



张锐 主编

高考英语必修词汇 学习手册

天津科学技术出版社



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责任编辑:胡振泰

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前 言

为帮助高中生学好英语,在高考中取得优异成绩,我们根据国家教委制订的《全日制中学英语教学大纲》和该大纲所附词汇表编写了本书。

本书收入了全部高考必修词汇,约2600个。本书释义准确,例证丰富,编排形式新颖独特。为适应高中学生的学习需要,我们在相应的词条后面附有提示、辨析、用法、短语搭配等项;例证所用词汇也基本控制在高考必修词汇以内;书后还附有常用不规则名词复数变化表、常用不规则形容词和副词的比较级和最高级变化表、常用不规则动词变化表和常用英语短语表。

本书编写分工如下:侯保军(A~G),张锐(H~M),禹海军(N~S),王鼎志(T~Z)。本书由张锐主编,天津科学技术出版社策划。

本书适合高中一年级、二年级、三年级学生使用,高中英语教师也可在教学中参考。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,不足之处请批评指正。

编 者

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a[ei, 弱 ə]/an[ən]

冠 1. [指人或物的类别]个, 一个: I am a boy. 我是个男孩。/A (或 The) dog is a useful animal. 狗是一种有用动物。2. [不具体说明]某一个: A boy is waiting for you. 有个男孩在等你。/A (certain) Smith called you up this morning. 一个叫史密斯的人今早给你打过电话。3. [表示数量, 但概念不如 one 强]一个: I have a mouth, a nose and two eyes. 我有一张嘴, 一个鼻子和两只眼睛。/Rome was not built in a day. 罗马非一日建成。4. 同一种: Birds of a feather flock together. 鸟以群分 (或人以群分, 物以类聚)。5. 每一: three times a day 每日三次 / I went to Beijing twice a year. 我每年去北京两次。6. [用在 a (或 an) + adj. + 不可数 n. 结构中的]一种: a wonderful tea 一种好茶 / a large coffee 一大杯咖啡 / a good time 一段快活的时光 / a quick supper 一顿快餐

提示

1. 表示类别时, 可用 a (或 an), the 或名词的复数形式: A dog is a useful animal. / The dog is a useful animal. / Dogs are useful animals. 狗是有用动物。
2. a (或 an), one 辨析
a (或 an) 由 one 演变而来, 数量概念较弱, 译成汉语时, 有时可不译出: A horse is a useful animal. 马是一种有用的动物。one 强调数量概念, 译成汉语时一定要译出来: You may stay here one or two days. 你可以在这儿住一、两天。使用时可根据上下文侧重点选择使用: The work will be finished in a (或 one) month. 但是, 有些情况下常使用 a (或 an): an hour and a half, a little, in a hurry, as a rule 等。在另外一些情况下常使用 one. one and a half hours, one day 等。
3. 有些不可数名词前边有形容词修饰时, 常可加 a (或 an): 如 a fine bread, a cold wind, a high-grade paper, a fine rain, a great

disappointment, a terrible noise, a big lunch. 但是有些不可数名词即使有形容词修饰, 仍不可以加 a(或 an): good news, important information, good advice, necessary work, great fun, terrible weather.

4. a, an 辨析

a 用于辅音音素开始的单词前: a day, a university (第一个音素为[j], 为辅音)。an 用在元音音素开始的单词前: an apple, an hour (第一个音素是[əu]), an "s" in the word "as" 字母 s 的读音为[es], 是以元音音素开始的。

able['eɪbl]

形 1. (作表语)能够: I shan't be able to come on Monday. 星期一我不能来。2. (作定语)能干的, 有才能的: an able man 一位有才能的人 / She is a very able person. 她是一位非常有才能的人。

be able to

能够: The patient was soon able to sit up and read. 病人很快就能坐起来阅读了。/ We are not able to agree on it. 对此事我们未能达成一致意见。

提示

be able to, can 辨析

1. be able to 有较多的时态形式, 还能和除 can 以外的情态动词连用: He is (或 will be, was, has been, had been, ought to be, may be) able to be here on time. 而 can 只有 can, could 两种形式: He can (或 could) swim.
2. 谈到过去的事时 was (或 were) able to 和 could 有很大区别: was (或 were) able to 表示过去做成了某事, 意思同 managed, 而 could 表示过去具有做某事的能力, 但并没去做该事: The woman was able to swim to the bank when the ship turned over. (说明她并不会游泳, 但她以某种方法确实游到了岸上。) He could swim to the bank. (他在当时已具备游到河岸的能力, 但他并没有游。)

about[ə'baʊt]

I **介** 1. 关于: What's the story about? 这个故事是关于什么的? / We were anxious about him. 我们为他的健康而担心。/ He said he had to see me about something important. 他说他来看我, 就一些重

要事情和我交换意见。2. 在……周围: There are trees about the house. 房子四周都是树。/ After tea I wandered alone about the town. 我喝完茶, 一个人在镇里转了转。3. 身上: Have you a pencil about you? 你随身带铅笔了吗?

II [副] 1. 到处, 四处; 在附近: move about 四处运动 / The visitors sat about on the floor. 地板上到处坐的都是参观的人。/ Is Jane about? 詹妮在附近吗? / All about was the white snow. 四周都是白雪。2. 大约, 大概: She's about 25. 她大约有 25 岁。/ I worked there for about three years. 我在那里工作了大概 3 年。/ I've about finished. 我快干完了。

短语搭配

1. go about (着手) 做: She went about her talk. 她着手为发言做准备。2. bring about 实现: bring about Communism 实现共产主义。3. face about 向后转: You are going the wrong way. Face about. 你走错方向了, 向后转。

about to

正要做某事, 即将做某事: Hurry up! The film is about to begin. 快点, 电影就要开演了。/ We were about to leave when it began to rain. 我们正要离开, 突然天下起雨来。

above [ə'boʊv]

I [介] 1. 在……上方 (和 below 相对): We flew above the clouds. 我们在云层上方飞行。/ They lived in a flat above the shop. 他们在商店上方的一套房间里住。2. 高于: He is a head above me. 他比我高一头。/ You are far above me in every way. 你在好多方面都比我强得多。3. [和数词连用] 超过: Above 200 people were there. 有 200 多人在那里。/ The truck weighs above ten tons. 这种卡车重 10 多吨。

II [副] 1. 上方: My room is just above. 我的房间就在上面。/ Seen from above, the school looks like a garden. 从上面来看, 这所学校就像一个花园。2. 前面的; 上述的: See the examples given above. 见前面的例子。/ The above-mentioned rule will come into force in June. 上述规定将于 6 月份生效。

提示

above, over 辨析

above 强调一物高于或在另一物上。His room is above mine on the third floor. 他的房间在 3 楼,正好在我的房间之上。/The mount is about 1000 metres above sea level. 这座山峰海拔约 1000 米。over 既可表示垂直上方,也可指“笼罩、覆盖在上面”。His room is right over (=above) mine. 他的房间正好在我的房间上面。/Spread the cloth over the table. 把布铺在桌子上。

短语搭配

1. be above sb. 太高深,无法理解:This book is above me. 这本书我看不懂。2. get above oneself 自以为了不起:She often gets above herself. 她常常自命清高。

above all

首先,最重要的是:Above all, you must believe in yourself. 首先,你必须自信。/And above all, I wanted to show that I did not care. 最重要的是,我要表现出不在意的样子。

absence['æbsəns]

[名] 1. 缺席,不在:I did not notice his absence. 我没注意到他不在。/He called you up several times in (或 during) your absence. 你不在时他给你打了几次电话。2. 一次缺席;a long absence 长期缺席/a lot of absences from school 多次缺席不到校 3. 没有;不存在:Darkness is the absence of light. 黑暗即没有光明。

absent['æbsənt]

[形] 1. 缺席,不在(from):be absent from school 缺课/He was absent from the meeting. 他没出席会议。2. 心不在焉:an absent look on her face 她脸上心不在焉的表情 3. 没有:Snow is absent in some countries. 有些国家不下雪。

accept[ək'sept]

[动] vt. 1. 接受:accept a little gift 接收一件小礼品/accept an invitation 接受邀请 2. 同意:accept a view 同意一种观点/The police accepted his story as true. 警察认为他的说法是真的。

用法

1. accept n.:I accept your explanation. 我同意你的解释。
2. accept n. as:I cannot accept you as my assistant. 我不能收你为徒。
3. accept that...:I accept that the plane had no choice but to crash

into the sea. 我同意这种看法,即飞机坠入大海是迫不得已的。

提示

accept, receive 辨析

表示“接收”某物时,accept 强调从内心里认可并接收下来,而 receive 只说明“收到”某物,并未说明是否接受下来:When he was on holiday, he received a gift, but he didn't accept it. 假期间他收到一件礼物,但他不愿意要。此外,“收信”常用 receive a letter。

accident['æksɪdənt]

[名] 1. 事故:A sad accident happened on the road over there. 那边路上发生了不幸的事故。/His father was killed in a train accident. 他父亲在一次列车事故中丧生。2. 偶然的事:The discovery was a happy accident. 这真是一项愉快的无意的发现。

短语搭配

1. by accident 偶然地:We met by accident. 我们偶然地相遇了。/Columbus discovered America by accident. 哥伦布是偶然发现美洲大陆的。2. by accident of 靠……的机运 3. without accident 平安无事地

ache[eɪk]

I [名] 疼痛:There were aches in his joints. 他关节疼。/I have aches and pains all over. 我浑身疼痛。

II [动] vi. 疼:My legs ached and I was tired. 我两腿疼痛,浑身困倦。

提示

ache, hurt, pain 辨析

ache 通常指身体的某一部位(如头、胃、腿等)持续时间较长的疼痛,尤其指“闷痛”,主要用作名词,有时也作动词:He was so frightened that he forgot the aches in his legs. 他吓得连腿疼都忘了。hurt 指肉体或感情上受到伤害后而造成的剧烈疼痛,是个动词:My feet hurt. 我的脚很疼。/I'm sorry to have hurt your feelings. 对不起我伤害了你的感情。pain 特指一种剧痛,可指肉体上的,也可指精神方面,是个名词:feel a great deal of pain in the arm 手臂疼得厉害/It gave us much pain to learn of the sad news. 听到这个不幸消息我们感到十分沉痛。

achieve[ə'tʃi:v]

【动】 vt. 取得; 实现: achieve victories 取得胜利/achieve success 获得成功/achieve one's aims 实现目标/They have achieved a lot the last ten years. 10 年来他们取得了很大的成就。

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt]

【名】 1. 成就: The inventor was rewarded by the government for his scientific achievements. 这位发明家以其科学成就受到了政府的奖励。2. 实现; 成功: Such an aim was impossible of achievement. 这样的目标是不可能实现的。

across [ə'krɒs]

【介】 1. 穿过, 从一边到另一边: go across the street 横跨街道/hurry across a bridge 匆匆过桥/row across a lake 划过湖去 2. 在……的另一边: The bus stop is across the street. 公共汽车站就在街道那边。/The houses across the street will be pulled down. 街道那边的房屋将被拆掉。3. 交叉: At one point the railway line goes across the road. 在一个地方, 这条铁路与公路交汇。4. 在……全境内: across the country 在全国/across the United States 在美国境内

【副】 1. 过来; 从一边到另一边: Come on. Let's go across. 快点! 咱们过去吧。/I helped the blind man across. 我帮助那个瞎子过去了。2. 越过(河流、广场等); 到: Bring the things across to me. 把那些东西给我拿过来。3. 宽; 横: The river is half a mile across. 这条河有半英里宽。



1. across, cross 辨析

across 和 cross 都有“横过”的意思, 但 across 为介词或副词, 而 cross 为动词。“他走过了街道”这句话可表达为: He went across the street. 或: He crossed the street.

2. across, through 辨析

表示“走过”时, across 强调从一个比较平整的平面上(例如操场、广场等)横过, 而 through 指的是从一个事物的内部、空间穿过去: He ran across the street (或 square). 他跑过街(或广场)。/Water runs through pipes. 水从管道中流。/He walked through the forest. 他步行穿过森林。

act [ækt]

I **动** vt. 扮演, 演出: The actor acts the part of the hero. 这个演员饰演男主角。/ Who will act Mao Zedong? 谁来演毛泽东? vi. 1. 采取行动: She had come to talk to him and made him act. 他已和她谈过话, 让他采取行动。2. 行事, 做: I can't act this way. 我不会这样做。/ He had acted like a child. 他举止像个小孩。3. 演戏, 演出: He just wanted to see her act. 他只是想看看她的表演。4. 起作用: The brakes wouldn't act, so there was an accident. 刹车不起作用, 所以才出了事故。

I **名** 1. 行为, 行动: It's my own act. Why do you bring my mother in? 这是我自己的事, 你为啥把我母亲也牵扯进去? 2. 一幕: Most modern plays have three acts. 大多数现代戏都是 3 幕剧。

1. act for 代替(某人职务) 2. act out 表演(对话、故事等) 3. act up 捣乱; 出毛病 4. act on (或 upon) 对……起作用 5. in the act of (doing sth.) 正要(做某事时): The man was caught in the act of breaking into the house. 这个人正要撬门进屋时被抓住了。 6. put on an act 装模作样

act as

充当; 起……作用: act as chairman 当上主席 / Worker ants act as guards in time of trouble. 当出了乱子的时候, 工蚁就起卫兵的作用。

action ['ækʃən]

名 1. [总称] 行动: a man of action 实干家, 活动家 / Rapid action is needed if we are to be saved. 如果我们想获救就必须赶快采取行动。 2. [具体的一次] 行动, 行为: a good action 一种好行为 / Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。 3. 作用; 性能: the action of water on rock 水作用于岩石 4. 作战, 战斗: The action lasted five hours. 战斗进行了 5 个小时。

1. go (或 come) into action 开始战斗 2. in action 在活动; 在运转; 在战斗中 3. take action 采取行动

action, act 辨析

在表示“行为”、“行动”时, 区别不大, 可以互换: His heroic action (或

act) was long remembered. 他的英勇行为很久被人们铭记在心。但 act 强调具体的动作: praise an act 赞扬某一行为/a courageous act 英勇行为/a thoughtful act 深思熟虑的行动。而 action 强调包括不同的或复杂的步骤, 并侧重于持续过程的动作: common action 共同行动/the united action 统一的行动/They are ready for action. 他们做好了行动的准备。

active['æktiv]

形 活跃, 积极 (in): take an active part in 积极参加/an active volcano 活火山/an active man 一个活跃的人/an active life 一种积极的生活/the active voice 主动语态/Marx was active in politics. 马克思在政界很活跃。

actual['æktʃuəl]

形 实际上; 确实的: an actual case 一件真实案件/actual figures 准确数字/What are your actual relation with Mary? 你和玛丽的实际关系是怎样的?

actually['æktʃuəli]

副 1. 实际上: He looks honest, but actually he's a cheat. 他表面诚实, 实际上却是一个骗子。/Actually, he ate nothing that day. 实际上他那天什么也没有吃。2. 当真, 真地: The lady said she actually saw the goast. 老太太说她真地看见了鬼。

add[æd]

动 vt. 1. 加, 增加: add sugar to the tea 往茶里放糖/add stones to the wall 往墙上垒石头 2. 接着说: "They don't know", he added. 接着他又说: "他们不知道。"/She added that she was worn out. 她还说她累坏了。vi. 进行加法运算: Some old people in the lonely villages even don't know how to add. 偏远村落里的一些老年人甚至不会算加法。/adding problems 加法题

1. add n. : Add all the numbers. 把所有的数字加起来。

2. add to: I'm sorry to add to your trouble. 对不起给你添麻烦了。

3. add n. to: They added a star to the flag. 他们给旗上加了颗星。

4. add that: She added that she would try. 她接着说愿意试试。

add up to

1. 总共有;加起来;His whole school education added up to no more than one year. 他接受的全部学校教育加起来不到一年。/The money he spent added up to more than \$ 1000. 他花的钱总共有 1000 多美元。2(总的来看)说明;意味着;It all adds up to this—he is a fool. 总的情况说明:他是个傻瓜。

address[ə'dres]

I [动] vt. 1. 写地址;把……寄给;向……提出;Please address this letter for me. 请替我把地址写到信封上。/address the letter to the police station 把该信寄给警察局/address one's request to the headmaster 向校长提出要求 2. 向……讲话:The general addressed his troops before the battle. 作战前将军向他的官兵作演说。/The professor will address the students on the subject of war and peace. 那个教授就战争与和平这个话题向学生们演讲。3. 称呼:address her as Lady Silk 称她为蚕花娘子

II [名] 1. 地址:What's your home address? 你家地址在哪里? /the new address of his family 他家的新地址 2. 对公众的讲话;a public address 公开讲话/The president gave an address to the nation over the radio. 总统在电台里向全国发表讲话。

admire[əd'maɪə]

[动] vt. 欣赏,赞佩,佩服;admire flowers 赏花/admire his courage 欣赏他的勇气/John admires his brother. 约翰很佩服他哥哥。/He much admires your poems. 他很欣赏你写的诗。

advanced[əd'vɑ:nst]

[形] 1. 先进的;an advanced worker 先进工人/advanced theories 先进理论 2. 高深的;高级的;advanced mathematics 高等数学/advanced reading 高级阅读 3. 年老的;时间过去很多:Autumn is well advanced. 已是深秋。/He's advanced in years. 他已年迈。

advice[əd'vaɪs]

[名] 1. 劝告,忠告,意见;a piece of advice 一条忠告/give sb. advice on how to do sth. 忠告某人如何做某事/What good advice he gave you! 他给你的忠告多好啊! /follow (或 take) one's advice 听某人的话

affair[ə'feə]

[名] 1. 事, 事情: an affair of great importance 一件重要事情 / Mind your own affairs. 管好自己。2. [多作复数] 事务: internal affairs 内务, 内政 / foreign affairs 外交事务 3. 活动, 事件; 东西: Christmas was a merry affair. 圣诞节是件快乐的事。 / Her hat was a wonderful affair. 她的帽子不错。

1. love affair 恋爱 2. state of affairs 事态, 状况

afraid [ə'freɪd]

[形] 1. 害怕 (of): She is afraid of dogs. 她害怕狗。 / The police are afraid of them. 警察害怕他们。 2. 不敢: The little girl was afraid to go out alone at night. 这个小女孩不敢夜里单独出去。 3. 担心 (发生某种不料的情况): Drivers are all afraid of falling into rivers. 司机都担心掉到河里。 4. [口语中用来使语气显得婉转] 恐怕: I'm afraid you are wrong. 恐怕你错了。

1. be afraid of n.: A man is afraid of a wolf. 人害怕狼。

2. be afraid of doing: They moved slowly, afraid of waking up the baby. 他们走得很慢, 恐怕惊醒婴儿。

3. be afraid to do: I'm afraid to tell her the truth. 我不敢告诉她真情。

4. be afraid that...: I'm afraid I can't stay here long. 恐怕我不能在这里久停了。

5. I'm afraid so/not: "Has he been dismissed?" "I'm afraid so." "他被开除了?" "恐怕是。" "Are we on time?" "I'm afraid not." "我们准时了吗?" "恐怕没有。"

be afraid (of)

害怕: Even the police are afraid of them. 就连警察也害怕他们。 / Don't be afraid. I'll help. 别害怕, 我来帮忙。

Africa [ˈæfrɪkə]

[名] 非洲: Africa is the 2nd largest continent. 非洲是第二大洲。

African [ˈæfrɪkən]

I **[形]** 非洲的; 非洲人的: African history 非洲历史

II **[名]** 非洲人: The visitors are Africans. 来访者是非洲人。

after['ɑ:ftə]

I [介] 1. [指时间]在……之后:after seven 7 点之后/After what had happened he could not continue to work there. 自从发生那件事之后,他无法继续在那儿工作了。2. [指空间]在……后面:run after a dog 追一条狗/After you! 您先行! 3. 照……的样子:Read after me. 跟我读。4. 寻找:What are you after? 你正在找什么?

II [连]在……之后:I'll tell you after I finish (或 have finished) the job. 工作干完之后我会告诉你的。

III [副] 1. [指时间]后来:three days after 3 天后/We had dinner and went home (an hour)after. 我们吃了饭,(一小时)之后回了家。2. [指空间]在后面:A little dog is running after. 一只小狗在后面跑着。

IV [形]后来的:after results 后来的结果/In after years I often met them. 后来几年,我常碰到他们。

1. after 之后的过去完成时常用一般过去时代替:I went home after I finished my homework.

2. after 用作副词时,常被 afterwards, then 或 after that 代替。

3. “3 天后他回来了。”有几种说法:Three days after (或 After three days, Three days later), he returned.

4. 在将来时态中, in 后面接时间段, after 后面接时间点:He will come here after three o'clock (或 in three hours).

1. after dark 天黑后 2. after one's heart 合……心意的 3. day after day 日复一日 4. year after year 年复一年 5. one after another 一个接一个地 6. go (或 run) after 追求,设法得到 7. take after 长得像:He takes after his mother. 他长得像他妈妈。

after all

毕竟;究竟:Of course she behaved awfully, but after all, she is your sister. 当然她表现不好,但她毕竟还是你妹妹。/So you see I was right after all. 你瞧,到底还是我对了。/Don't scold her any more. She's only four after all. 不要再责骂她了,她毕竟才 4 岁。

afternoon['ɑ:ftə'nu:n]

[名] 下午: in the afternoon 在下午, 每天下午/this afternoon 今天下午/on Sunday afternoon 在星期日下午/Good afternoon! 下午好!

again [ə'gen, ə'gein]

[副] 1. 再, 又: Say it again, please. 请再说一遍。/Again I asked her for help. 我又一次向她求助。/She's well again. 她又康复了。2. 另外; 还: Again, there is another matter to consider. 另外还有一个问题需要考虑。

again and again

反复, 再三: We comforted her again and again. 我们再三安慰她。/You've made the mistake again and again. 这个错误你一犯再犯。

against [ə'genst, ə'geinst]

[介] 1. 反对: turn against 背叛; 反对/advance against difficulties 迎着困难而上/They were strongly against their government. 他们强烈地反对政府。/Humans need to fight a battle against pollution. 人类需要打一场反污染的战役。2. 靠着, 倚在: stand against a wall 靠墙站着/lean against a sofa 斜靠在沙发上/The little boy pressed his face against the glass. 小孩把他的脸挨在玻璃上。3. 以……为背景: The pine trees were black against the morning sky. 在清晨的天空衬托下, 那些松树都是黑色的。4. 预防: We've saved some money against old age. 我们已攒了些钱, 用于防老。/Squirrels store up nuts against winter. 松鼠为过冬而储存了坚果。5. 表示对比关系: 20 votes against 10 20票对10票。

1. against one's will 违反自己的意愿, 不情愿地 2. be up against 面对; 碰到; 违抗 3. be up against it 碰到困难 4. go against 违反(意愿、原则等), 不利于

age [eidʒ]

1 **[名]** 1. 年龄: What's your age? 你年龄多大了? /I'm thirty of age. 我30岁了。/They were (of) the same age. 他们年龄一样大。2. 年岁大, 老年: His back was bent with age. 随着年岁的增加, 他的背弯曲了。/Age was telling on him. 他已年迈。3. 时代, 时期: a highly civilized age 高度文明的时期/the stone Age 石器时代 4. [用作复数] 好久: I haven't seen you for ages. 好久不见你了。/It's ages since