高 汚 決 语 词 泥 手 册 VOCABULARY 所有词汇附有考点精解

# 最新高考英语 词汇手册

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Ⅱ.①邓…②李…

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# 前言

《最新高考英语词汇手册》是以教育部基础教育司编订的《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲》和教育部考试中心编订的《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试说明》为依据而编写的。本书所选词条与《考试说明》所规定的词汇、词量完全相同。

《最新高考英语词汇手册》本着既 有利于学生平时对语言知识的学习 和积累,又适用于高考复习应试的原 则,紧密结合《教学大纲》和《考试说 明》,对所选词汇进行分类整理,力求 体现全面、实用的特点。所选单词除 给出《教学大纲》中规定掌握的词义 外,还从[考点]、[词组]和[联想]等 方面进行归纳、总结,以帮助读者全 面掌握重点词的用法。[考点]栏目 主要包括高考中必考、常考的知识 点,其中又分〈惯用法〉、〈短语〉和〈辨 析〉(简称〈惯〉、〈短〉、〈辨〉)等项目。 〈惯〉中主要包含重点词的使用说明、 英汉两种语言表达差异和考试中经 常出现的问题。《考试说明》中所规 定的短语归在〈短〉项目中,而超出 《考试说明》的范围但又属重点的短

语都列在[词组]栏目中,这样便于读者有区别地记忆必考知识点。书中例句大多源自于现行的高中英语新教材(《SEFC》),这样使读者易于理解和掌握词的用法,同时也有助于巩固教材中的基础知识。这是本书的又一特点。

本书每词注有国际音标,词性采用缩写形式标出:n.(名词),adj.(形容词),adv.(副词),interj.(感叹词),num.(数词),pron.(代词),prep.(介词),aux.v.(助动词),art.(冠词),conj.(连词),v.(动词)。

本书在编写过程中,参阅了国内外 有关资料,在此一并表示谢意。由于 编者水平和时间有限,书中疏漏之处 在所难免,望广大读者批评指正。

> 编 者 1999年4月

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a [ei,ə]/an [æn,ən] art.①—(个/件…): The next day a meeting was held to discuss the problem of Mrs. King.第二天开会讨论金夫人的问题。②(表示同类事物中的)任何一个: A horse is a useful animal. 马是一种有用的动物。〈同〉one.③(表示非特指的)任何一个: He worked there first as a teacher, then in a government office.他先在那儿当教师,后来又在政府部门工作。④(每)—: We have three meals a day.我们一天吃三顿饭。〈同〉per.

#### [考点]

 $\langle \mathbf{m} \rangle \oplus a$ , an 的选用:在以辅音音素开始的名词 前用 a;在以元音音素开始的名词前用 an。 如:a book,a desk 等。注意有些词第一个字母 为元音字母,但第一个音素为辅音,前面要用冠 词 a。如: united, useful, university 等。相反,有 些词第一个字母为辅音字母,但第一个音素为元音,前面要用 an。如: hour, honest, honour等。 Corn is a useful plant that can be eaten by both people and animals. 玉米是一种人、畜都能食用 的有用植物。They all say he is an honest man.他 们都说他是诚实的人。有些英语辅音字母在发 音时,反而以元音开始。如: f[ ef], h[ eitʃ], l [el],m[em],n[en],s[es],x[eks]。它们不论 构成缩略词还是单独使用,前面均用 an。There is an "h" in the word "honest". "honest"这个单词 中有一个字母"h"。②不定冠词的位置可以分 为三种情况:A. 通常放在形容词和副词修饰语 之前。如:a very difficult question 一个相当难的 问题; a fairly warm place 一个比较暖和的地方; a loud enough voice 足够大的声音。B. 在 such, quite, rather, what 和 many 之后。如: such a clever boy -个如此聪明的孩子; quite a good film -部 相当好的电影; What an interesting story! 一个多 么有趣的故事啊! C. 有 as, so, too, how 修饰时, 不定冠词置于形容词之后。如: She told us so interesting a story that we all forgot about the time. 她 给我们讲的故事如此有趣,以致于我们都忘记 了时间。He is young, but I never knew so young a body with so wise a head.他很年轻,但我从来不 知道有这么年轻又这么聪明的人。

#### [联想]

英语的一些固定短语中,不可数名词前带有不定冠词: in a hurry 匆忙地; in such a short time 在这么短的时间内; have a rest 休息一会儿; have a cold 感冒; have a good time 玩得愉快; live a happy life 过着幸福生活; make a living 谋生; make a fire 生火 all of a sudden 突然; make a decision 做出决定; play a part in 在…方面起作用等。

**able** [eibl] adj. 有能力的;能干的. 〈反〉unable. 「考点]

〈惯〉able 作表语时,后面跟动词不定式,构成句 型 be able to do (能够做…)。 (辨) be able to 与 can: ①can 只有现在式和过去式; be able to 有更 多的时态形式,它可以和情态动词及某些系动 词连用,也可以用在不定式及动词短语中。 shall, will & have + be able to 用来表示 can 所不 能表示的未来或完成的概念。Will you be able to finish your homework tomorrow? 你的作业明天 能完成吗? He has not been able to go to school for two days.他两天没能来上学。②be able to 的过 去式与 could 的差别在于: could 只表示过去的 "能力",但是究竟做没做不知道,(could 不表示 实际动作过程);而 be able to 也可表示过去的 "能力",但重点强调设法努力去做某事并表示 过去成功做好某事,与 manage to do sth., succeed in doing sth. 同义。 The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone was able to get out. 大火 穿过那家旅馆迅速地蔓延开来,然而大家都逃 出来了。(句中 was able to 不仅表示从大火中 能够逃脱,而且还表示的确逃脱掉了。)

about [ə'baut] 1. adv. ①大约;左右: After about the year 393 AD, the Olympic Games stopped. 大约在公元 393 年以后,奥运会停止了。②到处;四处: Don't leave things about. 不要到处扔东西。〈同〉around. 2. prep. ①四处;在各处: Don't scatter waste paper about the classroom. 不要在教室里乱丢废纸。②关于;对于.〈同〉on.

# [考点]

〈辨〉about, on 在"关于"这一意义上,两者基本相同。about 很普通,指个人事迹或涉及的范围比较狭窄; on 比较严肃、正式,关于重大的、涉及深广的国际形势或理论知识等。Would you mind giving a talk about DNA? 能不能请你做一个关于 DNA 的报告? He spoke on the present

situation of the world 他论述了当今的世界形势。 [词组]

① be about to do sth.即将;正要(不可与表示具体时间的词或词组连用): Many of the coal mines have been closed, or are about to be closed.其中有不少煤矿现在已经关闭,或者就要关闭。② What about…? How about…? (征求对方意见) (你认为)…怎么样? How about going out for a walk? 出去散散步怎么样? What about when we leave? 我们走时又怎么样呢?

above [ə'bʌv] 1. prep. 在…上面.〈反〉below.〈同〉over. 2. adj. & adv. 上面的;在上面的.〈反〉below.

#### [考点]

〈惯〉above 和其反义词 below 经常可放在名词后面作后置定语。The soil is made from the dead leaves of the trees above.土壤是由上面的落叶腐烂而成的。In the streets below, there were other problems.在下面的大街上又出现了别的问题。〈辨〉above, over, on 都有"在…上"之义, above 和 over 都可以表示位置、地位高,数量在…之上。 above 表示笼统的上方只是高不一定垂直; over表示垂直上方有"覆盖"的含义; on 指表面接触。Their office is above ours on the second floor.他们的办公室在我们办公室的上面二楼。(不一定恰好在我们办公室的正上方。)Their office is right over ours.他们的办公室就在我们头顶上的那个房间。There is a ball on the floor.地板上有个球。

# [词组]

above all 尤其是;最重要的是:We must work and above all we must believe in ourselves.我们必须工作,尤其重要的是我们要相信自己。

abroad [ə'brɔːd] adv. (无比较级和最高级)在(到) 国外: His parents have lived abroad for many years. 他父母在国外侨居多年。 Cars will be sent abroad by sea. 这些汽车将由海上运到国外。 〈反〉home.

# [词组]

go abroad 出国: It is said that our manager will go abroad next month.据说我们经理下月要出国。

accept [ək'sept] v. ①接受;答应: He told the organizer that he had been surprised to receive an invitation to the conference but had decided to accept it. 他 跟大会组织者说,他收到大会请柬时就感到奇

怪,不过他还是决定接受邀请。〈同〉take, receive.〈反〉refuse. ②承认;认可: The class accepted the new teacher.全班接纳了这位新老师。

#### [考点]

〈惯〉accept 后不可接不定式。

accident ['æksidənt] n. 〈可数〉意外事件;事故;车祸:To our surprise, there have been many accidents on this street this year. 使我们惊奇的是今年这条街上发生了多起交通事故。〈同〉incident, event. [考点]

〈辨〉accident, incident, event 这三个词都指"事件",其区别在于: incident 一般指不重要的小事件,指日常小事件,也可指外交上、政治上的重大事件。Life at camp was filled with funny incidents that make me smile.野营中充满了饶有兴趣的小插曲,至今我想起这些仍觉得好笑。accident 一般指偶然发生,出乎意料的不幸事件、事故。His carelessness led to this accident.他的粗心导致了这次事故。event 一般指发生的或历史上事件。This is a historical event.这是历史事件。[词组]

by accident 偶然: I met an old friend of mine by accident on my way home yesterday. 昨天在回家的路上我偶然碰到了一个老朋友。

according [əˈkəːdin] adv. 按照;根据(多与 to 连用).

## [词组]

according to 依照;根据(to 为介词,后接名词、代词、动名词,不接不定式); According to the passage, which of the following would be the best title for the text? 根据文章内容,文章的最佳标题是哪一项?

ache [eik] n. & v. 痛;疼痛;酸痛: I've got a temperature and all my bones ache. 我发烧并且浑身疼。 I didn't attend the meeting because I had an ache in the stomach. 我胃痛没去开会。〈同〉pain.

across [ə'krəs] prep. & adv. ①穿过;横过. 〈同〉 through ②在对面: But there is a bank across the road. 不过马路的另一边有一家银行。

[考点]

《惯》不要把 across 和 cross 混淆。 cross 为动词, 是"穿过"的意思。Look right and left before you cross/walk across the street.过马路之前应左右看 一看。〈辨〉across 和 through 都作"穿过"解, across 指一空间内从一端到另一端或成十字交叉穿过; through 着重指从物体中间或空间穿过。Last week, we started our trip across this country. 上个星期,我们开始了横跨这个国家的旅行。We can't travel through the forest by road, because there aren't any roads. 我们不能从陆路穿越森林,因为那里根本无路可走。

act [ækt] 1. v. ①(戏)表演;扮演;演出: During his lifetime, Charlie Chaplin acted in 13 films, and he wrote, directed and acted in 69 other films. 在他的一生中,查理·卓别林演出了 13 部电影,而在另外的 69 部电影中,他集编导于一身。Who is acting Hamlet? 谁扮演哈姆雷特?②行动;做事: Think carefully before you act. 三思而后行。2. n. ①〈不可数〉行为;动作、If is an act of kindness to help a blind man across the street.帮助盲人过街是善良的行为。②〈句数〉条例;法规: In 1964, a new civil Rights Act was passed. 1964年通过了新的民权法案。

active ['æktiv] adj. (more active, most active)积极的;主动的: Martin Luther King took an active part in liberating the blacks in the USA and giving them equal rights. 马丁·路德·金积极参加解放美国黑人并给予他们平等权力的斗争。Change the active voice into the passive voice.将主动语态变为被动语态。

**actor** ['æktə] n. 〈可数〉男演员: All of the people love the actor. 所有的人都喜欢这位男演员。

actress ['æktris] n.〈可数〉女演员: She used to be an actress.她当过演员。

actual ['æktjuəl] adj. 实际的;真实的: It is an actual fact, I haven't imagined. 这是真实的事情,并不是我想象出来的。〈同〉real, true.

[考点]

〈惯〉actual、true 与 real 都有"真实的"意思,有时可以通用。actual 表示实际存在的; real 表示真实存在的,不是假的; true 指与事实、实际相符。The necklace you borrowed from me wasn't a real diamond necklace. 你从我那儿借的那条项链,不是条真钻石项链。What he said is true. 他说的都是真实的.

add [æd] v.添加;加.

[考点]

〈辨〉add···to···是"把···加入(上)"而不是"增

加"的意思。但 add to 可作"增加"解,意思相当于 increase 和 raise。Chaplin's earliest films were silent films, because the equipment for adding sound to films had not yet been developed. 卓别林最早期的电影都是无声电影,因为给影片配音的那种设备还没研制出来。The fine weather added to our pleasure. 晴朗的天气给我们增添了愉快。[词组]

add up to 加起来总计: His whole school education 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。

address [ə'dres] n. 〈可数〉①住址;通讯处: You will send these things to the gentleman's address. 你要她这些东西送到这位先生的住处去。I'll drop in and leave the new address. 我会顺便再来一趟, 把新地址留下。

wadmire [əd'maiə] v. 钦佩; 赞美;羡慕; Madame Curie is remembered and admired as a scientist. 今天居里夫人作为科学家受到人们的怀念和赞赏。

#### [考点]

〈惯〉admire 后面不能接 that 从句。

admit [əd'mit] v. ①承认(错误,事实等): He admitted that he had been wrong. 他承认他过去错了。②准许…进入;准许…加入: Only one hundred boys are admitted to the school each year. 该校每年只招收一百名男生。At that time, women were not admitted to universities in Poland. 当时在波兰妇女是不允许进大学的。

advance [əd'va:ns] n. & ·v. 推进;促进;向前移动: The rain advanced the growth of the grain. 雨水促进了庄稼的生长。Nobody can stop the advance of old age. 没人能阻止老之将至。

adventure [əd'ventʃə] n. 〈可数〉冒险;冒险活动: They were in search of adventures. 他们去探险。

**advice** [əd'vais] n.〈不可数〉忠告;劝告;建议: If you take my *advice* and study hard, you will pass the exam. 如果你听我的劝告用功学习,你就会考试及格。

## [考点]

〈惯〉advice 表示"建议"、"劝告"时,不能用复数形式。表示"一条建议"应说; a piece of advice。There is a piece of advice on how to learn English on this paper. 这张报纸上有一条关于怎样学习英语的建议。

#### [词组]

① give some advice on 就某事提出意见: In one of his books, Marx gave us some advice on how to learn a foreign language well. 马克思在一本书中就如何学好外语给我们提出几条忠告。② follow/take one's advice 接受某人的意见。

advise [əd'vaiz] v. 劝告;忠告;建议: The doctor advises me a complete rest. 医生建议我全休。〈同〉suggest.

#### [考点]

〈惯〉①advise 后面接动名词,不能接动词不定 式作宾语,但可接由不定式构成的复合宾语,即 advise sb. to do sth. 。如: The teacher advised buying a new dictionary. 老师建议买一本新词典。 The doctor advised her to stop smoking. 医生劝她戒 烟。 And I advise you not to eat fruit that isn't ripe in future. 我劝你以后不要吃不熟的水果。② advise 后接从句时,从句谓语动词用虚拟语气, 谓语动词用 should + 动词原形, should 可省略。 We advised that steps (should) be taken at once. 我 们建议立即采取措施。〈辨〉advise 和 suggest 都 有"建议"的意思,后面都可以接动名词和从句 作宾语,并且从句都用虚拟语气,谓语动词用 should + 动词原形。如: After supper, he suggested going for a walk.晚饭后,他建议去散步。I suggested that he (should) be in charge of the work. 我建 议他负责此项工作。suggest 后面不能接由不定 式构成的复合宾语。表示"建议某人干某事" 时,可说 advise sb. to do, suggest sb. doing, suggest sb's doing,不能说 suggest sb. to do。

affair [əˈfɛə] n. 〈可数〉事;事情: A prime minister is kept busy with affairs of state. 总理忙于国事。 〈同〉matter, event, business.

afford [ə'fɔ:d] v. ①担负得起(…费用): Go to stamp sales and buy whatever you can afford. 到邮票销售点去把你能够买得起的邮票买下来。 Perhaps at the beginning, you may only afford used stamps. 开始集邮的时候,你也许只能买那些用过的邮票。②抽得出时间: I'd love to go on holiday, but I can't afford the time. 我喜欢去度假,可是抽不出时间。

## [考点]

〈惯〉afford 常与 can, could, be able to 连用。 afraid [əˈfreid] adj.①害怕.②担心;恐怕. [考点]

〈惯〉① afraid 为表语形容词,不可作定语,只能 作表语,所以不能说: an afraid child,而应说: The child is afraid. 这个孩子害怕了。作定语时常用 fearful。②I am afraid 接从句,是"担心"或"恐 怕"的意思,是一种委婉语气。I'm afraid I shall fail in the exam. 我担心考试不及格。该结构有 时相当于 I'm sorry, but…,表示带有歉意的回 绝。 I'm afraid I can't do that today. 恐怕我今天 不能干那件事。〈短〉afraid 多和 of 连用,构成 短语 be afraid of 表示"害怕"的意思。Are you afraid of dogs? 你怕狗吗? (辨) be afraid of doing 与 be afraid to do:前者表示"怕",即对曾经发生 过的某事感到一种心理的压力,希望此种事情 不再发生;而后者表示"怕做某事"、"不敢做某 事",即怕做了某事可能产生的后果对自己不利 等。 I don't like to speak French, because I'm afraid of making mistakes. 我不喜欢讲法语,因为 我怕讲错。(说话人过去曾在讲法语时犯了语 言上的错误而被人指出过,丢过面子而产生心 理上的压力,不再开口讲法语,希望不再发生曾 经发生过的事。) I don't like to speak French, because I'm afraid to make mistakes. 我不喜欢讲法 语,因为怕讲错。(说话人考虑到如果讲错所产 生的后果对自己不利而产生的恐惧心理。)

Africa ['æfrikə] n.非洲: Egypt lies in the northeast of Africa.埃及位于非洲的东北部。

African ['æfrikən] 1. n. 〈可数〉非洲人: Africa for the Africans! 非洲是非洲人的非洲! 2. adj. 非洲的;非洲人的: He soon realized that hunger was only one of the problems in the African countries. 他很快认识到饥饿只是非洲国家许多问题中的一个。

after ['crftə] 1. prep. 在…后面;在…之后; The headmaster came in after the teacher. 校长随老师之后进来。Did you go straight home after school yesterday? 你昨天放学后直接回家了吗?〈反〉before. 2. adv. 在后;后来; She left on Sunday and returned three days after. 她星期天走的,三天后回来了。〈同〉later. 3. conj. 在…以后: I played video games after I (had) finished my homework. 做完功课后,我玩电子游戏。〈反〉before.

[考点]

〈惯〉after 明确表示时间的先后关系,所以 after 引导的从句多半以一般过去式代替过去完成

式,并以一般现在式代替现在完成式。〈短〉after all 毕竟;终究(导出原因,通常置于句首):
After all, this ball is very important.毕竟,这次舞会非常重要。〈辨〉after 和 in 都可以表示"以后"的意思,其区别是 after 以过去为起点,表示过去一段时间以后,常用于过去时态的句子中; in 以现在为起点,表示将来一段时间以后,常用于将来时态的句子。在将来的某一特定时刻以后,也用 after 表示。She left Beijing after a week.一周后她离开了北京。She will leave Beijing for Shanghai in a week.一周后他将离开北京去上海。She will leave Beijing for Shanghai after National Day.国庆节后她要离开北京去上海。

afternoon [caftə'num] n. 〈可数〉下午;午后: She saw him on Sunday afternoon. 她星期天下午看见过他。

again [ə'gein] adv. ①再一次: Say it again, please. 请再说一遍。②再;又: This must never happen again.这一定不能再发生。

#### [考点]

(短)① again and again 再三;反复地: With his stick, he hit the bell rope again and again with heavy blows.他用手杖一次又一次重重地敲打着铃绳。② once again 再一次.

against [ə'geinst] prep. ①反对;不同意: But it was against the beliefs of some of the scientists of that day.但是,它违背了当时一些科学家的信念。②对着;逆: For two centuries English and French settlers struggled against each other to control the country.为了控制这个国家,英国和法国定居者互相斗争了两个世纪。③靠着;贴着: A hard chair stood against the wall.靠墙放着一张硬质椅子。

# [考点]

〈惯〉against 作"反对"解时,为介词,不要误当作动词用,不能单独作谓语。

## [词组]

go against 反对;不利于: If you go against nature and do things at the wrong time of year, you will have to do more work and the results will not be so good. 如果你不顺乎自然,不适时耕作,你就会受到事倍功半的效果。

**age** [eid3] n. 〈可数〉①年龄. ②时代;年代.

## [考点]

〈短〉at the age of 在…岁时: At the age of twelve,

Edison began selling newspapers on a train. 十二岁时,爱迪生开始在火车上卖报。〈辨〉age, time 在"时代"这一意义上,两者相同,但也有差别。① time 多用复数表示"时代"之意,单数则少用。如: The first Olympic Games in modern times happened in 1896. 现代奥林匹克运动会开始于1896年。They are at the same age. 他们是同时代的人。② time 是本族语词,多用于口语; age 来自法语,比 time 较正式,在"时代"这一意义上,多用于书面语。

ago [ə'gəu] adv.以前.〈同〉before.

#### [考点]

〈惯〉ago 不能单独使用,必须接在表示一段时间的状语后面,常和一般过去时的动词连用。I saw him a few minutes ago.我在几分钟以前见过他。但在"情态动词+不定式的完成时"表示现在对过去某件事情的推测和判断时可用 ago。He must have seen her a week ago.他想必在一星期前见过她。〈辨〉①ago 和 before 都有"若干时间以前"的意思,其区别是: ago 立足于现在,表示从现在起,若干时间之前,通常与一般过去时连用; before 立足于过去,表示从过去某一时刻起,若干时间以前,通常与过去完成时连用。I visited him three days ago, but he had gone to London five days before. 三天前我去拜访他,可他在我去的五天前已去了伦敦。②before 可作介词用, ago 无此用法。

agree [ə'gri:] v. 同意; 赞成. 〈反〉disagree.〈派〉agreement:n.同意; 一致.

#### [考点]

(惯)①agree 可以作及物动词也可以用作不及物动词。即: agree 可以单独使用,也可以后面带不定式或 that 从句作宾语。I asked him to help me and he agreed.我要他帮我的忙,他同意了。I agree that the book is well worth reading. 我很同意这本书很值得一读。②agree 后面不能接动名词作宾语。〈短〉①agree to do sth.的意思是"同意(答应)做某事"。Do they agree to sow wheat close together?他们同意密植小麦吗?②agree with 的意思是"赞成某人的意见"、"与某人的意见相同",后面接指人或表示"意见"、"看法"的词。I quite agree with what you said.我很同意你说的话。I don't agree with your decision.我不同意你的决定。〈辨〉agree with sb., agree to sth.和agree on: agree to sth.的意思是"同意…"、"赞成

···", to 为介词,后面接表示"提议"、"计划"等词。We agreed to their proposal. 我们同意他们的建议。agree on 的意思是"对···取得一致意见"。主语常常是协商一件事的人或单位,后面常接表示具体协议的文件、计划、行动等名词。The building of a new car factory was agreed on last month. 建一座新汽车厂的建议已于上周得到同意。

- agriculture ['ægrikʌltʃə] n.〈不可数〉农业;农学: China was the earliest research center for agriculture. 中国是最早的农学研究中心。Agriculture is especially important in our country.我们国家农业特别重要。
- ahead [ə'hed] adv. (表示时间、位置、方向等)在前;向前: He ran ahead to see what was happening. 他跑到前面去看看发生了什么事。He finished his work ahead of time. 他提前完成了工作。〈同〉forward.〈反〉behind.
- aim [eim] 1. n. 〈可数〉目标;目的: What's your aim in your life? 你生活的目的是什么? The boy did that without aim. 这男孩做这事没有什么目的。 〈同〉purpose. 2. v. 瞄准: He aimed the gun carefully. 他小心翼翼地用枪瞄准。〈同〉point.
- air [云] n.〈不可数〉空气; 大气: We cannot live without air. 没有空气我们就不能活。

#### [考点]

〈短〉by air 乘飞机: I am going to Beijing by air. 我将乘飞机去北京。

## [词组]

- ① in the open air 在户外;在野外;露天: The film will be shown in the open air. 这电影将露天放映。② on the air (用无线电、电视)播送;广播: This passage is about English on the air. 这篇文章是关于英语广播节目的。
- aircraft ['səkraft] n. (单、复数相同)飞机: An hour later, Mick was already at the airport waiting to get on the aircraft to Japan. 一个小时以后,米克已到飞机场,等着登上飞机去日本。〈同〉airplane.
- airport ['səport] n. 航空站;飞机场: How are you getting to the airport? 你怎样去飞机场?
- alive [əˈlaiv] adj. 活着的. 〈同〉living. 〈反〉dead. [考点]

〈惯〉alive 为表语性形容词,一般只能作表语或 宾语补足语。作定语时要放在被修饰词之后。 Is the fish still alive? 那条鱼还活着吗? They