

高考英语词汇
提分必备手册

*A Handbook of the Essentials of English
Vocabulary for NCMET*

高凌一主编



金盾出版社

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A Handbook of the Essentials of English Vocabulary for NMET

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内容提要



本书收录高考英语试题中出现的高频词和重点词 800 个,释义精准,提供多种有效记忆技巧,设置了搭配(词组或短语)、句型、用法、辨析、易混、延伸、拓展等项,详略得当,从不同角度解析、梳理高中阶段应掌握的英语词汇。每个单词最后部分都附有一道或几道真题,讲练结合,供学生及时进行自我检测,对接高考,减少复习备考的盲目性,从而大大提高了英语词汇的应试和应用能力。本书适合高中学生使用。

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前言

千里之行始于足下,想要学好英语,词汇是基础。听力理解、情景交际、阅读理解、完形填空、书面表达、翻译等都涉及到词汇,词汇是整个中学英语学习的重点、难点,这个基础打好了,以后的学习就轻松了。

高中是英语学习的关键时期,这一阶段所学的词汇知识是否扎实,直接影响到整个高考英语的成绩乃至未来的发展。为了帮助准备参加高考的同学们打好基础,提高答题的正确率,我们特组织一批有着丰富教学经验的一线教师,在研究近几年高考真题的基础上,以《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲——英语学科》为依据,精心编写了这本《高考英语词汇提分必备手册》。本书具有以下特色:

收词精选,释义精准

本书收词不求多,对英语学习和考试所需要的词汇精心筛选,收录的均为高中阶段必须掌握的重点词、关键词,也是历届高考试题中频繁出现的词汇。

本书严把词义关,保证了词义的精确性,考试出现什么,我们就学习什么,并标注了名词的可数与不可数、动词的及物与不及物、形容词用作定语还是表语等,学习这些单词无疑会实实在在地提高你应对高考的实战能力。

记忆指南,巧妙独到

学生课业压力大、时间紧,英语单词背诵的过程既枯燥乏味,又难记易忘,记单词也就成了学习中最令人头痛的事。那么,怎样才能做到快乐背单词呢?其实,英语单词不用死记硬背,因为记忆单词有其一套方法,本书提供了多种有趣的记忆方法,如词根记忆法、同反义词记忆法、对比记忆法、组合记忆法、分解记忆法、字形记忆法、谐音记忆法、联想记忆法,等等。利用拓展项提供了派生词和复合词等相关词汇,可助你轻松、悠闲地掌握、扩充词汇,对学习将大有裨益。

信息丰富,全面实用

本书为单词提供了在平时使用中所需的各种信息:搭配

(词组或短语)、句型、用法、辨析、拓展、真题等项目,兼顾全国不同考区考生的实际需求,内容上详略得当。**搭配**和**句型**在英语教学中占有举足轻重的位置;**用法**提纲挈领,讲解了习惯用法、主谓一致、省略、倒装等;**辨析**讲解了常考近义词的区别,泾渭分明、一语中的。根据考点要求,这些项目从多面出击,纵横解读,帮助学生全方位学习单词,基础知识一网打尽。

真题精解,直击高考

本书紧扣高考,剖析题型,每个单词设立了**真题**项,试题均选自历届高考真题,尤其是近几年各地的高考真题,全书1000道选择题旨在帮助学生消化巩固所讲解的单词,它是《考纲》要求的典型范例,具有较强的示范性、指导性和权威性,让你明确高考热点所在。在做这些题目遇到困难时,不要立即看答案,应把相关知识再读一遍,然后再看是否已经掌握。

本书对每一道试题都配有译文和解析,每一个解析都尽可能地化难为易,循循善诱,它不仅告诉我们“是什么”,还告诉我们“为什么”以及“怎样做”,进一步解释了该词汇的考点,讲练结合。这样就减少了复习备考的盲目性,使我们在积累知识的同时,摸清答题的规律,总结题目的解题方法,掌握应试技巧,定能科学备考、事半功倍。

本书既适用于正在复习迎考的高三学生,也适用于关注高考的高一、高二学生。希望本书能解决同学们在高中阶段英语学习上最难的词汇掌握问题,让每位考生都能拥有牢固的知识根基,发挥它的提分效力。相信您将会赢得自信,赢在高考,让梦想飞得更远,人生将因此而变得更精彩!

编者

使用符号说明

abbr.	缩写词
art.	冠词
n.	名词
pron.	代词
num.	数词
vt.	及物动词
vi.	不及物动词
vt. & vi.	及物动词和不及物动词
aux v.	助动词
modal v.	情态动词
link v.	(连)系(动)词
adj.	形容词
adv.	副词
prep.	介词
conj.	连词
int.	感叹词
one	自己, 一个人
sb.	某人

sth.	某(事)物
one's	自己的
sb.'s	某人的
sth.'s	某(事)物的

名词释义前加注名词属性:

[C] 可数名词

[U] 不可数名词

[C,U] 用作可数名词和不可数名词

[U,C] 用作不可数名词和可数名词

[S] 单数名词或常用其单数形式的名词

[pl.] 复数名词或常用其复数形式的名词

形容词前根据需要加注形容词属性:

[A] 定语形容词

[F] 表语形容词

不加注的, 表示既可作[A], 也可作[F]

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A

a /ə, 强 eɪ/, **an** /ən, 强 æn/ **art.** ①(非特指的或初次提起的)一(个, 件, 份…)②(同类事物中的)任何一个③每一④某一⑤(用在序数词前)再一, 又一

用法 ①不定冠词 a 用于以辅音音素开头的单数可数名词前, an 用于以元音音素开头的单数可数名词前, 两者都表示泛指。②冠词 a/an 也用于: ①姓名前或“Mr./Mrs./Miss/Ms. + 姓氏”前。②某些数目的表示法中。③成对配套或通常一起出现的器物前, 或几个连用而合在一起考虑的单数名词前。④表示动作的名词或动名词前。

真题 ① _____ prize for the winner of the competition is _____ two-week holiday in Paris.

A. The; 不填 B. A; 不填 C. A; the D. The; a

② The “Chinese Dream” is _____ dream to improve people’s well-being and _____ dream of harmony, peace and development.

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

abandon /ə'bændən/ **vt.** 【记: ab-相反, andon 拥有→不再拥有→】①离弃, 丢弃 ②遗弃, 抛弃 ③放弃(【同】give up)

搭配 abandon oneself to (sth./doing sth.) 沉溺于(某事物)

拓展 **abandoned adj.** 被抛弃的, 自我放任的, 无约束的 // **abandonee n.** 被遗弃者 // **abandoner n.** 遗弃者 // **abandonment n.** 放弃, 抛弃, 遗弃; 放任, 放纵

真题 Peter had intended to take a job in business, but _____ that plan after the unpleasant experience in Canada in 2010.

A. had abandoned B. abandoned C. abandon D. will abandon

ability /ə'biləti/ **n.** 【记: 来自形容词 able】①[S]能力(【反】inability) ②[C,U]才能, 本领, 才智

搭配 the ability in music/language 在音乐/语言方面的天赋(◆ability 后可加介词 in 表示“在某方面的能力”) || to the best of one’s ability 竭力; 尽某人所能

句型 **have/lose the ability to do sth.** 有/失去做某事的能力(◆ability 后接动词不定式作定语, 前面要加定冠词 the)

拓展 **disability n.** 缺陷, 障碍

真题 The ability _____ an idea is as important as the idea itself.

A. expressing B. expressed

about

C. to express

D. to be expressed

about

adv. ①大约,左右 ②将近,几乎 ③在四周,在附近

prep. ①关于,对于 ②在...附近,在...周围 ③目的是,为了,涉及...方面 ④忙于,从事于

搭配 be about sth. 忙于某事 || be about to (do sth.) 马上(就要做某事),正打算(做某事);愿意(◆不与时间状语连用,但可与 when 连用) || What/How about...? (征求意见、打听消息或提建议时)...怎么样?

用法 about 作“大约”解时,只修饰确定数目,不修饰大约数(如 eight or nine years old 八九岁, several mistakes 几个错误, 3 hours or so 大约三小时,等等)。

真题 Modern equipment and no smoking are two of the things I like working here.

A. with

B. over

C. at

D. about

above

prep. ①(表示位置)在...上方 ②(数目、价钱、重量、等级、程度等)超过,高于

adv. ①在较高处,到较高处,在头顶上方 ②(数目、数量、水平、年龄等)超过,更多,更大

搭配 above all 首先,最重要的是 || be above one/one's head 太高深,使人不能理解 || get above oneself 自高自大,自命不凡

用法 above 不与数字连用,除非表示温度计的刻度(如:可以说 above 41 degrees 超过 41 度)。

辨析 above, over 和 on 在表示位置时,都可表示“在...上”。over 一般表示“在...的正上方”或“在...垂直上方”;on 一般表示“在...上面”,往往与物体的表面有接触;above 一般强调物体间的上下关系,不一定含有垂直在上的意思。

真题 To be great, you must be smart, confident, and, _____, honest.

A. therefore

B. above all

C. however

D. after all

accept

vt. & vi. 【记: ac-加强意义或表示方向, cept(=

take)拿→拿过来具体的或抽象的东西→】①接受,收受 ②同意,认可

辨析 receive 和 accept 都可表示“收到”。其区别是:receive 只表示“(被动地)收到”这一事实;accept 则多了一层主观上“某种程度上甚至完全赞同”的意味,即“receive+乐意的=accept”。

拓展 acceptable *adj.* 可接受的 // acceptance *n.* 接受,认可 //

accepted *adj.* 公认的 // unacceptable *adj.* 不可接受的

真题 _____ as an Olympic event, a sport must be played in at least 75 countries on at least 4 continents.

A. To accept

B. Having accepted

C. To be accepted

D. Accepting

access

n. 【记: ac-向,到, cess(=go)走→】①[U](to)通路,通道 ②[U](to)(使用或见到的)机会,途径,权利

vt. ①访问,存

取(计算机文件)②到达,进入,使用

搭配 gain/have access to... 有(使用/接近)…的权利,有接触

真题 The system has been designed to give students quick and easy _____ to the digital resources of the library.

- A. access B. passage C. way D. approach

accessible /ək'sesəbl/ **adj.**【记:access 通路;到达,进入,-ible 形容词后缀→】①易得到的,(人)易接近的 ②可进入的(【反】inaccessible)

搭配 be accessible to 可得到,可接近

真题 Frank put the medicine in a top drawer to make sure it would not be _____ to the kids.

- A. accessible B. relative C. acceptable D. sensitive

accommodation /ə'kɒmə'deɪʃn/ **n.**【记:动词 accommodate(向…提供住处)的名词形式→】①[U]住处,停留处;方便设施②(accommodations)[pl.]住宿,膳宿

真题 After the earthquake, the first thing the local government did was to provide _____ for the homeless families.

- A. accommodation B. occupation C. equipment D. furniture

accumulate /ə'kju:mjəleɪt/ **vt. & vi.**【记:ac-加强语气,cumul 堆积,-ate 动词后缀→】堆积,积累

拓展 **accumulation** **n.** 堆积,积累

真题 Clinical evidence began to _____, suggesting that the new drugs had a wider range of useful activities than had been predicted from experiments in animals.

- A. operate B. strengthen C. approve D. accumulate

accurate /'ækjərət/ **adj.**【记:ac-趋向,cur(=care)关心,-ate 形容词后缀→】准确的,精确的(【反】inaccurate)

真题 I have been convinced that the print media are usually more _____ and more reliable than television.

- A. accurate B. ridiculous C. urgent D. shallow

achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ **vt.** 达到(目标、地位、标准等),完成 || **vi.** 成功

搭配 achieve one's aim/goal 达到目的

拓展 **achievement** **n.** 达到,成就

真题 Lucy has _____ all of the goals she set for herself in high school and is ready for new challenges at university.

- A. acquired B. finished C. concluded D. achieved

across /ə'krɒs/ **prep.**【记:a+cross(十字形记号)】①横过,穿过 ②在…对面,在…对过 ③在(身体某部位)上 || **adv.** ①横过,穿过 ②从

act

…的一边向…

搭配 come across 偶遇,碰见 || across from 在…对面,在…的对侧

辨析 ① **across** 和 **through** 均可用于表示从一边到另一边的动作。其区别是:across 表示动作是在某一物体的表面进行的;through 表示动作是在三维空间进行的,四面八方都有东西,即“通过”。② **across** 和 **over** 均可表示“从上面过”。across 强调从平面上“穿过”;over 强调从障碍物上“越过”。

真题 He suddenly saw Sue _____ the room. He pushed his way _____ the crowd of people to get to her.

A. across; across B. over; through C. over; into D. across; through

act /ækt/ **vt.** 扮演,表演(某一角色) || **vi.** ① 行动,做事 ② 起作用 ③ 仿效,表演 || **n.** ① [C] 行为,行动 ② [C] 法令,条例 ③ [C] (戏剧)一幕

搭配 act as 担任,充当,起…作用 || act for 代理 || act on/upon 起作用,发生作用,生效 || act out 实行 || act up ① 调皮,捣蛋 ② 出毛病 || in the act of (doing sth.) 正在做某事时(尤指坏事)

拓展 **action n.** 行动,活动,行为,作用 // **active adj.** 积极的,主动的 // **activity n.** 活动 // **actor n.** (男)演员 // **actress n.** 女演员

真题 We went to Canada to travel and my cousin _____ as our guide.

A. played B. showed C. acted D. performed

actually /'æktʃuəli/ **adv.** 【记:actual 实际的,现实的,-ly 副词后缀】① 实际上,确实 ② 竟然

真题 —Do you think it's a good idea to make friends with your students?

— _____, I do. I think it's a great idea.

A. Really B. Obviously C. Actually D. Generally

adapt /ə'dæpt/ 【记:ad-加强意义,apt 适合,适应→】 **vt. & vi.** (使)适应,(使)适合 || **vt.** 修改,改编

搭配 adapt to 适应

拓展 **adaptable adj.** 有适应能力的,能适应的 // **adaptation n.** ① 适应 ② 改编

真题 The good thing about children is that they _____ very easily to new environments.

A. adapt B. appeal C. attach D. apply

add /æd/ **vt. & vi.** 加,增加 || **vt.** 接着说,补充说

搭配 add in 包括,加进去 || add on 加上,附加,包括 || add to... 增加某物 || add... to... 把…加到… || add up 合计,把…加起来 || add up to... 总计达到…

真题 That's all I have to say. Is there anything you'd like to _____, Terry?

A. talk B. require C. add D. deliver

addition /ə'dɪʃn/ *n.* 【记: add 加, -ition 名词后缀→】①[U](算术用语)加, 加法②[U]增加, 添加③[C]增加物, 添加物

搭配 in addition 另外, 除此之外, 也(◆用作副词) || in addition to (sth./doing sth.) 除...之外(还有)(◆用作介词)

延伸 subtraction 减, 减法 || multiplication 乘, 乘法 || division 除, 除法

真题 This special school accepts all disabled students, _____ educational level and background.

A. according to B. regardless of
C. in addition to D. in terms of

admit /əd'mɪt/ 【记: ad 广告, mit(=send)送→广告送来就接纳→】
vt. & vi. 承认 || *vt.* 准许(入场, 入学, 入会等)([反]forbid)

搭配 admit of 容许, 有...的余地 || admit to 承认(◆因 admit 可以用作及物动词, 所以介词 to 可有可无) || admit... to/into... 允许进入, 被...录取 || be admitted to/into 允许进入, 被...录取

句型 admit doing sth. 承认做过某事(◆不接动词不定式)

真题 If you leave the club, you will not be _____ back in.

A. received B. admitted C. turned D. moved

advertise /'ædvɜ:təɪz/ 【记: ad-(=to)向, vert(=turn)转, -ise 动词后缀, 使...→使人的注意力转向...→使人注意到...→】*vt.* 公布, 宣传 || *vt. & vi.* (给/为...)做广告(宣传)

搭配 advertise for sb./sth. 做广告以征求/寻找某人/某物(◆比较: advertise 为...而登广告)

拓展 advertisement *n.* 广告

真题 ① I'm calling about the apartment you _____ the other day. Could you tell me more about it?

A. advertised B. had advertised
C. are advertising D. will advertise

② I'm calling to enquire about the position _____ in yesterday's *China Daily*.

A. advertised B. to be advertised
C. advertising D. having advertised

affect /ə'fekt/ *vt.* 【记: af-去, fect 做→】①影响②感动③假装④炫耀

记忆 假装(affect) 炫耀(affect) 影响(affect) 感动(affect)

易混 effect *n.* 影响

拓展 affecting *adj.* 令人感动的, 动人的 // affectingly *adv.* 令人感动地, 动人地 // affective *adj.* 感情方面的, 由感情引起的, 表达感情的

真题 With the government's aid, those _____ by the earthquake have

afford

moved to the new settlements.

- A. affect B. affecting C. affected D. were affected

afford /ə'fɔ:d/ vt. 【记: af + ford 福特汽车 → 开的是福特汽车 →】 ①

买得起,能做,担负得起(◆常与 can, could 或 be able to 连用,尤用于否定句或疑问句) ② 提供,给予

句型 afford sth. 买得起...,有(钱、时间等)做某事

couldn't afford to do sth. 负担(或承担)不起某事(◆afford 不能接动名词)

afford sth. to do sth. 提供某物做某事

afford sb. sth. (= afford sth. to sb.) 提供某人某物

拓展 **affordable adj.** 买得起的,付得起的 // **affordably adv.** 负担得起地

真题 Those poor and needy teenagers were excited to find a shop at the corner where they could buy _____ priced bikes.

- A. competitively B. recently C. reasonably D. affordably

afraid /ə'freɪd/ adj. ①[F] 害怕的,畏惧的(〔同〕frightened) ②[F]

担心的

搭配 be afraid for sb./sth. 为...担心 || feel/be afraid/frightened 感到害怕(◆不说 feel fear)

句型 be afraid (that) ... (除第一人称以外的其他人称)害怕

be afraid to (do sth.) 不敢/害怕(去做某事)(◆由于主观原因)

be/feel afraid of (sth./doing sth.) 担心,害怕(◆所做的事具有危险性,由于客观原因,害怕自己无法左右的事件突然发生)

I'm afraid so/not. (用第一人称)恐怕是这样/不是这样(◆在回答别人的问话时 afraid 后可用 so 或 not 替代问句中的肯定式或否定式宾语)

用法 afraid 是表语形容词,在句中不能用作前置定语。

真题 —Everybody is going to climb the mountain. Can I go too, mom?
—_____ Wait till you are old enough, dear.

- A. Will you? B. Why not? C. I hope so. D. I'm afraid not.

after /'ɑ:tə(r)/ prep. ①(时间)在...后 ②在...后面,跟随,仅次于 ③

像,仿照,模仿,依照 ④(表示反复不断或一个接着一个) || **adv.** 以后,后来 || **conj.** 在...以后

搭配 after a little/minute/moment/while 过一会儿,不久 || after all 毕竟,终究,究竟 || after class 课后 || after finishing school 毕业后 || after you 你先来 || be after 追逐,想得到 || be modeled after 根据...模仿/仿造 || one after another 陆续地,一个接一个地 || soon after 不久以后

真题 After Jack had sent some e-mails, he _____ working on his project.

- A. had started B. has started C. started D. starts

again /ə'gen, ə'geɪn/ *adv.* ①再一次, 又一次 ②复原, 返回原处

搭配 again and again 一再, 反复地 || never again 再也不这样做了 || now and again 有时, 时而 || once again 再次

真题 —How could you be so rude as to walk in here in the middle of my class?

- A. Nothing much. B. Nothing serious.
C. Never again. D. Never mind.

against /ə'genst, ə'geɪnst/ *prep.* ①对着, 紧靠着 ②反对, 反抗

搭配 against a tree 倚靠着树 || against one's will 违背意志地 || against time 争分夺秒, 尽快 || be against 反对

真题 ①It was a real race _____ time to get the project done. Luckily, we made it.

- A. over B. by C. for D. against

②An agreement seems to be impossible because the majority of the committee members are _____ it.

- A. against B. for C. to D. with

③Tired, Jim was fast asleep with his back _____ a big tree.

- A. in B. below C. beside D. against

age /eɪdʒ/ *n.* ①[C,U]年龄, 年纪 ②[C]时代, 时期(《同》period)

搭配 at one's age 在某人的岁数(时) || at the age of 在...岁时 || come of age 成年 || the Bronze Age 青铜时代 || the Information Age 信息时代 || under age 未成年, 低于法定年龄的

用法 ①问“你多大年纪?”是 How old are you? ②“他 18 岁。”可以说: He is eighteen. || He is eighteen years old. || He is eighteen years of age. || He is aged eighteen. || He is eighteen years. || His age is eighteen.

真题 We are said to be living in _____ Information Age, _____ time of new discoveries and great changes.

- A. an; the B. 不填; the C. 不填; a D. the; a

aggressive /ə'gresɪv/ *adj.* 【记: aggress 侵略, 侵入, 攻击, -ive 形容词后缀→】①侵犯的, 侵略的 ②积极进取的 ③放肆的, 好挑衅的

搭配 be aggressive in doing sth. 积极做某事

真题 Some people maintain that watching violence on TV is one of the major causes of _____ behaviour and crime in society.

- A. childish B. artificial C. aggressive D. heroic

agree /ə'gri:/ 【记: a-趋向, gree 意愿→适合自己的心意→】*vt. & vi.* ①

同意, 应允(《反》disagree) ②商定, 约定

搭配 agree on ①(双方协商后)就...达成一致意见, 达成协议 ②同意(◆接动名词) || agree to (主语)对/就...表示同意; 同意(arrangement,

ahead

suggestion, proposal, plan 等) || agree with ① 同意(某人或某人的观点), 与...意见一致(即持同一观点)②(气候、食物等)适合(某人), 适应

句型 agree to do sth. 同意做某事(◆不可说 agree doing sth., 也不可说 agree sb. to do sth.)

真题 ①—You have to believe in yourself. No one else will, if you don't.
—_____. Confidence is really important.

A. It's not my cup of tea B. That's not the point

C. I don't think so D. I couldn't agree more

② You look well. The air and the sea foods in Sanya must _____ you, I suppose.

A. agree with B. agree to C. agree on D. agree about

③—When did you last hear _____ Jay?

—He phoned me this morning, and we agreed _____ a time and place to meet.

A. of, to B. about, with C. from, with D. from, on

ahead

 /ə'hed/ **adv.** 【记: a+head→】 ① 向前面, 在前面(〔反〕behind) ② 提前, 领先, 提早

搭配 ahead of ①(时间、空间)在...前面 ②早于, 提前, 提早 ③(能力、水平、地位等方面)领先, 比...高 || ahead of time 提前 || go ahead ①先走, 走在前面 ②进行, 发生 ③(用于祈使句)可以, 开始做, 着手干

真题 —I probably shouldn't have any more cake.

—Oh, _____. It won't kill you.

A. go ahead

B. hold on, please

C. you're welcome

D. that'll do

all

 /ɔ:l/ **adj.** 全部的, 所有的, 一切的 || **pron.** (三者以上)全部, 全体, 所有, 一切 || **adv.** ①完全 ②很, 十分, 非常

搭配 above all 首先, 尤其是, 最重要的是 || after all 毕竟 || all his life 他的一生(〔同〕his whole life ◆注意 all 与 whole 的位置不同) || all in all 总之, 总而言之 || all kinds of 各种各样的 || all night 整夜 || all over ①到处, 遍布, 遍及各处 ②结束 || all right 行, 好吧, 可以的(◆一般用于表示赞同某个意见, 相当于 OK) || all the time 一直 || all through 一直, 始终 || in all ①总共, 总计 ②总之 || It's all right 没关系, 没什么 || (not) at all 一点也不(不), 完全(不) || that's all 仅此而已

用法 ①not 与 all 连用时表示“并非...都是...”, 是部分否定, 类似的词还有 every, both 等。②在定语从句中, all 作先行词时, 关系代词需用 that, that 可以省略。

真题 ①_____ that's important is that you are doing your best and moving in the right direction.

A. One

B. All

C. Everything

D. Anything

- ② Why are you so anxious? It isn't your problem _____.
- A. on purpose B. in all C. on time D. after all

allergic /ə'li:dʒɪk/ **adj.** ① 过敏的 ② 过敏性的 ③ 厌恶的

搭配 be allergic to sth. 对...过敏;对...厌恶

- 真题** David is _____ animal fur, so he won't visit anyone who has cats or dogs in the house.
- A. curious about B. allergic to C. satisfied with D. fond of

allow /ə'laʊ/ **vt.** 【记: al+low 低→要求很低→】 ① 允许, 准许(【同】 permit 【反】 forbid) ② 接受, 承认, 同意

搭配 allow for 考虑到, 估计到, 体谅 || allow in/into 准许进入 || allow of 容许, 留有...的余地

句型 allow doing sth. 允许做某事(◆不接动词不定式)

allow sb. sth. 给予某人某物, 让某人有/拥有/带有某物

allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事(◆被动形式 sb./sth. be allowed to do)

- 真题** ① We finished the run in less than half the time _____.
- A. allowing B. to allow C. allowed D. allows
- ② Mary wanted to travel around the world all by herself, but her parents did not _____ her to do so.
- A. forbid B. allow C. follow D. ask
- ③ As Jack left his membership card at home, he wasn't allowed _____ into the sports club.
- A. going B. to go C. go D. gone

along /ə'lɒŋ/ 【记: a+long→一条长长的路→沿着走下去→】 **prep.** 沿着, 顺着, 靠着...边 || **adv.** ① 向前 ② (与某人) 一道, 一起

搭配 all along 自始至终 || along with 与...一起, 和...在一起 || go along the street 沿着这条街 || run along 向前跑 || walk along 向前走

用法 along with 强调二者之间在性质或作用上的密切关系。当主语部分含有 along with 时, 谓语动词的数都要与前面主语的数一致, 即“语法一致”原则(注意与其相似的用法还有 together with, as well as, with, combined with, rather than, but, except, besides, like, including 等)。

拓展 alongshore **adv. & adj.** 沿岸(的), 近岸(的) // alongside **adv. & prep.** 在旁边, 沿着

- 真题** Sean has formed the habit of jogging _____ the tree-lined avenue for two hours every day.
- A. between B. along C. below D. with

already /ɔ:l'redi/ **adv.** 【记: al(=all)全, ready 准备好的→完全准备好→】 ① 已经 ② 早已

alternative

易混 all ready 一切就绪,完全准备好

真题 —Were you surprised by the ending of the film?

—No. I _____ the book, so I already knew the story.

A. was reading B. had read C. am reading D. have read

alternative /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv/ 【记: alternate(使)交替, -ive 形容词

或抽象名词后缀→】**adj.** ①[A] 两者择一的,选择性的;可供替代的 ②[A] 另类的,非传统性的 || **n.** [C] 可供选择的事物

搭配 have no alternative but to... 除...外别无选择

拓展 **alternatively adv.** 作为选择,或者

真题 As there is less and less coal and oil, scientists are exploring new ways of making use of _____ energy, such as sunlight, wind and water for power and fuel.

A. primary B. alternative C. instant D. unique

although /ɔ:l'dəʊ/ **conj.** ①虽然,尽管 ②不过,然而

辨析 **although** 和 **though** 的区别: ① **although** 不能用于倒装句,而 **though** 则可以。 ② **though** 可用作副词,而 **although** 没有作副词的用法。

真题 ① _____ small, the company has about 1,000 buyers in over 30 countries.

A. As B. If C. Although D. Once

② I don't believe we've met before, _____ I must say you do look familiar.

A. therefore B. although C. since D. unless

③ _____ the police thought he was the most likely one, since they had no exact proof about it, they could not arrest him.

A. Although B. As long as C. If only D. As soon as

among /ə'mʌŋ/ **prep.** (表示位置、三者或三者以上的范围)在...中,在...之间

真题 Four Chinese models were _____ the 14 people awarded prizes on Friday at the World Supermodel Competition.

A. among B. between C. along D. beside

and /ænd, ən, n 强 ænd/ **conj.** ①和,与,同,又,而 ②然后,接着 ③(引出说话或提问)那么,于是

真题 ① Read this story, _____ you will realize that not everything can be bought with money.

A. or B. and C. but D. so

② Close the door of fear behind you, and you _____ the door of faith open before you.

A. saw B. have seen C. will see D. are seeing