

高中英语

Golden Key to the Enchanted Door

词汇与语法

俞才抡 © 编著



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前 言

古语云：熟能生巧。刘翔以 12 秒 88 的成绩打破了男子 110 米栏的世界纪录，靠的是刻苦训练。青年钢琴家郎朗年复一年地苦练钢琴，终于得以在纽约卡耐基音乐厅举办音乐会。历史上，勤奋努力的年轻人获得成功的例子不胜枚举。

今天，数以千万计的小学生、初中生、高中生、大学生都在学习英语，由于英语是外语而非母语，所以大量的训练是十分必要的。学生必须练习讲英语、说英语、读英语、写英语。简而言之，在使用英语中学习英语才是学习英语的最佳途径。

词汇和语法始终是学习英语的两大难关。本书把英语语法同词汇用法结合起来讲解，帮助读者在艰深的语法和繁复的词语用法之间找到最佳的切入点，帮助读者在语言实践中学习语法，进而帮助读者把学会的语法运用到语言实践中去。

本书收集了 10 000 余条典型例证，有助于理解词语的意义和说明词语的用法。本书在诸如句型、搭配、使用禁忌等方面着墨颇多。

习语和短语向来是难点，本书中的 1 000 余个习语和短语大多配有例句，有助于正确地理解和运用它们。

本书列有大约 300 组同义词，对这些常常引起混淆的词语之间的差异作了详细辨析，有助于在会话时或写作时选用恰当的词汇。

编者希望这本书能帮助你进一步提高英语水平。

在此要诚挚感谢冯大德、何兵、魏励元、杨斌、范晓东、谭捷斌、谭竞、胡萍、周好琪等老师在成书过程中所给予的鼓励、建议和帮助。

俞才抡

2010 年 2 月于重庆鲤鱼池



a [eɪ] (**an** [ən]) *art.* 一个;一种;任一个;同一个;每一个;某一个

[用法] ① 与可数名词连用,意为“一个”,“一种”等,相当于数词 *one*,例如: a big dog 一条大狗 an honest man 一位诚实的人

② 表示类别,与 *the* 的用法相同,例如: A dog is a lovely animal. = The dog is the lovely animal. = Dogs are lovely animals. 狗是可爱的动物。(注: a dog, the dog, dogs 这三种形式都可以表示某一类事物。)

③ 意为“同样”,相当于 *same*,例如: We are an age. 我们是同龄人。

④ 意为“每”,相当于 *per*,例如: He comes here twice a week. 他每星期来这儿两次。

⑤ 指某人或某事(不具体指谁或什么),例如: A boy is waiting for you. 有个男孩在等你。

⑥ 放在专有名词前,表示“叫……的人”,例如: A Mr. Smith went there. 一个叫史密斯的先生去那儿了。

⑦ 放在专有名词前,表示“某人的作品”,例如: I want a Picasso. 我想要一幅毕加索的画。

[辨析] **a, an**

◎ **a** 用于以辅音音素(注意:不是辅音字母)开头的单词前面

Is Russia a European country or an Asian country? 俄罗斯是欧洲国家还是亚洲国家?

It is a one-act play. 这是一部独幕剧。

◎ **an** 用于元音音素(注意:不是元音字母)开头的单词前面:

There was an hour left. 还剩下一个小时。

She gave each child an umbrella. 她给每个小孩一把雨伞。

There is an “h” in the word “hour”. 单词 hour 里有一个字母 h。

a, one

a 主要强调后面所接名词的特性,如:

Tom is a boy. 汤姆是一个男孩(而不是女孩)。

one 只强调数目的多少,没有类别意义。如:

I saw one boy playing basketball. 我看见一个(而不是两个)男孩在打篮球。

abandon [ə'bændən] *vt.* 放弃;遗弃

[语境] The cruel man abandoned his wife and child. 那个狠心的男人抛弃了他的妻儿。

We abandoned the idea of a picnic because of the rain. 因为下雨,我们放弃了去野餐的打算。

ability [ə'bilɪti] *n.* 能力;才能

[用法] ① 作“能力”讲,不可数: Dogs have the ability to hear sounds that people cannot. 狗能听到人听不到的声音。

② 作“才能;本领”讲,可数: He is a man of many abilities. 他是个多才多艺的人。

able ['eɪbl] *adj.* 能干的;有才能的

[用法] ① 作定语: She is an able woman. 她是一位女能人。

② 作表语时, 主语可以是人或物: Lucie was able to make her father trust her and her friend. 露茜有办法让她的父亲信任她和她的朋友。

Oceans are able to clean themselves, but certain seas, once they become dirty, are not able to do so. 海洋具有自洁能力, 然而有些海域一旦受到污染, 就没有能力这样了。

[辨析] **be able to, can**

◎ be able to 能表达 can 所不能表达的时态, 如将来时和完成时。例如: If you travel in almost any other country in the world, you will still be able to use English. 如果你到世界上几乎任何一个国家去旅游, 你仍然用得上英语。

◎ be able to 后通常接主动语态的不定式而不接被动语态的不定式, 而 can 后接主动或被动语态的不定式都可以:

(X) The patient has been able to be operated on. 这个病人可以动手术。

(✓) The patient can be operated on. 这个病人可以动手术。

be able to 用于过去时态的时候, 强调经过努力而做成某事, could 就不能表达这样的意思。例如:

He was able to leave Europe before the Second World War began. 他在二战爆发前就离开了欧洲。

aboard [ə'bo:d] *adv., prep.* 在船(飞机、火车、汽车)上(里)

[语境] She went aboard the plane. 她上了飞机。

He has gone aboard. 他已上船[飞机、车]了。

Welcome aboard! 欢迎各位乘坐本飞机(本轮船)!

about [ə'baʊt] *prep., adv.* 关于; 大约; 周围; 在附近; 忙于

[用法] ① 关于: Maybe I could talk about English names. 也许我可以谈一谈有关英国人的姓名的情况。

② 大约: The population of Australia is about seventeen million. 澳大利亚的人口大约有一千七百万。

③ 周围: He wanted to walk about. 他想四处走走。

④ 在……附近: He wanted to walk about the park. 他想在公园各处走走。

[语法归纳] about, of 都可以加在 know, learn, say, speak, talk, tell, think 等词后面构成短语。例如: Many students want to know about the differences between American English and British English. 很多学生都想了解美国英语和英国英语的区别。He has been able to tell us more about active volcanoes than any man alive. 他现在比任何人都能更多地向我们讲述有关活火山的情况。

Holmes thought about the problem for a little while. 福尔摩斯把这事思忖了一会儿。

[辨析] **about, of, on**

◎ 作“关于”讲时, about 所表示的关系较 of 稍详细, 例如: He wrote a dictionary of English usage. 他写了一本英语用法词典。

Have you got any books about (= on) the moon and the stars? 你有关于月亮和星辰的书吗?

◎ on 和 about 多用于书籍、论文及演说的题目, 用以点出范围, on 比 about 正式, 例如: In the library she has got books on (= about) many different subjects. 她的图

书馆里有涉及各种不同领域的书籍。

◎但在下列句子中它们不能互换: I'll tell you a story about a revolutionary. 我给你们讲一个革命家的故事。

To know something about English is one thing; to use English is another thing. 了解英语是一回事, 使用英语又是另外一回事。

[词组短语] **be about to do** 将做某事(参见 shall)

above [ə'baʊ] *adv.*, *prep.* 在……之上; 上面

[语境] The soil is made from the dead leaves of the trees above. 土壤是由上边树上的落叶变成的。

[辨析] **above, over, on**

◎都可作介词。above 只表示位置高于, 其反义词是 below; over 则强调在正上方, 其反义词是 under; on 则强调与表面接触, 其反义词是 beneath, 但常用 under 代替。

[词组短语] **above all** 首要: Above all, he refused to make any personal gain from his political work. 首先, 他拒绝从他的政治活动中获取任何个人利益。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 到国外; 去国外

[语境] So cars will be sent abroad by sea. 这样汽车就可以通过海上出口。

[词组短语] **go abroad** 出国: He goes abroad a lot. He must have an important job. 他经常出国, 他一定身居要职。// **at home and abroad** 国内外: Travellers and business people both at home and abroad have been greatly helped by this new computer. 这台新的电脑给国内外旅游者和公务人员提供了很大的帮助。

absence [ˈæbsəns] *n.* 缺席; 不在场

[语境] Meanwhile, his children had not worried about their father's absence. 在同一时刻, 他的孩子并不因为他不在而担心。

Halley's Comet traveled close to the sun in 1986 after an absence of 76 years. 久违了 76 年之后, 哈雷彗星再次接近太阳。

absent [ˈæbsənt] *adj.* 缺席的; 不在场的

[语境] — Is anyone absent? — Everyone is here. No one is absent. “有人缺席吗?” “大家都到了, 没人缺席。”

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* 吸收; 吸引

[句型] **absorb sth.**: This material absorbs more water than paper. 这种材料比纸张的吸水性更大。

be absorbed in sth.: He is absorbed in study. 他专心读书。

He was so absorbed in his book that he forgot all about his meals. 他全神贯注于书中, 完全忘了吃饭。

academy [ə'kædəmɪ] *n.* 专科院校; 研究院; 学会; 学术团体; 学院

[词组短语] **fine arts** [military] **academy** 美术[军事]学院 // **the Academy of Sciences of China** 中国科学院 // **Academy Award** 学院奖(又称奥斯卡金像奖)

accent [ˈæksənt] *n.* 口音; 音调

[用法] 可数: A lot of people can't tell the difference between an American accent and a Canada accent 许多人都分不清美国口音和加拿大口音。

[搭配] He speaks English with a Chinese accent. 他的英语带有中国口音。

I have a strong southern accent. 我说话带有很浓的南方口音。

accept [ə'ksept] *vt.* 接受

[语境] Many of them did not accept his scientific ideas. 他们中间有许多人都不同意他的科学观点。

[辨析] **accept, receive**

accept 强调主观意愿,意为“接受”;receive 表示客观行为,意为“接到”。例如: I received the invitation but didn't accept it. 我收到了邀请,但没有接受。

accident ['æksɪdɪnt] *n.* 事故

[语境] Two men were injured in the accident. 在这次事故中有两人受伤。

[辨析] **accident, incident**

◎ accident 指意外或偶然发生的事故: They were walking down the street when they saw an accident. 他们在大街上走的时候目睹了一起事故。

◎ incident 通常指不重要的事情,也可以指大的事件、事变: On the way home my father told me of an incident that took place on his first day at school in Mr Crossett's class. 在回家途中,父亲给我讲了他第一天上课罗塞特先生的课时发生的一件事。

[词组短语] **a traffic (= road) accident** 交通事故 // **a bad accident** 恶性事故 // **have an accident** 出事故 // **by accident (= by chance)** 意外地

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* 陪伴;伴奏

[语境] Thunder accompanies lightning. 雷声伴随着闪电而来。

The minister was accompanied by his secretary to the hospital. 部长由他的秘书陪同到医院去。

accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] *vt.* 完成;达到;实现

[用法] 通常接 task, aim, journey, voyage 等名词: The explorers accomplished the voyage in five weeks. 探险队在五周内完成了航程。

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *adv.* 按照;依照

[词组短语] according to 按照

According to the present law, we cannot insist on visiting the cave. 根据现行法律,我们无权要求参观这个洞穴。

account [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* 说明;描述;账目

[语境] He gave a detailed account of the disaster. 他对这场灾难作了详尽的描述。

The shopkeeper was sitting behind the counter to do the accounts. 店主坐在柜台后面算账。

[词组短语] **bank account** 银行账户 // **take into account** 考虑: The bridge is so long that the shape of the earth had to be taken into account by its designer. 这座桥实在太长,所以设计师不得不考虑地球的形状。 // **account for** 解释: What accounts for this difference? 该如何来解释这种差别呢?

accurate [ækjʊrɪt] *adj.* 准确的;精确的

[用法] 作表语: Is this watch accurate? 这只表准吗?

作定语: He gave an accurate answer. 他作出了精确的回答。

ache [eɪk] *n., vi.* 疼;痛

[语境] I've got a temperature and all my bones ache. 我发烧,全身酸痛。

My grandmother is eighty-nine years old, she always complains about aches and pains

all over. 我的祖母 89 岁了,她老抱怨周身疼痛。

〔辨析〕 **ache, pain, hurt**

◎ 作动词“疼痛”讲时,ache, hurt 是不及物动词,pain 是及物动词。例如:

I ache all over. 我浑身酸痛。

My knee hurts. 我的膝盖疼。

The cut pained him. 伤口让他疼痛。

◎ 作名词“疼痛”讲时,ache 是可数名词,常构成复合名词如 headache, toothache 等,指身体上持续性的疼痛;pain 指身、心的疼痛;而 hurt 不能作名词。例如:

I've got a pain here. This place hurts. 我这儿疼,就是这儿。

acre [ˈeɪkə(r)] *n.* 英亩

〔语境〕 One acre is equal to 160 square rods, 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. 1 英亩相当于 160 平方竿,4,840 平方码,或 43,560 平方英尺。

achieve [əˈtʃi:v] *vt.* 取得;实现;完成;达到

〔语境〕 He will never achieve anything if he doesn't work harder. 如果他不再努力地工作,必将一事无成。

You must have done well to have achieved this success. 想必你干得十分出色,才取得了这样的成就。

achievement [əˈtʃi:vmənt] *n.* 成就;成功;功绩

〔语境〕 He is a man of great achievements. 他已经功成名就。

acid [ˈæsɪd] *n., adj.* 酸;酸性的

〔语境〕 Nitric acid is a strong acid that can cause severe burns. 硝酸是强酸,能造成严重的烧伤。

Tens of thousands of lakes have been destroyed by acid rain. 酸雨毁掉了成千上万个湖泊。

across [əˈkrɒs] *prep., adv.* 横跨;横过,宽

〔语境〕 He lives across the street. 他就住在街对面。(注:across 短语作状语。)

Last week we started our trip across this country. 上周我们开始了横跨这个国家的旅行。(注:across 短语作定语。)

The largest type can grow up to two metres across. 最大的一种可以长到直径两米那么大。

〔辨析〕 **across, through, over, cross**

◎ 都有“穿越”、“横跨”的意思。across 强调在平面上进行,through 强调在空间进行,over 强调越过一段距离,它们都是介词。例如:

The Great Wall winds its way from west to east, across deserts, over mountains, through valleys, till at last it reaches the sea. 长城从西到东,穿过沙漠,越过高山,跨过深谷,蜿蜒而行,最后直到海边。

◎ 而 cross 作“穿越”讲时,是动词。例如:

The fish can cross the Atlantic to the coasts of Europe and travel up the rivers. 这种鱼能穿越大西洋游到欧洲海岸,再沿着江河溯流而上。

act [ækt] *n., vi., vt.* 扮演;行动;行为;(戏剧的)幕

〔语境〕 He acted Hamlet. 他扮演哈姆雷特。

He thought there must be some rules to explain why everything in the universe acts as

it does. 他认为一定会有某些规律可以解释为什么宇宙中的万事万物都有各自的行为模式。

It is a one-act play. 这是一部独幕剧。

[词组短语] **act as** 充当; This well-trained dog can act as a guide to a blind person. 这条训练有素的狗能够充当盲人的向导。// **in act** 行动上 // **act out** 表演出来

action ['ækfən] *n.* 行动; 动作; 作用(力); 对……起诉

[语境] Actions speak louder than words. [谚] 行动比语言更有效。

For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. 有一个作用力就有一个大小相同、方向相反的反作用力。

[词组短语] **in action** 在活动 // **take an action against sb.** 控告某人 // **take action** 采取行动

active ['æktɪv] *adj.* 活跃的; 积极的

[语境] Some warm-blooded animals lead an active life in winter. 有些温血动物冬季十分活跃。

Some small animals are active only at night. 有些小动物只有在黑夜降临以后才活跃起来。

He has spent his life-time studying active volcanoes and deep caves in all parts of the world. 他以毕生精力研究世界各地的活火山和洞穴。

[词组短语] **be active in** 在某方面表现活跃 // **take an active part in** 积极参与

activity [æk'tɪvɪti] *n.* 活动; 行动; 行为

[语境] Games and sports often grow out of people's work and everyday activities. 体育活动和竞技运动通常来源于人们的工作或日常活动。

actor ['æktə(r)] *n.* 男演员

actress ['æktrɪs] *n.* 女演员

actual ['æktʃʊəl] *adj.* 实际的

[语境] The students do the actual teaching in these discussions. 学生们在讨论中接受教学。

actually ['æktʃʊəli] *adv.* 实际上

[语境] The value of many coins actually increases over a period of time. 许多钱币经过一段时间以后实际上都增值了。

adapt [ə'dæpt] *vt.* 使适应; 改编

[语境] When he moved to Canada, the children adapted to the cold weather very well. 他移居加拿大后孩子们很能适应寒冷的天气。

The movie was adapted from a novel. 这部电影是由小说改编的。

add [æd] *vi., vt.* 添加; 加上; 补充说

[语境] "And I quite agree," he added. 他补充说: "我完全同意。"

The tea is too strong, please add some more hot water. 这茶太浓, 请给我加些热开水。

[词组短语] **add to** 添加在……上: You can then look for new stamps to add to your collection. 今后你可以再找些新的邮票补充到你的邮集里去。// **add...to...** 将……加于: He added some water to the mixture. 他往混合液里加了一些水。// **add up** 加起来: Please add up the figures. 请把这些数加起来。// **add up to** 总计为……: His

whole school education added up to no more than one year. 他所受的学校教育全部加起来不过一年。

address [ə'dres] *n.*, *vt.* 地址;致(函)

[语境] Finally Hank and friend gave each other their addresses. 最后汉克和他的朋友相互交换了地址。

He found a letter from France addressed to him. 他得到一封自法国寄给他的信。

admire [əd'maɪə(r)] *vt.* 钦佩;羡慕;欣赏

[句型] ① **admire sth.**: I admire your cleverness. 我羡慕你的聪明。

once again he paused in front of a shop window as though he was admiring something. 他再次停在一个橱窗前面,好像在欣赏什么东西。

② **admire sb.**: He admired himself in a new policeman's uniform in the mirror. 他在镜子里端详着自己穿着一身崭新的警察制服的模样。

③ **be admired as**: Today she is remembered and admired as a scientist. 作为科学家,人们至今没有忘记她,她仍然受到人们尊崇。

④ **admire sb. for sth.**: The person whom I have always admired for her courage is Marie Curie. 有个人的勇气一直让我钦佩不已,这个人就是玛丽·居里。

[语法归纳] 许多及物动词都可以接宾语从句,但 admire 后只跟名词、代词或名词词组作其宾语,不接 that 引导的宾语从句。比如在翻译“我羡慕他有一座漂亮的房子。”时,汉语句子结构容易使人误用宾语从句。

(×) I admire that he has a beautiful house.

(✓) I admire his beautiful house.

(✓) I admire him for his beautiful house.

admiration [æd'mə'reɪʃən] *n.* 钦佩;羡慕

[语境] She looked at the ladies' jewels with admiration. 她羡慕地看着那些太太身上的珠宝首饰。

We have a great admiration for the famous scientists. 我们对这些著名科学家十分钦佩。

admission [əd'mɪʃən] *n.* 准入;接纳

[用法] 抽象名词,不可数: Admission to the college is by examination only. 只有通过考试方能进入高校。

[搭配] The admission to the movie zoo is 10 yuan. 电影《动物园》门票是 10 元。

The year of 2001 saw China's admission to WTO. 中国于 2001 年被接纳入世界贸易组织。

admit [əd'mɪt] *vt.* 承认;允许;接纳(入场、入学、入会)

[句型] ① 接宾语: When he made mistakes, he admitted these willingly. 他犯了错误的时候就主动承认。

At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland. 那时候,波兰的大学不招收妇女。

② 接从句: The boy was put in prison, who admitted that he had been on the march. 这位男孩被关进了监狱,他承认参加了游行示威。

③ 接复合宾语: You must admit the work to be difficult. = You must admit that the work is difficult. 你得承认,这项工作并不容易。

[词组短语] **admit to sth.** 承认: He admitted to the murder. 他对谋杀罪行供认不讳。
// **admit of** 允许: This regulation admits of no exception. 本规定没有例外。

admittance [əd'mɪtəns] *n.* 准入

[辨析] **admittance, admission**

① admission 是常用词, 例如: Admission by ticket only. 凭票入场。

Admission was free. 免费入场。

② 而 admittance 仅用于警示用语, 例如: No admittance! 禁止入内!

No admittance except on business. 非公莫入。

adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 采用

[语境] They have adopted a new technique to improve the products. 他们采用了一项新技术来提高产品质量。

adult [ˈædʌlt] *n.* 成年人

[语境] An adult is a grown-up person. 成年人是指发育成熟的人。

advance [əd'vɑ:ns] *n., vi., vt.* 进步; 前进; 涨价

[语境] 可数或不可数: There have been great advances in telephone equipment in the last quarter of the twentieth century. 在 20 世纪的最后 25 年里, 电话设备得到了大幅度的改进。

Our troops have advanced 10 kilometres. 我军已向前推进了 10 公里。

If prices continue to advance, poor people will find it hard to live. 要是物价继续上涨, 穷人就活不下去了。

[词组短语] **in advance** 事先; 提前: We'll have to book our tickets in advance. 我们得提前买票。

advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] *adj.* 先进的; 高深的

[语境] The textbook is not for beginners, but for advanced learners. 这种教材不适用于初学者, 它是为高阶学生编写的。

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* 优点; 优势; 有利条件

[搭配] What is one advantage of advertising? 广告的优点是什么?

adventure [əd'ventʃə(r)] *n.* 冒险; 奇遇

[语境] This was a strange adventure indeed! 真是一次奇妙的冒险!

advertise [ˈædvətɪz] *vi., vt.* 广告宣传; 为……做广告

[语境] What can you advertise? 你能利用广告宣传些什么呢?

Famous sportsmen can even advertise things like watches and food. 那些大牌体育明星甚至还替手表、食品等东西做广告。

advertisement [əd'vetɪsmənt] *n.* 广告

[提示] advertisement 的缩略式为 ad, ad 的复数形式为 ads.

[搭配] Many stores run ads for sales in newspapers. 许多商店在报纸上刊登降价促销广告。

The company placed the ad to introduce itself to the public. 那家公司做广告向公众宣传自己。

advertising [ˈædvətɪzɪŋ] *n.* 广告业; 广告

[提示] advertising 是广告的总称, 无数数: Advertising is a highly developed 20th-century industry. 广告业是 20 世纪高度发展的行业。

〔词组短语〕 advertising firm 广告公司 // advertising programme 广告策划

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* 忠告; 劝告; 建议

〔提示〕 advice 是不可数名词, 不加不定冠词, 没有复数形式, 我们通常说 a piece of advice、two pieces of advice 或 some advice, 例如: It includes advice on the following subjects. 该书就以下方面提出了建议。

〔词组短语〕 take one's advice 接受某人的建议 // give sb. some advice 给某人建议 // give advice to sb. 给某人建议 // on one's advice 遵照某人的建议

advise [əd'vaɪz] *vt.* 忠告; 劝告; 建议

〔句型〕 ① **advise sth.**: The doctor advised a complete rest. 医生建议(那人)全休。

② **advise doing**: I advised their starting early. 我建议他们早点出发。

③ **advise sb. to do**: He advised farmers to choose the best seed-heads. 他建议农民要挑选最好的穗(留种)。

④ **advise sb. how/when/what etc. to do**: Will you advise me which one to buy? 可否请你告诉我该买哪一个?

The teacher advised us what to do. 老师建议我们该干什么。

⑤ **advise sb. on sth.**: I always hesitate to advise my friends on what to read. 我总是拿不定主意究竟该指点我的朋友读些什么书。

⑥ **advise sb. against doing**: The doctor advised his patient against smoking. 医生忠告病人不要吸烟。

⑦ **advise that...**: I advise that he should go at once. 我建议他马上去。

〔语法归纳〕 ① advise, enjoy, finish 等后面只接动名词(不接不定式)作宾语: I advised trying once more. 我建议再试一次。

② advise, permit, allow, imagine, forbid 等动词后只接不定式(不接分词)作宾补: I advised him not to smoke. 我劝他不要吸烟。

【辨析 1】advise, persuade

注意它们含义上的区别: advise 意为“劝说”, 不涉及结果, 而 persuade 意为“劝说成功”(advise sb. to do sth. = try to persuade sb. to do sth.), 例如: The doctor advised him to give up smoking, but he's still smoking. 医生劝他戒烟, 但他仍在吸烟。

The doctor persuaded him to give up smoking. 医生说服他戒了烟。

【辨析 2】advise, suggest

两者都可作“建议”讲, 注意它们作“建议”讲时用法之异同。

① advise 和 suggest 都可以接名词或动名词作宾语: We advised their starting early. 我们建议他们及早出发。I suggest taking a lot of vinegar. 我建议多带些醋。

② advise 可以接不定式作宾补, 但 suggest 则不可以: I advise you [not] to leave now. 我奉劝你现在就走[不走]。

③ advise 和 suggest 都可以接宾语从句, 从句要用虚拟语气: I suggest you (should) ask Mr Wu. 我建议你去问问吴老师。

Please advise me whether I (should) accept the offer. 这个提议我究竟该不该接受, 请不吝指教。

但有时不用虚拟语气: I suggest that you don't ask him home for the vacation. 我建议你不要邀请他去你家度假。

Please advise us when the goods are dispatched. 请告之该批货应何时发送。

aeroplane [ˈeərəpleɪn] *n.* 飞机

[提示] aeroplane 是 airplane([ˈeɪplən]) 的异体字。前者为英国英语的拼法,后者为美国英语的拼法。

[语境] Jumping out of an airplane at ten thousand feet is quite an exciting experience. 从一万英尺的飞机上往下跳绝对是令人激动的体验。

affair [ə'feə(r)] *n.* 事情;事务

[语境] I've got some personal affairs that I have to see to. 我有些私事得去处理一下。

[词组短语] the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 外交部 // the Foreign Affairs Office 外事办公室

affect [ə'fekt] *vt.* 影响;感动

[语境] It is a good idea to start a part-time job so long as it does not affect your studies. 只要不影响学业,去打打工倒是一个好主意。

The spread of the deserts affects most countries. 荒漠的蔓延会影响大多数国家。

afford [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* 买得起;负担得起;抽得出时间;提供

[句型] ① **afford sth.**: Perhaps at the beginning you may only afford used apartment. 也许一开始你只买得起二手公寓。

② **afford to do**: His family could not afford to send him to a college. 他家负担不起送他上大学的费用。

[提示] afford 通常与情态动词 can, may 等连用: I will buy a car when I can afford it. 等我买得起汽车的时候我就去买一辆。

afraid [ə'freɪd] *pred. adj.* 害怕的;担忧的

[语法归纳] afraid 属于表语形容词,只能作表语不能作前置定语,表语形容词总是与系词 be, get, become 等构成复合谓语。

[句型] ① **be afraid of sth. / doing sth.**: Some children are afraid of dogs. 有些小孩怕狗。

② **be afraid to do**: Some people think that the streets in New York are unsafe and they are afraid to go out at night. 有些人认为纽约市区的治安不好,他们害怕晚上出门。

③ **be afraid that**: I'm afraid he's out at the moment. 恐怕他现在不在这儿。

④ **be afraid so/not**: "Is it going to rain tomorrow?" "I'm afraid so." "明天会下雨吗?" "恐怕要下。"

"Could I speak to Ann, please?" "I'm afraid not." "请接听电话。" "恐怕不行。"

after [ˈɑ:ftə(r)] *adv., prep., conj.* 之后;仿照;跟踪

[用法] ① 表时间(与 before 相对): After spending the weekend in the capital we took a taxi to the airport. 在首都度过周末以后,我们乘出租车去机场。

② 表空间(与 behind 相同): Shut the door after you when you leave the room. 离开房间时请随手关门。

③ 表顺序: Summer comes after spring. 春季之后是夏季。

④ 引导时间状语: After they moved the bag away, the girls let the traffic go again. 姑娘们把大包搬开以后,让交通恢复了正常。

⑤ 仿照: He was named after his father. 他是按照他的父名命名的。

There is a painting after Rembrandt on the wall. 墙上挂着一幅模仿伦勃朗风格的油画。

⑥ 寻找;跟踪: Ah, here's the thing I'm after. 啊!这正是我要找的东西。(参见 search)

[语法归纳] 表时间的 after 前有时被一个副词修饰,例如: Soon after he returned, the telephone rang. 他回家不久电话铃就响了。

Three billion years after life began, the earth is now the home to many different kinds of living things. 生命起源 30 亿年以后,如今地球成了许多不同种类生物的家園。(注:名词词组 three billion years 在这儿相当于副词)

[辨析] after, behind

① 两者都作“在……的后面”讲。

② after 表顺序的先后: In English the object comes after the verb. 英语里,宾语跟在动词后面。

③ behind 表位置的前后: In the photo the children stand behind their parents. 在照片里,孩子们站在父母亲的后面。

[词组短语] after school 课后 // the day after tomorrow 后天 // the week after next 下周 // after all 毕竟;到底 // one after the other 一个接一个 // day after day 日复一日地 // be after 寻找;跟踪

afternoon [ˌɑ:ftəˈnu:n] *n.* 下午

[语境] The word “afternoon” means the time between midday and evening. 下午是指正午至晚上之间的这段时间。

afterwards [ˈɑ:ftəwədz] *adv.* 后来

[语境] Shortly afterwards the door-keeper of a nearby building rang the police. 没过多久,附近一幢房子的看门人就给警方打电话。

again [əˈgeɪn] *adv.* 又;再;重

[词组短语] once again = once more 再次: If you do have difficulties, it is better to try once again another day. 如果你的确有困难,最好改日再试。 // again and again 一再: These things were put in water for a few hours and then beaten again and again. 把这些东西放在水里浸泡一段时间,然后反复捶打。

against [əˈgeɪnst] *prep.* 靠着;反对;违反

[语境] A hard chair stood against the wall. 靠墙放着一把木制坐板的椅子。

【与表“赞成”的 for 相对】: Many people, both young and old, are against this expensive way of life. 许多人,无论是年轻人还是老年人,都反对这种奢侈的生活方式。

It is now against the law to throw anything into the sea within 5 kilometers of land. 现在,把任何东西倾倒在离岸五千米以内的海洋里都是违反法律的。

age [eɪdʒ] *n.* 年纪;年龄;时代

[词组短语] Old [New] Stone Age 旧[新]石器时代 // Middle Ages 中世纪 // Ice Age 冰河期 // old [middle] age 老[中]年人: Youth should always show respect to old age. 年轻人应该处处尊敬老年人。 // at the age of 在……的年龄: She went to school at the age of six. 她 6 岁开始上学。 // of the same age 同龄

aged [ˈeɪdʒɪd] *adj.* ……岁的;年老的

[语境] I'm aged seventeen. 我今年 17 岁。(注:aged seventeen 作表语)

She has a son aged eight. 她有个 8 岁的儿子。(注:aged eight 作后置定语)

Everyone will become old. Aged people (=The aged) should be respected. 人人都会

变老,所以老年人应当受到尊重。

agency ['eidʒənsɪ] *n.* 代理处;行销处;代理

[词组短语] **employment agency** 职业介绍所 // **government agency** 政府机构 // **health agency** 卫生机构 // **news agency** 通讯社 // **sales agency** 代销商 // **tourist (= travel) agency** 旅行社 // **trade agency** 商务代办处 // **The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** (美国) 中央情报局

ago [ə'gəʊ] *adv.* (距今)……以前;以往的

[用法] ① 与表示一段时间的词构成短语,在句子中作状语: I borrowed a book from the library two weeks ago. 两周前我在图书馆里借了一本书。

② 由 ago 构成的短语前面可以加 since: He's been there for over two years. He's been there since two years ago. 他在那儿住了两年多,他两年前就在那儿了。

[辨析] **ago, before**

① ago 仅作副词,而 before 可作副词、介词和连词。

② 作“……以前”讲,都与时间段连用。ago 指距现在之前的一段时间,与表示一段时间的词构成短语,不单独使用;与一般过去时连用。例如:

I saw him three days ago. 我三天前见过他。

③ 而 before 指过去某个时间之前的一段时间,与表示一段时间的词构成短语或单独使用;与一般过去时、现在完成时或过去完成时连用。例如:

I have never lost a book before. 我以前还从来没有弄丢过书呢。

He had never been to Japan before, but now he had the chance. 他以前从没去过日本,不过这次可有机会了。

That happened long before. 这件事是很早以前发生的。

④ before 用于宾语从句中要与过去完成时连用。例如: He said he had been to Beijing three years before. 他说他三年前去过北京。

⑤ 因此,将直接引语转换成间接引语时,要特别注意把 ago 变成 before,以及注意时态的相应变化。例如:

He said, "My sister was here three days ago." (He said his sister had been there three days before.

agree [ə'gri:] *vi., vt.* 同意;赞成;适合

[句型] ① **agree with sb.**: I'm afraid I can't agree with you (= what you say). 恐怕我不能同意你(的观点)。

The verb must agree with the subject in person and number. 谓语动词在人称和数上应该与主语保持一致。

② **agree to sth.** 赞同某计划、提议: Antonio agreed to this, took the money and gave it to Bassanio. 安东尼奥同意这样办,拿了钱,把钱给了巴萨尼奥。

③ **agree on sth.** 在某方面的意见一致: They agreed on the project of building a dam on the river last week. 他们已于上周一致通过了在那条河上修筑大坝的计划。

The building of a new car factory was agreed on last month. 盖一座新汽车工厂的建议上个月已获批准。

④ **agree to do**: They all agreed to sing on his record for free. 他们一致同意为他的唱片义务演唱。

⑤ **agree that...**: I agree that the farmers might have some problems. 我承认,农场主是会有些麻烦。

⑥ 不跟宾语: They will never agree. 他们的意见决不会一致。

[语法归纳] ① “这项计划大家都同意。”可以译为 The program was agreed. 或 They agreed to the program. 但不说 They agreed the program.

② 我们可以用 agree to do 来表达“我同意(我要)做某事”: I agreed to start early. 我同意(我)一大早就动身。但表达“同意别人做某事”不可说 agree sb. to do, 要说 allow / permit sb. to do.

agreement [ə'grɪmənt] *n.* 同意;一致;协定;协议

[用法] ① 作“同意;一致”讲,不可数: The two sides failed to reach agreement. 双方未能取得一致意见。

② 作“协定;协议”讲,可数: After two weeks of negotiation, the two countries signed an agreement at last. 经过两周的谈判,这两个国家终于签署了一项协议。

[搭配] Are you in agreement with me on this matter? 在这个问题上你同意我的意见吗?

agricultural [ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl] *adj.* 农业的

[语境] The country is heavily dependent on its exports of agricultural products. 这个国家很大程度上依靠农产品的出口。

agriculture [ˌægrɪkʌltʃə(r)] *n.* 农业

ahead [ə'hed] *adj., adv.* 前面;向前;提前

[语境] Go straight ahead till you see the entrance. 一直朝前,走到入口处。

Now we could see no more than about thirty metres ahead of us. 现在我们连 30 米开外的地方也看不清了。

All the other boys have geography books and they will be ahead of me if I don't get one. 别的男孩子都有地理书,假如我不买一本,他们会超过我的。

[提示] go ahead 的原意是“朝前走”,但其引申意义是“请说(做)吧”。当我们同意别人的某个请求时就可以说“Go ahead.”。

[词组短语] ahead of time 提前

AIDS [eɪdz] *abbr.* 艾滋病(获得性免疫功能丧失综合征)

[语境] AIDS is a deadly disease with no known cure. 艾滋病(目前)是一种无药可治的绝症。

aid [eɪd] *n.* 援助;救护;辅助器具

[用法] ① 作“援助;救护”讲,不可数: With the aid of a friend, she got a job at last. 在一位朋友的帮助下,她最终找到了工作。

② 作“辅助器具”讲,可数: We made all teaching aids ourselves. 我们自制各种教具。

aim [eɪm] *n., vi., vt.* 目的;计划;瞄准;针对

[搭配] He aimed his gun at the lion. 他把枪对准那头狮子。

Our parties are aimed for children 2 to 10. 我们的聚会是针对 2 岁至 10 岁儿童的。

air [eə(r)] *n., vt.* 空气;天空;播送

[语境] The fresh air is of great help to sick people. 新鲜空气对病人很有好处。

CCTV-1 will air the film *Hamlet* on Nov. 7. 中央电视台一频道将于 11 月 7 日播送电影《哈姆雷特》。

[词组短语] air force 空军 // in the air 在空中 // in the open air 在户外 // on the air 正在广播