


PREPARATIONS
FOR NMET VOCABULARY
— VOCABULARY

■ 俞才抡编

高考英语能力 **突破** 词汇

 上海外语教育出版社

外教社

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出版前言

在高考中脱颖而出,无疑是每个中学生所向往的;在众多备考图书中脱颖而出,也是我们出版社组织编写本系列图书时的追求。纵览全国各地的高考试卷,题型各有特色,但考查点都集中于听力、词汇、语法、阅读、写作几方面的知识 with 能力。因此我社组织编写这套《高考英语能力突破》丛书,着重对这几方面的知识 with 技能进行讲解、训练、巩固与提高。

在编写模式上,基本上分三步走:基本能力培养;有代表性的高考全真试题练习与考点分析;模拟题训练。本套书的使用对象是高二、高三学生,同学们可在高二下半学年开始使用本书,锻炼基本技能;进入高三阶段可先通过对高考全真试题的练习与分析了解和熟悉高考的题型、难度、出题思路,然后通过模拟题的练习来提高解题能力。

我社组织了全国各地多年来长期工作在中学教学第一线,具有丰富教学经验的特级教师、高级教师编写本系列丛书。各分册根据内容的需要以及作者的特长,在表现形式上各具特色,但注重能力培养的宗旨都是一致的,相信这样做会最有利于同学们英语水平的提高,从而让大家受益终身。

上海外语教育出版社

2003年7月

编者的话

学英语,语法是基础,而词汇则是基础的基础。我国著名语法学家张道真先生在他的巨著《现代英语用法词典》里谈到该书的写作缘起时这样说道:“……自己在学习英语的过程中,深深感到掌握词汇用法的艰难。……在写语法书时,感到要真正掌握语法,必须掌握词汇的用法。”英国著名语言学家威尔金斯在《语言学与语言教学》中指出:“没有语法,人们表达的事物寥寥无几,而没有词汇,人们则无法表达任何事物。”(“Without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed.”—D. A. Wilkins)由此可见,词汇学习在语言学习中占有重要的地位。

如果说,在英语学习的初级阶段(初中)学生感到最困难的是一些语法项目,而在高级阶段(大学英语4级及以上)学生最主要的任务是积累和掌握大量的词汇,那么,就正在攻读中级英语(高中至大学英语3级)的学生而言,他们面对的则是既要理解和学会整个英语学习过程中最多、最难的语法项目,又要积累和掌握一批在所有英语词汇中用法最多、运用最难的“多功能”词汇。学习中级英语最有效的方法,就是在听、说、读、写、译等语言实践活动中,把语法和词法有机地结合起来学习,而一本熔语法和词法于一炉的工具书是他们必不可少的学习帮手。本书就是专门为他们量身打造的。

本书中的词汇是考试中出现频率最高的词汇。假如说英语学习中还有所谓“捷径”的话,那么,优先学会这些词可算是一条吧。

高考题型中的单项选择、完型填空和短文改错题直接考查词法和句法方面的知识和能力,而做好阅读理解和书面表达题的基础仍然是词法和句法。那么听力题呢?我们设想一下,考生头脑里如果没有数以千计的词汇、数以百计的句型,能听懂那些句子吗?当然不能。所以,尽管高考题型时有改变和更新,只要学生能够掌握并学会运用一定数量的词汇,就能以不变应万变,而这正是本书的宗旨所在。

俞才抡

2002年4月

本书特色及使用方法

1. 主词条按字母顺序排列,方便查阅。
2. 每个词汇的用法讲解详尽,词的搭配、习惯用法、同义辨析、句型归纳、语法点拨、词组短语等,凡是大纲、考纲要求掌握的内容一应俱全。讲解简明扼要,一目了然,不同程度的学生都能理解。学生一册在手,可免课堂笔记之累,又有查阅便捷之利。
3. 每个主词条下附有若干习题,考查该条内讲解的内容。学生学习该条后,可按照检测题的题号做题以测试学习效果。如发现答题错误,可再次查阅词汇重难点讲习以解决疑难。
4. 检测题集集纳了 1528 道全真考题或模拟考题,学生可随机做题,以检测自己的解题能力,如发现答题错误,可查阅本书词汇重难点讲习部分以解决疑难。
5. 附录部分有“特殊的反意疑问句归类”,集纳了 7 大类 28 种特殊类型的反意疑问句供学生对照学习。
6. 本书常用缩略语: n = noun; pron = pronoun; vt = transitive verb; vi = intransitive verb; a = adjective; ad = adverb; prep = preposition; art = article; interj = interjection; pred a = predicative adjective; aux v = auxiliary verb; mod v = modal verb; sb = somebody; sth = something; spl = someplace; num = numeral; cn = countable noun; un = uncountable noun.
7. “辨析项目索引”中每栏的左边为辨析的对象,按字母顺序排列;右边为辨析项目所在的词条。
8. “语法项目索引”中的语法项大多出现在相应词的 [语法归纳] 下,也有个别在其 [重难点] 中。
9. 本书所收词目多不注音,但若需要对照,也会在相应处注明发音。
10. [词组短语] 和 [派生词与复合词] 中无例句的词组或词按字母顺序集中排在前面,有例句的词组或词按字母顺序另段排在后面,但两部分之间不按字母顺序打通排列。除按字母顺序外,排序有时也会考虑语义和构词的因素,即语义相近或相对的排在一起,构词方式相近的排在一起。

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辨析项目索引

a bit, a little bit
 a number of, the number of number
 a, an a
 a, one a
 about, of, on about
 about, on, with about
 above, over, on above
 accept, receive accept
 accident, incident accident
 ache, pain, hurt ache
 across, through, over, cross across
 advise, persuade advise
 advise, suggest advise
 after, behind after
 after, in, later in
 ago, before ago
 All right! / all right right
 allow, permit allow
 almost, nearly almost
 alone, lonely alone
 aloud, loud, loudly aloud
 already, yet already
 also, too, as well, either also
 answer, reply answer
 anyone, any one any
 appear, seem, look appear
 arrive, get, reach arrive
 as if, as though as
 as, though / although as
 as, when, while as
 be able to, can able
 be in danger, be dangerous danger
 be made of, be made from, be made into, be made
 out of, be made up of make
 be pleased with, be pleased at please
 be prepared for sth, be prepared to do sth

prepare
 be ready for, get sth ready for, be ready to do
 ready
 because, because of because
 because, since, as, for because
 before long, long before before
 begin / start to do, begin / start doing begin
 believe, believe in believe
 below, under below
 besides, beside besides
 besides, except besides
 between, among between
 borrow, lend, keep borrow
 bring, take, fetch, get, carry bring
 build, set up, found build
 by sea, by the sea sea
 by, with, in by
 can / could, may / might can
 catch a cold, have a cold cold
 choose, select, pick, elect choose
 close, closed close
 cloth, clothes, clothing cloth
 country, nation, state nation
 couple, pair, double couple
 cure, treat cure
 date, day date
 deep, deeply deep
 die of, die from die
 die, dead, death die
 divide, separate divide
 drag, draw, pull drag
 dress, put on, have on, be in, wear dress
 each, every each
 eat, have eat
 effect, affect effect
 everyday, every day everyday

everyone, every one	everyone	join, take part in, join in, join sb in doing sth	join
examination, test, quiz	examine		keep sb doing, keep (on) doing, keep sb from doing
except, except for, except that	except		keep
factory, works, mill, plant	plant	kind, sort, form, type	kind
fairly, rather, quite, very	fairly	know sb, know of sb, know about sb	know
family, home, house	home	last, latest	late
farther, farthest; further, furthest	far	later, latter	late
fast, rapidly, quickly, soon	fast	learn, study	learn
few, a few, little, a little	few	let's, let us	let
find, find out	find	like doing, like to do	like ¹
find, look for	find	like, as	like ²
flesh, fowl, fish, meat, pork, beef, mutton, chicken	flesh	like, fond	like ¹
floor, storey	floor	listen, hear	listen
for example, such as	example	lit, lighted	light ²
forget to do, forget doing	forget	little, small, tiny	little
game, sport, match	game	live, alive, living	live ²
go on doing, go on to do, go on with, continue doing (= to do)	go	look, glance, glare, stare	look
go to bed, go to sleep, fall asleep	sleep	lose, miss	lose
habit, custom, hobby	habit	manage to do sth, try to do sth	manage
happen, take place	happen	more than one, more than one of	more
have gone to, have been to	go	much too, too much	too
have sth to do, have sth to be done	have	no more than, not more than	more
have, there be	have	noise, sound, voice	noise
high, highly	high	none, nobody, no one	none
high, tall	high	not only A but also B, A as well as B	only
hope, wish	hope	not, no	not
how do you do, how are you	hope	note, bill	note
how soon, how long, how often	soon	not less than, no less than	less
hurt, injure, wound	hurt	older, oldest; elder, eldest	old
if, unless, if ... not ...	unless	on the left(right), to the left(right)	left
ill, sick	ill	on the tree, in the tree	tree
in front of, in the front of	front	one (ones), that (those)	one
in future; in the future	future	one, it	one
in order that, so that	order	patient, sick person	patient
in order to, so as to, so ... as to	order	pay, wage, salary, income	pay
in place of, instead of	place	pece, pennies	penny
in the corner, at the corner, on the corner	corner	perhaps, possibly, probably, likely, maybe	perhaps
in the east, to the east, on the east	east		perhaps
in, at, on	on	person, people, human being, human race, mankind, man	person
insist, stick to	insist	persuade sb to do, try to persuade sb to do	persuade
instead, instead of	instead		persuade
It is + a. + for sb to do, It is + a. + of sb to do	it	plant, factory, works, mill	plant
job, work, labour	job	pleasing, pleasant	please
		possible, probable, likely	possible

problem, question problem
 quiet, still, calm, silent quiet
 raise, rise raise
 reason, cause reason
 regret to do, regret doing regret
 remember to do, remember doing remember
 reporter, photographer, journalist report
 save, store save
 say to oneself, talk to oneself talk
 say, speak, talk, tell say
 search for, look for, be after search
 search sb/sth, search for sb/sth search
 seat, sit seat
 shoot sth, shoot at sth shoot
 slow, slowly slow
 So do I. / So I do. / I do so. so
 some, any some
 some, several some
 sometime, sometimes, some time sometimes
 special, particular, especial special
 specially, especially, particularly special
 spend, cost, pay, take spend
 start, begin start
 stay, live stay
 steal, rob steal
 stop doing, stop to do stop
 stop ... (from) doing, prevent ... (from) doing,

keep ... from doing prevent
 suit, fit suit
 sure, certain sure
 surround, around, round surround
 table, desk table
 table, form, list table
 That's all right. / It doesn't matter. / Never mind. /
 Not at all. right
 the other day, one day, some day day
 the other, another, others, the others other
 the, a(n) the
 this, that this
 though, although though
 till, until till
 to, of to
 travel, trip, journey, tour, voyage travel
 true, real true
 try doing, try to do try
 used to do, be used to sth / doing, be used to do
 use
 very, very much very
 want, wish want
 war, campaign, struggle, fight, battle fight
 weather, climate weather
 well, good well
 whether, if whether
 wide, widely wide

语法项目索引

1. 名词

- 以 o 结尾的名词的复数形式 piano
- 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词的复数形式 life
- 复数形式变化特殊的名词 man
- 单、复数相同的名词 fish
- 合成名词的复数形式 man
- 以后缀 -ship 结尾的名词 lead
- 以后缀 -ful 结尾的名词 hand
- 名词的性 wait
- 名词所有格的构成 walk
- 用名词所有格表示处所 walk
- 不可数名词的复数形式 water

2. 冠词

- the 的使用 the
- a (an) 的使用 a
- a 与 an 的区别 a, ugly
- a 与 one 的区别 a
- 物质名词前冠词的使用 coffee
- 抽象名词前冠词的使用 knowledge
- 形容词最高级前冠词的使用 most, the
- 序数词前冠词的使用 the
- 季节名词前冠词的使用 spring
- the 用于江河海洋等专有名词前 river

3. 代词

- 人称代词作主语时的排列顺序 I
- 人称代词的格 I
- it 的用法 it
- 反身代词的功能 oneself
- she 不仅仅指代人 she
- “三者以上”的部分否定和全部否定 all
- “两者”的部分否定和全部否定 both

4. 形容词

- 最高级前有时加 a (an) most, the

- 比较级前有时加 the more
- as ... as ... 句型 as
- 复合形容词的构成 man, year
- 以后缀 -ous 结尾的形容词 famous
- 以后缀 -ly 结尾的形容词 friend
- 形容词作状语 able
- 形容词前加 the 指某一类人 blind
- 关于表语形容词 alone
- more than 后接从句及其他 than

5. 副词

- 频度副词的使用 seldom
- 频度副词表达部分否定和完全否定
..... always
- 以后缀 -ward (s) 结尾的词的词性
..... forward(s)
- 可以修饰比较级的词 much

6. 数词

- 基数词的单、复数形式 million
- 分数表达法 one

7. 介词

- “方位”表达法 east
- “用”的表达法 by
- “关于”的表达法 about
- “时间”的表达法 evening
- “日期”的表达法 date
- in, at, on 构成的时间状语 on
- 与介词 to 固定搭配的动词短语 devote
- 与介词 to 固定搭配的名词短语 to

8. 连词

- 关于“当...的时候” as
- 关于“像...一样” as
- 关于“因为” because
- 容易被忽略的连词 immediately, moment

9. 动词

- 关于“穿” dress
关于“说” say
关于“吃、喝、服” eat
关于“花费” spend
瞬时动词与持续性动词的转换 join
含义为“看起来像”的系动词 appear
含义为“变”的系动词 go
5个“感官”系动词 smell
使役动词 have
hit sb on the head 句型 hit
名词、形容词作宾补 make
情态动词表“推测” can, may, must
以主动语态形式来表达被动含义的动词

- sell
被动语态与系表结构的区别 break
将来时态的6种表达法 shall
将来完成时 by
虚拟语气 ask, if, should, suggest, time

10. 非谓动词

- 关于 had better better
不定式的功能 to
不定式作表语时是否须要带 to to
too ... to ... 结构的两种含义 too
分词、不定式作宾补 see
现在分词、过去分词转化为形容词
..... interest
接动名词(作宾语)的动词和短语
..... enjoy

- 动名词的复合结构 insist
动名词的完成式和否定式 apologize
动名词的主动式有时表被动 need

11. 句子

- 否定疑问句的回答 yes
特殊反意疑问句 28种 附录
强调句 it
倒装句 here, there, often
带插入语的特殊疑问句 think

12. 从句

- 宾语从句的否定转移现象 think
宾语从句的语序 matter
同位语从句 idea
if 从句的时态 if
主语从句 it
地点状语从句 where
限制性和非限制性定语从句 which
定语从句中 that 和 which 的区别 that
as 引导的定语从句 as
关于 so (such) ... that ... 句型 so

13. 主谓一致

- 与 and 有关的主谓一致 and
与 not only ... but also 有关的主谓
一致 only
与 as well as 有关的主谓一致 only
与 there 有关的主谓一致 there
表时间、长度、重量、价值的名词作
主语时的主谓一致 hour
主谓一致中的就近原则 either

词汇重难点 讲习



A

a (an) art 一(个/种/支)

[重难点] 1. 与可数名词连用,意为“一个/种/支”等,相当于数词 one,例如:a boy 一个男孩 / a big dog 一条大狗 / an apple 一只苹果 / 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 a lovely animal. = Dogs are lovely animals. 狗是可爱的动物。(注:a dog, the dog, dogs 这3种形式都可以表示某一类事物。)

3. 意为“同样”,相当于 the 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”或“…人的作品”,例如:A Mr Smith went there. 一个叫史密斯的先生去那儿了。I want a Picasso. 我想要一幅毕加索的画。

[辨与析] 1. a, an

a 用于以辅音音素(不是辅音字母)开头的单数名词前面: 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(不是元音字母)开头的单数名词前面: 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 h 字母。

2. 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 没有类别意义,只强调数目的多少。如: I saw one boy playing basketball. 我看见一个(而不是两个)男孩在打篮球。

[检测题] 1. 6. 12. 23. 27.

able a

[构词法] -able 能…的;易…的:

value *n* 价值 —— valuable *a* 有价值的

suit *v* 适合 —— suitable *a* 适合的

enjoy *v* 享受 —— enjoyable *a* 令人愉快的

comfort *v* 使舒适 —— comfortable *a* 舒适的

break *v* 打碎 —— breakable *a* 易碎的

imagine *v* 想像 —— imaginable *a* 想像得到的

[重难点] 1. 能干的;有才能的(多作定语); She is an able woman. 她是一位女能人。

2. 能够…的(作表语时,多以 able to do sth 的形式出现,其主语可以是人或物,但不能是形式主语 it): 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,就没有能力这样做了。

[语法归纳] 形容词(或形容词短语)可以作状语,相当于一个状语从句,例如: Unable to find words to express himself, he silently grasped my hands. 由于找不到话来表达自己的感情,他默默地拽住我的手。// Crusoe stared at the footprint, full of fear. 克鲁索盯着脚印,满心恐惧。// Tired and sleepy, David arrived

home at 8:30 am. 大卫又累又困地于清晨 8:30 回到家里。

[辨与析] *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非英语国家去旅游, 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。例如:

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

(正) 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. 他在二战爆发前就设法离开了欧洲。

[派生词与复合词] *disability n* 残疾 / *disabled a* 残废的; *disabled people = people with disabilities* 残疾人 / *enable vt* 使...能 / *unable a* 不会的; 不能的(只作表语; *be unable to do*)

[检测题] 4. 5. 9.

about *prep, ad*

[重难点] 1. *prep* (1) 关于: Maybe I could talk about English names. 也许我可以谈一谈有关英国人姓名的情况。(2) 在...周围: He wanted to walk about the park. 他想在公园各处走走。

2. *ad* (1) 周围: He wanted to walk about. 他想四处走走。(2) 大约: The population of Australia is about seventeen million. 澳大利亚的人口大约有 1700 万。

[语法归纳] *about, of* 都可以加在 *know, speak, talk, think* 等词后面构成短语: *know about* 了解; 知道 / *know of* 听说, 得知 / *speak about* 严厉地谈论某人不该做的事 / *speak of* 提到, 暗示 / *talk about* 谈论 / *talk of* 谈到, 提到 / *think about* 思索; 想念; 考虑到 / *think of* 想到; 考虑到; 有...的想法; 记起(常用在 *can*

后); 认为(后常跟 *as ...*)

[词组短语] *be about to do* 正要做某事

[辨与析] 1. *about, of, on*

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

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, 也更学术, 但两者常可互换, 例如: In the library she has got books on (= about) many different subjects. 她在图书馆里找到了涉及许多不同领域的书籍。

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 it is another. 了解英语是一回事, 使用英语又是另外一回事。

2. *about, on, with*

作“带在身边”讲时, 一般来说, *with* 后跟大物品, *about* 后跟小物品, *on* 用于口语。用于钱之类的物品时, 三者通用。例如: When people from England travelled to other countries, they took the English language with them. 当英国人到其他国家去的时候, 他们把英语也一道带去了。// I have no money about (= on = with) me. 我没带钱。

[检测题] 2.

above *ad, prep*

[重难点] 1. *ad* 上面: 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。

2. *prep* 在...之上: However, more than 300 people were trapped above the fire. 然而, 有 300 多人被困在火场上方。

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

[辨与析] *above, over, on*

都可作介词。 *above* 只表示位置高于, 其反义词是 *below*; *over* 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。

[检测题] 3.

abroad *ad*

[形似词] abroad — aboard /ə'bo:d/ 上船(车, 飞机)

[重难点] 1. 到国外: So cars will be sent abroad by sea. 这样汽车就可以通过海上出口。
2. 在国外: There are offices in 200 cities in China and also in 70 cities abroad. 在国内 200 个城市以及国外 70 个城市里都设有售票处。

[词组短语] at home and abroad 国内外: Travellers and business people both at home and abroad have been greatly helped by this new computer. 这台新的电子计算机给国内外旅游者和商务人员提供了很大的帮助。

from abroad 从国外: For centuries travellers have returned from abroad with seeds and young plants to add to the centre's collection. 几个世纪以来, 出国旅行的人带回了树种和树苗, 增加了该中心的品种。

go abroad 出国: He goes abroad a lot. He must have an important job. 他经常出国, 一定身居要职。

[检测题] 7.

accept *vt*

[重难点] 1. 接受: I'm afraid I can't accept your money, but the flowers I can accept. 恐怕我不能接受你的钱, 不过鲜花可以收下。

2. 赞同: 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。

[辨与析] 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。

[检测题] 8.

accident *n* 事故

[辨与析] accident, incident

accident 指意外或偶然发生的事故, 例如: 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。// Children can often get ill suddenly and they also have a lot of accidents. 儿童常常会突然得病, 而且会发生不少意外。

incident 通常指不重要的事情, 也可以指大的事件、事变, 例如: 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克罗塞特先生的课时发生的一件事。// the July 7 Incident of 1937 1937 年七七事变

[词组短语] a bad accident 恶性事故 / a traffic accident 交通事故 / have an accident 出事故

by accident = by chance 意外地: Waiter: How did you find the fish, Madam? [双关语] 招待: “夫人, 这鱼的味道如何?” (歧义: 您是怎样找到这条鱼的?) Customer: Quite by accident. I moved a few peas and there it was. 顾客: “太偶然啦。我把豆子扒拉开就看见啦。”

[检测题] 1518.

ache *cn, vi* 疼; 痛

[重难点] 1. *cn*: My grandmother is eighty-nine years old, she always complains about aches and pains all over. 我的祖母 89 岁了, 她老抱怨全身疼痛。

2. *vi*: I've got a temperature and all my bones ache. 我发烧, 全身酸痛。

[辨与析] 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 常指身体某部分不剧烈但却较持久的疼痛, 如: Although the ache in his shoulder persisted, he was still able to play baseball. 虽然他的肩痛经久不愈, 他还是可以打棒球。

ache 常构成复合名词, 指身体上持续性的疼痛: I've had a headache (toothache, stomach-

ache). 我头(牙、胃)疼。

pain 指身体受伤或疾病引起的剧痛; 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。

[检测题] 19.

across prep, ad

[重难点] 1. prep (1) 在对面: He lives across the street. 他就住在街对面。(2) 横跨: 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。

2. ad 横宽 (= wide): The largest type can grow up to two metres across. 最大的一种可以长到直径2米那么大。

[辨与析] across, through, over, cross 都有“穿越”、“横跨”的意思。across 强调在平面上进行, through 强调在空间内穿越, 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, 跨过沙漠, 越过高山, 穿过深谷, 蜿蜒而行, 最后直到海边。而 cross 作“穿越”讲时, 是及物动词。例如: A hurricane crossed the southeast corner of England with winds of up to 160 kph. 一场时速达160千米的飓风横扫英格兰东南部。// The fish then cross the Atlantic to the coasts of Europe and travel up the rivers. 然后, 这种鱼穿越大西洋游到欧洲海岸, 再沿着江河溯流而上。

[检测题] 10.

act vi, vt, cn

[重难点] 1. vi (1) 行动; 行为: Her uncle seemed to be acting rather strangely towards her. 她叔父对她的所作所为看上去很怪。(2) 扮演: Chaplin acted in 13 films. 卓别林演了13部电影。

2. vt 扮演: He acted Hamlet. 他出演哈姆雷特。

3. cn (戏剧的)幕: It is a one-act play. 这是一部独幕剧。

[词组短语] act as 充当 / in act 行动上 / in

action 在活动 / take an action against sb 控告某人

take action 采取行动: When you return to the office the following morning or after the holiday, you can listen to the messages and take any necessary action. 第二天早晨, 或者节假日以后, 当你回到办公室的时候, 你就可以听留言, 然后采取必要的行动。

[派生词与复合词] action cn 行动; 动作 / actor cn 男演员 / actress cn 女演员

[检测题] 11.

active a

[重难点] 1. 活跃的: Some warm-blooded animals lead an active life. 有些温血动物十分活跃。

2. 活动中的: He has spent his lifetime 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深洞穴。

3. 积极的: Lincoln was active in politics and was strongly against slavery. 林肯积极从事政治活动, 并且强烈反对奴隶制。

[派生词与复合词] actively ad 积极地
activity cn 活动: Karl Marx took an active part in the political activities when he was a young man. 马克思在青年时期就积极投身于政治活动。

[检测题] 13.

add vi, vt

[重难点] 1. vi 补充: "And I quite agree," he added. 他补充说: "我完全同意。"

2. vt 加上: In some films he added music, which he wrote himself. 他在一些影片中添加了自己谱写的音乐。

[词组短语] add to (1) 添加: 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。(2) 增加: One of us was ill. This added to our difficulties. 我们中有一个病倒了, 这进一步增加了我们的困难。

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 educa-
tion added up to no more than one year. 他所
受的全部学校教育加起来不过一年。

[派生词与复合词] **addition** *n* 添加: This is in
addition to what I wrote yesterday. 这些是我
昨天写的之外另加的内容。

[检测题] 14. 22.

admire *vt*

[重难点] 1. 羡慕: I admire your cleverness.
我羡慕你的聪明。

2. 欣赏: Once again he paused in front of a
shop window as though he was admiring some-
thing. 他再次停在一个橱窗前面, 好像在欣赏
什么东西。

3. 尊崇: Today she is remembered and admired
as a scientist. 作为科学家, 她至今为人们所铭
记和尊敬。

4. 钦佩 (admire sb for sth): I admire him for
his bravery. 我佩服他的勇敢。

[派生词与复合词] **admiration** *n* 钦佩; 羡慕

[检测题] 1501.

admit *vt*

[重难点] 1. 承认 (1) admit sth: When he
made mistakes, he admitted them willingly. 他
犯了错误就会主动承认。(2) admit that ... :
The boy was put in prison, who admitted that
he had been on the march. 那个男孩被捕入狱,
他承认自己参加了游行示威。(3) admit ... to
be: You must admit this work to be difficult. 你
得承认这项工作不容易。

2. 接纳: The windows are small and do not ad-
mit enough light and air. 这些窗户很小, 没法
让足够的光线和空气进入室内。

3. 招收, 录取: At that time women were not
admitted to universities in Poland. 那时候, 波
兰的大学不招收女生。

[派生词与复合词] **admittance** *n* 准入: No
admittance except on business. 非公莫入。

[检测题] 21.

advance *n, vi, vt*

[重难点] 1. *n* 进步: 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。

2. *vi* (1) 前进: Our troops have advanced 10
kilometres. 我军已向前推进了 10 千米。(2)
涨价: If prices continue to advance, poor peo-
ple will find it hard to live. 要是物价继续上
涨, 穷人就活不下去了。

3. *vt* 涨价: The shopkeepers advanced their
prices. 商贩又涨价了。

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

[派生词与复合词] **advanced** *a* 先进的; 高深
的: The Einsteins, however, could not pay for
the advanced education that young Albert need-
ed. 年轻的阿尔伯特需要接受高等教育, 然而爱
因斯坦夫妇付不起他的学费。

[检测题] 15.

advise *vt* 忠告; 劝告; 建议

[重难点] 1. advise sth: The doctor advised a
complete rest. 医生建议(那人)全休。

2. advise (one's) 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. 他告诉农民要挑选
最好的穗(留种)。// So people will be advised
to keep fit in many ways. 所以应该引导人们以
多种方式保持身体健康。

4. advise sb how (when/what etc.) to do: The
teacher advised us what to do. 老师建议我们该
干些什么。

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

[语法归纳] 1. advise 后不能接不定式作宾语