she already knew French, she had an *advantage* over the rest of the competitors. (由于她已懂得法语, 她比其他竞争者有优势。)【注意介词】(S III - 18)

△ **adventure** [əd'ventʃə] *n.* [U, C] 冒险; 奇遇: a spirit of *adventure* (冒险精神) | He had a lot of *adventures* in Africa. (S III - 39)

* **advertise** [əd'vertəiz] *vt.* 为...做广告: People *advertise* things which they wish to sell. (S III - 17)

* **advertisement** [əd'vertismənt; [美] ,əd've:rtəizmənt] *n.* [C, U] 广告; 登广告: He put an *advertisement* in the newspaper. | *Advertisement* helps to sell goods. (S II - 13)

△ **advice** [əd'vaiz] *n.* [U] 忠告; 劝告; 建议: follow [take, accept, ask for] sb.'s *advice* | The student came to him for some *advice*. | Mr Green gave [offered] us a good piece of *advice* on how to learn English well, and we followed it.【注意动词与介词搭配】(S I - 45)

△ **advise** [əd'vaiz] *vt.* 忠告; 劝告; 建议: I *advised* him to give up smoking. | I *advised* her what to do. | The doctor *advised* a week's rest. (S I - 57)

* **aeroplane** 见 **plane** 条 (S I - 34)

△ **affair** [ə'feə] *n.* [C] 事; 事情; 事务: *family affairs* (家事) | *international affairs* | *affairs of state* (国家大事) | Leave me alone; mind your own *affairs*. (别管我, 管你自己的事。)(S II - 57)

* **affect** [ə'fekt] *vt.* 影响: *affect* one's life [health, income, reputation (名声), attitude] deeply [strongly, seriously] (S III - 61)

△ **afford** [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* 负担得起(…的费用); 抽得出(时间); 提供: He can't *afford* (to buy) a new car. (他买不起新车。)| I can only *afford* two days for spending my holiday. (我只能抽出两天时间度假。)【注意: 通常与 can, be able to 连用】(S II - 23)

afraid [ə'freid] *adj.* ①害怕[不敢](做某事): The girl is *afraid* to go out at night. ②担心: I'm *afraid* it is going to rain soon.【注意: 通常只作表语, 不作定语】|| △ **be afraid of** 害怕: Lucy is *afraid of* dogs [hurting his feelings]. | * I'm *afraid* 恐怕(口语中用来使语气婉转): I'm *afraid* you've made a serious mistake. (J II - 57, 99)

Africa [ˈæfrikə] *n.* 非洲 (S I - 92)

African [ˈæfrikən] I *adj.* 非洲的; 非洲人的 II *n.* [C] 非洲人 (S I - 102)

after [ˈɑ:tə] [反: before] I *prep.* 在...后面: *After* the car came a bus. | *After* lunch she took a short rest. II *conj.* 在...以后: What are you going to be *after* you finish middle school? III *adv.* (一段时间)以后; 后来: She left on May 2,

and returned two days *after* (= *after* two days). 【注意:作此用法时不用于将来时】 || △after all 毕竟;终究;到底: *After all*, he's only a small boy. | So you see, I was right *after all*. (JII - 43)

【辨析】 *after*, *behind*

① 指时间在后一般用 *after*, 不用 *behind*。如: Summer comes *after* spring.

② 指位置在后一般用 *behind*, 不用 *after*。如: *Behind* the house there is a tree. (JI - 81)

③ *behind* 有“躲藏在后”、“隐藏在后”、“落后”之意, *after* 没有这种含义。如: The letter had been hidden *behind* a stone in the little room.

He may fall *behind* the other students when he comes back.

④ *after* 有“追求”、“寻求”、“追赶”等之意, *behind* 没有这种含义。如:

Did he send you *after* us?

The policeman is *after* the thief.

afternoon [ˌɑːftəˈnuːn] *n.* [C] 下午:

There are two classes in the *afternoon*. | on a warm [spring] *afternoon* | on Friday *afternoon* | on the *afternoon* of May 5th 【注意介词】 | this [yesterday, tomorrow] *afternoon* 【注意:不可说 *today afternoon】(JII - 43)

* **afterwards** [ˌɑːftəwɜːdz] *adv.* 后来: *Afterwards* he went back to his hometown. (SIII - 81)

again [əˈgeɪn] *adv.* ① 再一次: Say that *again*! ② 再, 又: This will never happen *again*. || △again and again 再三地; 反复地: Read the text *again and again* un-

til you can recite it. | △once again 再一次: You may try it *once again*.

against [əˈgeɪnst] *prep.* ① 反对; 不同意 [反: for]: I am *against* the plan, but he is for it. ② 与...对抗: We are playing *against* No. 64 Middle School. | fight *against* the enemy ③ 违反, 违背: *against* the rules | *against* one's will (违背自己的意志) ④ 靠着; 倚在: Place the ladder *against* the wall. || * **go against** 违反 (意愿、原则等); 不利于: Don't *go against* your father's wishes. | The game is *going against* us. (JIII - 90)

age [eɪdʒ] *n.* ① [U, C] 年龄: What's your *age*? | What *ages* are the children?

|| △at the age of 在...岁时: He went to college *at the age of* sixteen. 【注意: 此词组只能用作状语, 不能用作表语。如不能说: *He's at the age of sixteen.】

② [C] 时代: the Stone *Ages* | the Middle *Ages* (JI - 31)

ago [əˈɡəʊ] *adv.* 距今... 以前: The story happened long *ago* [years *ago*].

【用法】 *ago*, *before*

表示从现在某时算起的过去用 *ago*; 表示从过去某时算起的过去用 *before*。比较下面两句:

He went to America 3 years *ago*.

He said yesterday that he had gone to America 3 years *before*.

agree [əˈɡriː] *vi.* & *vt.* 同意; 应允 [反: disagree]: Let me have a try, do you *agree*? | I *agree* that his plan is better. ||

* **agree on** 商定; 约定; 达成共识:

They *agreed on* the plan [a date for the next meeting]. | * **agree to** 同意 (某一建议、提议或安排等); *agree to a suggestion* [plan, decision, proposal] |

△ **agree to do sth.** 同意做某事: He *agreed to* help us. | △ **agree with** 赞成 (某人的意见); 与 (某人的意见) 相同: *agree with sb.* | *agree with sb.'s idea* [words, explanation, opinion] (JIII - 11)

* **agreement** [ə'gri:mənt] *n.* ① [U] 同意; 一致: Several girl students expressed *agreement*. | He made a sign of *agreement*. (他示意表示同意。) ② [C] 协议; 契约: sign [arrive at, come to, reach, make, carry out] an *agreement* | break off [tear up] the *agreements* | * a gentleman's *agreement* (君子协定) (SII - 10)

* **agricultural** [ægri'kʌltʃərəl] *adj.* 农业的; 农学的 (SIII - 14)

△ **agriculture** [ægri'kʌltʃə] *n.* [U] 农业; 农学 (SI - 88)

△ **ahead** [ə'hed] *adv.* 在前; 向前 [反: behind]; The tall building *ahead* is a library. | Look straight *ahead*! || * **ahead of** 在...前面: He drove on *ahead of* me. | There's a bright future *ahead of* us. (SII - 1)

* **aid** [eid] I *n.* [U] 援助; 救护: give [offer] *aid* to sb. II *vt.* 援助, 帮助: She *aided* him with money [in his studies]. || * **first aid** 急救 (SII - 29)

△ **aim** [eim] I *n.* [C] 目的; 目标: My *aim* is to become a college student. | He has a high *aim* in life. (他胸怀大志。)

II ① *vi.* 目的在于: What are you *aiming* at? (你的用意 [目的] 何在?) ② *vt.* 把...瞄准: He *aimed* his gun at the enemy.

【注意句型与介词】(SIII - 34)

air [εə] *n.* [U] 空气; 大气; 天空: We can't live without *air*. || △ **by air** 乘飞机: They went *by air*. | * **in the air** 在空中: The bird flew *in the air*. | * **on the air** (用无线电、电视) 播送: These programmes come / are *on the air* every day. (JII - 7)

△ **aircraft** ['εəkra:ft] *n.* [C] (pl. aircraft) 飞机; 航空器; 飞艇: several *aircraft* (SIII - 39)

* **airline** ['εəlain] *n.* [C] 航空公司; 航空系统; 航线 (SI - 103)

airport ['εəpɔ:t] *n.* [C] 航空站; 飞机场: get to [arrive at] the *airport* | meet sb. at an *airport* 【注意介词】(SI - 13)

* **alarm** [ə'lɑ:m] *n.* [C] 警报: give [raise] the *alarm* || * **alarm bell** 警铃, 警钟 | * **alarm clock** 闹钟 (SI - 61)

alive [ə'laiv] *adj.* 活着的; 在世的 [反: dead]; His grandfather is still *alive*. | We keep the fish *alive*. 【通常用作表语或补语, 不用作定语】【辨】⇒ **living**

all [ɔ:l] I *adj.* ① (修饰单数名词) 全; 总; 整: *all* China [the world, one's life] | *all* day [night] ② (修饰复数名词) 全部的; 所有的: *all* the students [his friends] 【注意: *all* 位于冠词与物主代词之前】II *pron.* 全体; 全部; 大家; 一切: Here are three apples. Take them *all*. 【注意: *all* 的位置在宾格代词之后】I

All of us went there. | He gave me *all* he had. III **adv.** 全部地; 完全地; 十分: The boy's body is *all* wet. | The nurse is *all* in white. || △**all over** ①到处: We've been looking *all over* for you. ②结束: I'm glad it's *all over*. | △**all over the country** [world] 遍及全国 [全世界]: He has travelled *all over the country*. | We have friends *all over the world*. | △**in all** 总计: They are nine *in all*. | △**not at all** ①(用来加强否定语气)一点也不; 根本不: I don't like it *at all*. ②不用谢; 不客气: "Thank you for your help." "Not at all." (J1 -27)

△**allow** [ə'laʊ] **vt.** 允许; 准许 [反: forbid]; I don't *allow* her to smoke. | I don't *allow* *smoking*. | He *allowed* her in to his office. 【注意句型】(S1 -5)

【辨析】allow, permit, let

● **allow** 是“让”、“允许”、“准许”，含有“听任”或“默许”、“不按常规行事”之意。如: Honour students were *allowed* to miss the examinations. (允许优等生免试。)

● **permit** 的基本词义与 **allow** 相同，但它从正面强调“允许是得到上级或文件正式认可的”，含有“正式答应”或“许可”之意，多用于正式场合。如: He was *permitted* to talk to the prisoner. (他获准同那个犯人谈话。)

● **let** 意为“允许”、“让”，强调“不加反对”，并暗含“其所以允许这样做，完全是出于疏忽或无能为力的缘故”之意。如: Don't *let* this happen again. (别让此事再次发生。)它与 **allow** 和 **permit** 的不同之处在于它比较口语化，一般不用于

被动语态。

● **allow** 与 **let** 都是 *vt.*，其后必须跟宾语。permit 可用作 *vi.*，不跟任何结构。如: Weather *permitting*, we'll go sightseeing. (如果天气允许，我们就去观光。)

● 这3个词都可跟不定式复合结构，不同的是 **let** 后的不定式不带 *to*。

almost [ɔ:l'məʊst] **adv.** 几乎; 近乎: The house is *almost* empty. | The boy was *almost* knocked down by a car. | It's *almost* lunch time. | I *almost* never saw her. 【注意: 与否定词连用时不可用 *nearly* 替换 *almost*】(JIII -50)

alone [ə'ləʊn] I **adj.** 独自的; 单独的: I enjoy being *alone* in a quiet place. | I found her *alone* in her room. 【注意: 通常只作表语或补语，不作定语】* II **adv.** ① 单独地: live [work, go, sit] *alone* | ② 仅仅; 只有: You cannot live on meat *alone*. Eat more vegetables. || * **let alone** 更不用说: He won't even like you, *let alone* love you.

【辨析】alone, lonely

● **alone** 的意思是“独自一人 (without others)”，指的是客观情况; **lonely** 的意思是“寂寞 (unhappy because of being alone or without friends)”，指的是主观感觉。细读以下两个句子，辨别此二词的不同含义:

He is *alone*, but never feels *lonely*. 他虽然单独一人，但从不到感到寂寞。
He feels *lonely*, though he is not *alone*. 他虽然不是单独一人，但却感到寂寞。

● **alone** 可作副词，**lonely** 不可。