

# 《高考英语词汇表》详解详释

《高考英语词汇表》编写组 编

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## 再 版 说 明

《 高考英语词汇表 详解详释》自 1997 年出版发行以来，深受各地师生的欢迎，已先后再版多次。成为广大学生高考必备的英语词汇手册。

本书是由北京重点中学的高级英语教师集几十年教学经验之精华编写而成。因此极具特色又有很强的实用性、针对性。

《 高考英语词汇表 详解详释》本着既方便学生平时学习，又适于高考复习的原则，依据教学大纲和考试说明，将必须掌握的基本词汇全部收入，在此基础上适当扩收一些单词、短语，以增加学生的词汇量。书中对所选单词、短语除给出《教学大纲》中规定掌握的词义外，还做必要的语法、用法说明，词义辨析。同时，针对学生常犯的错误，通过正误例句的辨析将易混易错之处详加阐释，使学生在熟记单词的同时，掌握相关的语法知识，正确用词造句。

本次再版，我们不仅保留了上一版的全部词汇，而且还根据国家教委颁布的最新教材增补了 1500 多条单词、短语，以满足广大师生的要求。

出 版 者

# 出版说明

《高考英语词汇表》自出版发行以来，深受各地广大师生的欢迎，成为英语高考的词汇依据；但是，该资料只列举了每个单词的注音、词性和汉语释义，没有例句和更详细的用法说明，复习使用时颇觉不便。为此，该书编写组推出了这本“详解详释”，希图以此弥补上面的不足，其特点如下：

对单词或短语的重要用法及学生易犯错误均以例句详加阐释；

针对教学及考试实际反复讲解固定搭配及正误辨析；

对于单词用法中容易混淆的地方特别加以提示。

本书承蒙科学出版社辞典编纂专家王人龙编审不辞辛苦地对全书作了全面的审订和校阅，在此表示特别感谢，他极端认真负责的精神实在令我们感佩。

本书编写组

# A

a /ei, /, an / n, n/ art. 一(个, 件, ……)

ability / bil ti/ n. 能力; 才能

able / ebl/ adj. 有能力的, 能干的

be able to 能够(有能力)做某事

(1) 接不定式时, 只能接肯定的不定式, 同时不可以用无生命名词作主语。辨析: ( ) The work was able to be done by us. / ( ) We were able to do the work.

(2) able 作补语时, 否定形式是 unable, 不用 not able to。例: They stand there, unable to make a decision.

about / baut/ prep. 关于; 在……周围; 在……的各处  
adv. 大约; 周围; 到处

(be) about to 正要……; 即将

(1) be about to do sth. “即要, 正要”(不能与表示时间的词语连用)。例: He is about to go to bed.

(2) about 和 or 不可重用。辨析: ( ) The boy is about nine or ten years old. / ( ) The boy is nine or ten years old.

(3) about 表示的内容较普通, 是随便提到的; 而 on 用于有准备的、正式的、可供专门研究的内容。例: He spoke about the present situation of the world. (他谈到了有关当今世界形势。) He spoke on the situation of the world. (他论述了当今世界的形势。)

(4) about 如用于 know, say, speak, talk 等动词后表示“关于

某人或某事的详情”，用 of 则表示某人某事的存在。例：He spoke about you. (他讲了一些有关你的事。) He spoke of you (他提到了你。)

above / ˈbʌv/ prep. 在……上面 n. 上面

above all 首先, 尤其重要的

(1) above “在……上面”并非垂直之上。例：His room is above ours.

(2) above all “尤其重要的”。辨析：( ) It's above all, we should stay here. / ( ) Above all, we should stay here.

abroad / əˈbrɔ:d/ adv. 到(在)国外

absence / ˈæbsəns/ n. 缺席; 不存在

absent\* / ˈæbsənt/ adj. 缺席的

(1) absent from “不在……”。例：He is absent from Changchun.

(2) absent in “在……”。例：These words are absent in the new words and expressions. (这些词已收入在生词和短语里。)

absorb / ˈæbsɔ:b/ vt. 吸收(水、热、光等); 吸引(注意)

accept / əksept/ vt. & vi. 承受; 接受

(1) accept 后不可接不定式作宾语。辨析：( ) I accepted to go there with them. / ( ) I agree to go there with them.

(2) accept 着重有“接受”的意思。辨析：( ) He accepted my letter yesterday. / ( ) He received my letter yesterday.

accident\* / ˈæksɪdnt/ n. 事故; 意外事件

by accident 偶然

according / əˈkɔ:dɪŋ/ adv. 按照; 根据

according to \*\* 根据

ache\* /eik/ n. 疼痛 vi. 疼

(1)ache 指(人)身的疼痛, 往往用于持续的疼痛, 或因一些小病引起的感觉, 常常是局部的。例: I have an ache in my back.

(2)ache 常常可以和表示痛的部位的词连用。如: headache, toothache.

achieve / t i v/ vi. 完成; 取得

achievement / t i v m nt/ n. 功绩; 成就

across / k r s/ prep. 横过; 穿过

across 指在一空间内由一端到另一端或呈十字交叉穿过。辨析: ( ) Don't run across the street. / ( ) Don't run through the street.

act / kt/ vi. 行动; 做, 做事 vt. 扮演

n. 法令; 条例; 行为; 动作

act as 担任; 充当

(1)当“扮演”时, act 是及物动词。辨析: ( ) He acted an old man in the play. / ( ) He acted as an old man in the play.

(2)act out 表演人连说带比划地表示。例: She tried to act out the story that she had read.

action / k n/ n 行动; 行为; 活动

active / ktiv/ adj. 积极的

actor / kt / n. 男演员

actress / ktris/ n. 女演员

actual\* / ktju l, kt u l/ adj. 实际的; 真实的

actually / ktju li, kt u li/ adv. 实际上

ad= advertisement 广告

AD / ei di/ 公元

add / d/ vt. 加; 增加

add up to 合计为.....

(1)add...to...“加,增加”。例:If you add 5 to 5, you get 10.

(2)add to“增加”。His songs added to our enjoyment. 辨析:

( ) he added some sugar on the milk./ ( ) He added some sugar to the milk.

address / dres/ n. 住址; 通讯处

at...address (在 address 前习惯用介词 at)。辨析:( ) You must write to me with the new address./ ( ) You must write to me at the new address.

admire / d mai / vt. 钦佩; 羡慕; 赞美

(1)admire...for...“钦佩.....”。例:We all admired him for his bravery.

(2)admire one's doing. 例:We admired his working hard.

(3)admire+ 不定式“非常想”。例:He would admire to be a soldier. 辨析:( ) We admired that he was honest./ ( ) We admired him to be honest./ ( ) We admired his honesty./ ( )

We admired him for his honesty.

admit / d mit/ vt. 承认

advance / d v ns/ vt. 推进; 促进

vi. 前进; 进展

n. 前进; 进展

in advance “预先, 事先”。例: He wanted to draw his salary in advance. (他想先预支薪水。)

advanced / d v nst/ adj. 先进的; 高级的

advantage / d v ntid / n. 优点; 好处

adventure / d vent / n. 冒险; 奇遇

advertise / d v taiz/ vt. 为……做广告

advice / d vais/ n. 忠告; 建议

give advice 提建议

give sb. some advice 给某人一些忠告

advice 是不可数名词。a (good) piece of advice “一条(好)意见”、“一个忠告”。辨析: ( ) He gave an advice on how to study English. / ( ) He gave a piece of advice on how to study English.

advise / d vaiz/ vi. 忠告; 劝告; 建议

aeroplane / r plein/ n. 飞机

affair / f / n. 事件; 事情

affect / fekt/ vt. 影响; 感动

afford / f d/ vt. 担负得起(费用、损失、后果等); 抽得出(时间); 提供

afraid / freid/ adj. (用作表语) 怕, 害怕

be afraid (of) 恐怕, 害怕

(1) afraid 不能作定语。辨析: ( ) The afraid girl hid behind the tree. / ( ) The frightened girl hid behind the tree.

(2) “afraid+ 不定式”表示“...不敢……”。例: He was afraid to go out, even for food.

Africa / frik / n. 非洲

African / frik n/ n. 非洲人 adj. 非洲的

after / ft / prep. 在……之后

after a (short) while 不久以后

after all 毕竟; 终究

(1) after 作介词“……之后”。表示“过去一段时间之后”，用过去时，表示“在某个时刻或某事件之后”，用过去时或将来时。

例: I shall go abroad after next Sunday.

(2) after 后可接动名词。例: After finishing my homework, I went to play with my friends.

(3) after 不能表示“从过去的某时或某事说到现在”。辨析:  
( ) He has been studying English since 1989. / ( ) He has been studying English after 1989.

(4) 说某事件的若干时间后，应说“若干时间+ after+ 事件”，不可说“after+ 若干时间+ 事件”。辨析: ( ) After two years of her graduation, she got married. / ( ) Two years after her graduation, she got married.

afternoon / ft nu n/ n. 下午

(1) 在 afternoon, morning, evening 等表示时间的名词前有指示代词 this, that, 不定代词 one, every 或有 tomorrow, yesterday 等修饰时，不可在前面接 on 或 in。辨析: ( ) She goes to the market every afternoon. / ( ) She goes to the market in (on) every afternoon.

(2) 说某日下午时，常在 afternoon 前加 on。例: on Sunday afternoon.

(3) 不具体说在某日上午、下午、晚上时，可用 in。例: in the

afternoon, in the morning, early in the morning.

afterwards / ˈft w dz/ adv. 后来

again / ˈein/ adv. 又,再

again and again 再三地,反复地

against / ˈenst, ˈeinst/ prep. 反对;对着

(1) be against “反对……”(相反词 be for)。辨析:( ) Those who are against the plan are young men. / ( ) Those who are against of the plan are young men.

(2) warn sb. against sb. (sth.) “告诉某人警惕某人(某事)”。例:( ) I have warned him against seeing her again. / ( ) I have warned him against not seeing her again.

age / ˈeid / n. 年龄

at the age of 在……岁时

ago / ˈu/ adv. 以前

(1) ago 不能独立使用,必须在前面加表示一段的时间。如: a minute ago 只接一般过去时态。辨析:( ) I had seen the film two days ago. / ( ) I had seen the film two years before.

(2) 在直接引语中“……ago”变为间接引语时,要改为 before。

agree / ˈri/ vt. & vi. 同意,赞成

agree to do sth. 同意做某事

agree with sb. 同意某人的意见

(1) agree with 还有“与……一致”、“(气候、食物等)适合”等。例: His words do not agree with his action.

(2) agree to 后接“提议”、“办法”、“计划”等词。例: Do you agree to this arrangement? (你赞成这个安排吗?)

(3) agree on “对……取得一致的意见”，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。例：Finally they agreed on a plan of work.

agreement / ri m nt/ n. 契约；协议；同意；一致

agriculture / rik lt / n. 农业；农艺

ahead / hed/ adv. 在前面，在前头

aid / eid/ n. 援助；救护

first aid 急救

aim / eim/ n. 瞄准；目标，目的

vt. & vi. 瞄准，对准

take aim 瞄准

air / / n. 空气

in the air 在空中

on the air (用无线电、电视)播送

(1) by air (= by plane) “乘飞机”，“由航空”。辨析：( ) She wanted to go to Shanghai by air. / ( ) She wanted to go to Shanghai by the air.

(2) in the open air “在户外”，“在露天里”。例：There will be a film in the open air this evening.

(3) airs (常用复数) 作“做作的姿态”，“架子”解，不用冠词。如：put on airs “摆架子”；give oneself airs “神气活现”。

airline / lain/ n. 航空公司；航空系统

airport / p t/ n. 航空站；飞机场

alarm / l m/ n. 警报

alive / laiv/ adj. 活着的；存在的

all / ɔːl / adj. 所有的 adv. 都 pron. 全部; 全体  
all along 一直, 始终  
all over 遍及.....的每一部分, 浑身  
all the best 万事如意  
at all (否定句中)全然; (疑问句中)究竟, 到底; (条件句中)既然.....就  
in all 总计, 全部  
not at all 一点也不

(1) 作形容词“所有的”、“全部的”、“整个的”。all 与名词连用, 需把 the, one's 等词放在 all 之后。例: all the people, all my life.

(2) 作不定代词, 指所有人或东西、一切。作主语指人时, 谓动词用复数, 指物时动词常用单数。例: All are here. (= Everyone is here). All has been done. (= All the work has been done.)

(3) all 作先行词, 指物时, 用 that 引导定语从句, 不用 which。例: This is all that I want.

(4) all 与否定副词连用(如: not, never 等), 句子属于部分否定, 表示“一切.....不都是”;“不是所有的.....都.....”。例: Not all the ants go out for food.

(5) all of... 的谓语形成, 应和 of 的介词宾语在数上保持一致。与 all of 用法相同的还有 half of, most of, part of, the rest of 以及分数和百分比等。例: All (of) the students like swimming.

allow\* / əˈlaʊ / vt. & vi. 准许, 允许

(1) 不允许“在某处做某事”，应说 Smoking is not allowed here. 不应说 It is not allowed to smoke here.

(2) allow doing sth. 是“允许做某事。”例: They should not allow taking the books out of the reading room.

(3) allow sb. to do sth. 是“允许某人做某事”。例: Who allow you to do that?

(4) (2、3)用法区别是: allow 后只接动名词、不接不定式,表示允许做的事,不涉及做事的人。allow 后接不定式做宾补,强调允许谁去做。

almost / ɪm ʌst/ adv. 几乎,差不多

(1) 常用来修饰形容词、动词、副词、名词。

(2) almost 放在 no, none, nothing 的前面。例: He said almost nothing worth hearing.

(3) almost 不能用 not 修饰。辨析: ( ) Almost no one took any rest. / ( ) almost the students / ( ) most of the students / ( ) almost all the students.

alone / ə l uːn/ adj. (只作表语) 单独的

adv. 单独地, 独自

(1) 作形容词, 一般只作表语; 如需要做定语时, 要改为 only。

(2) 作副词, 用在行为动词之前或句末。辨析: ( ) He is the alone person who knows that. / ( ) He is the only person who knows that. / ( ) He alone knows that. / ( ) He knows that alone.

along / ə l ɒ ŋ / adv. 一道, 一起 prep. 沿着.....

辨析: ( ) There are trees along the road. / ( ) There are trees along the lake. / ( ) There are trees around the lake.

aloud / laud/ adv. 出声地, 大声地

作“出声地”讲, 并不是“高声地”, 常与 read, think 连用。例: It is far better to read aloud than to read in silence. (朗读比默读好得多)。注意: aloud 没有比较级。辨析: ( ) “Read aloud, please” said the teacher. / ( ) “Read loud, please” said the teacher.

already / lredi/ adv. 已经

(1) 作“已经”解, 一般用于肯定句中, 在疑问句和否定句中通常用 yet。辨析: ( ) I have finished my work yet. / ( ) I have finished my work already.

(2) 疑问句中如果用 already 便含有“惊讶”, “不相信”的意思。例: Is he back already? (他怎么已经回来了?)

(3) already 常用于完成时态(多用于 to do 结构中); 有时也可以用于一般时态或进行时态(一般时态多用于 to be 结构中)。例: He has already telephoned her teacher. / He is already in his fifties. / When she hurried into her classroom, Mr. Black was already beginning his lesson.

also / ls u/ adv. 也

also 用于肯定句中, 作“也”讲。它大多放在主要动词之前或 be 动词、助动词及情态动词之后。辨析: ( ) My classmates also can swim. / ( ) My classmates can also swim.

although / l u/ conj. (= though) 虽然

(1) although 引导让步状语从句时, 要把从句放在主句之前, 不能放在主句之后(though 前后都可)。

(2) 从句由 although 引导, 主句不能用 but, 但可用 yet。辨析: ( ) Although he is very young but he can help you. / ( )

Although (though) he is very young, (yet) he can help you.

altogether / ɔl tə geə / adv. 完全地; 全部, 总共

always / əl weɪz, əl w eɪz / adv. 总是, 一直

(1) 作“总是、永远、始终”讲, 常用于一般时态。例: He always goes to school by bus.

(2) always 表示“经常”频度副词, 与现在进行时或过去进行时连用, 给那些动作以感情色彩。这种用法并不强调动作在进行。例: He is always helping others. (他总是乐于助人。) You must not always be talking so much. (你不应老是这么多话。)

(3) always 在句中的位置: 句中只有一个动词, 放在动词前; 有 be 或助动词时, always 放在其后。辨析: ( ) The door always is open. / ( ) The door is always open.

(4) always 与 not 连用不是“总不”的意思, 而是“未必”、“有时”之意。例: Crows are not always black. (乌鸦未必都是黑的。)

am / ə m, m / vi. (be 的第一人称单数) (我) 是

A. M. / a. m. \* 午前(用于表示时间的数字后)

常用小写 a. m. 跟在数字后, 不与 o'clock 连用。辨析: ( ) She gets up at 6 o'clock a. m.

amazing / ə meɪ zɪ / adj. 令人惊异的

America / ə merɪ k ə / n. 美国; 美洲

American / ə merɪ k ə n / n. 美国人 adj. 美国的

among / ə m ɒ ŋ / prep. (通常指二个以上的) 在……中

amusement / ə m ju z m ə n t / n. 娱乐; (复) 文娱活动

ancestor / ə n sɪ s t ə / n. 祖宗; 祖先

and / ə n d, ə n d / conj. 和; 又

and so on 等等

anger /         / n. 怒, 愤怒

angry /       ri/ adj. 发怒的, 生气的

(1) 作表语、宾补。例: Mother was very angry. His words made her angry.

(2) be angry with sb. “对某人生气”。例: Don't be angry with me.

(3) be angry at (about) sth. “对某事发怒”。例: Don't be angry at (about) what he has done. 辨析: ( ) His teacher got angry with his answer. / ( ) His teacher got angry at (about) his answer.

(4) 作定语。例: angry people, an angry look(愤怒的神色)。

animal /   nim l/ n. 动物, 牲畜

announce /   nauns/ vt. 宣告, 宣布; 通知

announcement /   nausm nt/ n. 通告; 通知

another /   n     / adj. & pron. 再一个; 另一个

one after another 相继地, 按顺序地

one another 相互, 彼此

(1) 表示“再一个”意思时, 后边可接复数名词, 表示“一组”。例: We want another five doctors. (我们还需五名医生。)

(2) one another 相继, 彼此(用于二者以上的人、物中)。例: They didn't agree with one another. (他们意见不一致)。

(3) one after another “相继, 按顺序地”( ) They stood up one after the other. / ( ) They stood up one after another.

answer /   ns / n. & vt. 回答, 答复