

# BREAKTHROUGH

IN VOCABULARY

沈启智 ◎总主编



乐多英语

专项突破

# 词汇

| 高考分册 |

直面考试改革 突出语言运用



Practice A 基础训练

语言能力

Practice B 测试训练

应试能力

沈启智 © 总主编



乐冬英语 专项突破

# 词汇

高考分册

分册主编：龚万红

编委：（按姓氏笔画排序）

尹梅 王兵平 王 晓 冯金星 卢永平  
叶革利 石玲玲 邝海斌 刘承军 孙静婧  
朱 剑 朱 敏 吴道虎 张连霞 张 波  
张 洁 李 丹 李进义 李 季 李津茜  
杜 娟 杨 丽 杨贵平 杨海莲 沈淑琴  
肖 杰 陈丽莲 周晶晶 罗爱国 范东琳  
赵丽萍 徐丽伟 徐 琴 徐静平 涂国伟  
陶坤文 高功扬 高瑶琴 龚万红 龚永红  
傅霖寰 舒晓辉 詹海燕 熊效华 熊桂枝  
谭路文

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

乐多英语·专项突破:词汇·高考分册 / 沈启智总主编.

武汉:湖北人民出版社,2014.4

ISBN 978-7-216-08213-6

I. 乐… II. 沈… III. 英语—词汇—高中—习题集

—升学参考资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第068494号

出品人:袁定坤

责任部门:基础教育分社

责任编辑:刘玉

封面设计:一壹图书

责任校对:万山红

责任印制:杜义平

法律顾问:王在刚

---

出版发行:湖北人民出版社

印刷:京山德兴印刷有限公司

开本:880毫米×1230毫米1/16

版次:2014年4月第1版

字数:355千字

书号:ISBN 978-7-216-08213-6

地址:武汉市雄楚大道268号

邮编:430070

印张:14.25

印次:2014年4月第1次印刷

定价:33.80元

---

本社网址: <http://www.hbpp.com.cn>

本社旗舰店: <http://hbrmcbs.tmall.com>

读者服务部电话: 027-87679656

投诉举报电话: 027-87679757

(图书如出现印装质量问题,由本社负责调换)

# 编者的话

英语作为交际工具,无疑需要通过足量的合理训练来掌握,因此有“Practice makes perfect”的说法。问题在于:

练什么(What practice do we need)? 如何练(How to make it perfect)?

本套丛书功能定位为“专项突破”,希望能够帮助使用者通过适当有效的语言训练在语言知识和语言技能方面获得“突破”。

“工欲善其事,必先利其器”,本书希望为使用者提供“突破”的有效途径,同时在编写中也力图从以下几个方面能够实现“突破”:

## 一、编写理念前沿,要求科学合理

本书由一线教师参与编写,充分发挥其对教学与学生熟悉了解的优势。老师们对教学进行反思,将其多年来的教学成果与感悟融汇其中。各分册开宗明义,在 PART ONE (GENERAL INTRODUCTION) 中按 FOCUS (要点) 列出了“英语课程标准”和“考试大纲”关于英语基础知识与基本技能的相应目标与要求,希望与本书使用者共同看清方向,把握标高。

## 二、注重知识运用,提高语言技能

“学为用,用中学”是我们的共识,本书对语法和词汇等基础知识在做出适当讲解之后,主要通过语意充实、语境丰富的语言运用训练来掌握巩固;听力、阅读与写作等技能则也设计了合理真实的交际任务让使用者“学以致用”。本书主干内容(PART TWO)正是这样的注重语言运用的 PRACTICE。

## 三、区分训练目标,有效培养能力

“题与题不同”,学习语言过程中,仅以功能为语言测量工具的测试题(选择题是其代表)来占据全部训练时间的做法(即“以考代学”)是不可取的。训练分为基础训练与测试训练,前者为后者打下基础,后者侧重考查,二者不可混淆。本书分别设计了侧重形成性与过程性的 PRACTICE A 与针对测试与考查的 PRACTICE B 两类不同性质的训练。

## 四、尊重自主学习,显现学生主体

课程改革的核心理念之一是要体现“学生为主体”,本书在讲解过程中,始终将学生的自主学习意识与能力的培养放在心中。训练答案的解析(ANSWER KEY)则更为集中地体现了这一原则。

## 五、体例相对统一,分册留有空间

本书覆盖了初高中学段,涉及语法词汇与听力、读写等各个方面,编写中虽有统一的体例框架,但也未简单强求整齐划一,各系列与分册根据其内容,仍有一定变化空间,个性特征得以彰显。可谓“和而不同”。

本书编写者包括了十多所省市重点中学的一线教师,大多经历了十年乃至数十年的教学磨砺,积累了丰富的教学经验,他们热爱学生,敬业求精,此次的编写工作也是“厚积薄发”的一次体验。衷心希望得到各地同行的认可,听到他们的建议,尤其希望能听到学生使用者的心得与意见。

英语回归到工具学科的本来地位,突出运用能力的培养,正是我们的所愿,与本套丛书的编写初衷不谋而合。在英语学习得到空前关注的时代背景下,我们期望能够有所作为,有所突破,愿以此次努力作为一次尝试。

# 编写说明

词汇的学习和复习往往只停留在背记单词、短语、句型、结构等词汇知识。这样的学习和备考没有多大实效,因为高考重在考查词汇运用能力,而不仅仅是词汇知识。比如,听力中要求分辨发音相同或相近的词,完形填空中要求辨析词汇,阅读理解中要求猜测词义,完成句子中要求使用短语或结构,书面表达时要求措词准确等。

为了自主、科学、高效地进行词汇学习和备考,我们集结一线教学经验,整合一线备考智慧,在考试专家的指导下,仔细领会高考词汇的考查思路,编写了本书。本书各部分主要内容如下:

**PART ONE** 简述识词、猜义、辨析、构词等能力,并设置 EXERCISE 帮助读者领悟和落实。

**PART TWO** 以词汇的“三维”(意义、形式和运用)为主线,详尽列举并解析词汇使用过程中容易混淆、容易错用、需要特别注意的重点、难点和热点词汇。站在词汇运用能力的高度,梳理归纳这些现象,力求找到共性和链接。且适时地以“注意”字样加以提醒和强调,指导思路、方法和策略。精讲的同时,设置多样的 PRACTICE 加以针对性训练,以便读者自主、高效地学习和备考。综合训练就重点考查词类名词、动词、形容词、副词和介词加以综合测试。

**PART THREE** 收录所有 EXERCISE、PRACTICE 和综合训练的参考答案和简要解析,帮助读者自主检查落实。

本书具有如下鲜明特色:

本书不仅仅是一本词汇知识抄本,更是一本词汇学习方法指导手册。

本书严格遵循课标规定的词汇能力要求,以大纲收录的约 3500 词汇为蓝本,将同质的词汇现象归类,用表格直观呈现对比、共性和链接。未尽事项,以“补充”形式附在表后。

本书积极回应高考“回归教材,考查基础”的导向,与教材深度契合。书中部分例词和例句取自现行主流版本教材,充分考虑教材和备考的联系,凸显教材在备考中的比重。

本书涉及的词汇现象尽可能按字母先后顺序给出,便于查记。

本书使用建议:

1. 每个 Unit 内容按知识点分类编写,容量不一;篇幅较长的,可酌情多次完成。

所设训练任务可当堂完成,也可作为课后作业。

2. 本书可与同系列语法专项突破分册同时使用(因为词汇和语法均是语言知识的重要组成部分)。

由于编者水平有限,书中定有诸多不足和疏漏之处,望读者批评指正。



# 目录 CONTENTS

## ★ PART ONE GENERAL INTRODUCTION 1

FOCUS 1 识词	1	FOCUS 3 辨析	14
EXERCISE 1	10	EXERCISE 3	23
FOCUS 2 猜义	12	FOCUS 4 构词	24
EXERCISE 2	13	EXERCISE 4	32

## ★ PART TWO PRACTICE 34

Unit 1 不可数名词	34	Unit 8 常跟反身代词的动词	74
PRACTICE 1A	41	PRACTICE 8A	77
Unit 2 特殊复数名词	42	Unit 9 瞬间动词	78
PRACTICE 2A	51	PRACTICE 9A	79
Unit 3 度量名词	53	Unit 10 终结性动词	80
PRACTICE 3A	55	PRACTICE 10A	81
Unit 4 同词根的名词和动名词	56	Unit 11 有没有被动语态形式	82
PRACTICE 4A	57	PRACTICE 11A	87
Unit 5 名词辨析	57	Unit 12 意义不易通过字面推测的动词短语	89
PRACTICE 5A	64	PRACTICE 12A	96
Unit 6 用于宾语补足语结构中的动词	68	Unit 13 动词辨析	98
PRACTICE 6A	71	PRACTICE 13A	104
Unit 7 常跟双宾语的动词	72	Unit 14 重点名词短语和动词短语(1)	110
PRACTICE 7A	73	PRACTICE 14A	121



Unit 15 重点名词短语和动词短语(2)	122	PRACTICE 21A	167
PRACTICE 15A	132	Unit 22 需要注意的介词	170
Unit 16 只作定语或表语的形容词	133	PRACTICE 22A	172
PRACTICE 16A	135	Unit 23 重点介词短语	173
Unit 17 形式和词义特殊的形容词和副词	137	PRACTICE 23A	181
PRACTICE 17A	138	Unit 24 介词辨析	183
Unit 18 用法特殊的副词及短语	140	PRACTICE 24A	185
PRACTICE 18A	146	综合训练	187
Unit 19 重点形容词短语和副词短语(1)	148	PRACTICE 1B	187
PRACTICE 19A	153	PRACTICE 2B	191
Unit 20 重点形容词短语和副词短语(2)	155	PRACTICE 3B	195
PRACTICE 20A	161	PRACTICE 4B	199
Unit 21 形容词和副词辨析	163		

## ★ PART THREE ANSWER KEY

203

# PART ONE GENERAL INTRODUCTION



## FOCUS 1 识词

认识一个人就好比画一幅肖像,给其一张身份证。识词也是如此,要了解其词性、词形和意义。

### I. 词性

英文中常见的词性有十种:冠词(article)、名词(noun)、代词(pronoun)、动词(verb)、形容词(adjec-tive)、副词(adverb)、介词(preposition)、连词(con-junctive)、数词(numeral)、感叹词(interjection)。其中,动词包括行为动词(如, take, run, wish, look, listen 等)、连系动词(如, be, get, look, seem, turn, grow, become, keep 等)、助动词(如, be, do, have, shall, will 等)和情态动词(如, will, can, may, must, ought to, need, dare 等)。

### II. 词形

有些词性有变化形式。可数名词有复数形式;动词有第三人称单数形式、过去时形式(有些情态动词没有,如, must, ought 等)、动名词形式、过去分词形式、现在分词形式和不定式形式;其中,动词不定式、过去分词、现在分词和动名词统称为“非谓语动词”。形容词和副词有比较级和最高级形式等。

拼写词形变化形式时常常遇到单词最后辅音字母要双写的情形,尤其在拼写动词变化形式的时候。

双写必须同时满足两个条件:重读和闭音节,即一个单词的最后一个音节是闭音节(元音

字母不发本身的音),且本单词的重音落在这个音节上,如, begin 的第二个也是最后的音节中元音字母 i 不发本身的音 /ai/, 发 /i/ 音, 故其是闭音节, 单词重音也在此音节上, 故此单词的现在分词拼写形式要双写结尾辅音字母 n。换言之, 若重音落在第一个音节上, 即使其最后音节是闭音节, 也不双写。

除了动词形式变化涉及双写外, 需要双写的情形还有:

1. 动词过去式和分词(注意英美对于以字母 l 结尾的动词的双写不同: 英语中一般要双写, 美语中一般不双写)。如: prefer → preferred; preferring; admit → admitted; admitting; travel → travelled; travelling

2. 动词 + er/ar 变为名词。如: run → runner; cut → cutter; beg → beggar

3. 合成词。如: long-legged bird; newly-committed crime; baby-sitter

4. 形容词或副词的比较级和最高级。如: sad → sadder → saddest; big → bigger → biggest

5. 名词后加 y 变为形容词。如: sun → sunny; fog → foggy; smog → smoggy

### III. “一词多性”和“一词多义”

有人有多重身份。同样, 有些词汇可兼有多种词性, 表达不同的意义, 即“一词多性”和“一词多义”。这样一来, 语言现象丰富起来了, 表达也



就此多样化起来。如下表:

	词性	意义	例句
absence	n.	缺席 缺乏	Every time after a long absence from school, I am a bit behind the others. Absence of rain caused the plants to die.
address	n. v.	地址 写地址 致辞	Where do I write the address on this postcard? This letter is addressed to my mother. He addressed the audience in an eloquent speech.
alternative	n. adj.	替代品 替代的	Nor can aircraft fuel be swapped for a green alternative. Can anyone put forward an alternative plan for the outing?
approach	v.  n.	靠近 接近 匹敌 处理 途径 方法	The automatic door opens when we approach it. Our products approach nearest to the requirements of the standard. Nobody can approach him in acting. I'm not sure how to approach the problem. Another approach is to use materials that give off light. I am unsure whether this approach to learning is allowed in the class.
arrival	n.	到来 来者	Columbus Day is in memory of the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the New World. Later arrivals were Chinese immigrants to build railways in California.
atmosphere	n.	大气 气氛	Water vapors and other gases make up the earth's atmosphere. The banquet was full of friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.
attend	v.	护理 出席 上(课) 专心致力 处理	John Snow was a famous doctor attending Queen Victoria. A number of world leaders are expected to attend the summit. Please tell Professor Lee I can't attend the history class. You won't succeed unless you attend to your work. Ten Broeke asked the question: "Why do we attend to these useless things?"
average	adj.  n.	平均的 普通的 平均水平 平均	The average winter temperature in Nunavut is 35 degrees below zero. I am just an average student in the school. The readings we took were well above average. On average, a family use 5 kg of wood a day to cook on a simple wood stove.
bargain	n.  v.	协议  交易 便宜货 议价	So Atlanta made a bargain with him when her father forced her to marry. Clement made a satisfactory bargain with him. You find something a great bargain during the clearance sale. We refuse to bargain over the price.
branch	n.	树枝  分支  支流 分部	A fallen blossom is coming back to the branch. Oh, it's a butterfly. A well-established branch of chemical engineering is that of gas cleaning. This small river is a branch of the Yellow River. Our company has local branch offices all over the country.

	词性	意义	例句
case	n.	情形 案件 案例 箱子	Have you ever had a case where someone accused your journalists of getting the wrong end of the stick? Tom was murdered and the police has been looking into the case. A practical case is given to prove the reasonability of this method. Each case weighs seven hundred and fifty kilos.
chance	n.	可能性 偶然 机会	Having no toilets increases the chance of the children getting diseases. I met a friend by chance and I could barely recognize her. If I were you, I would try my best to grasp the chance.
climate	n.	气候 风气	Since the last ice age, the climate of the earth has not changed. The moral climate in our society is declining.
comfort	n. v.	慰藉 慰藉者 (物) 安慰	It's a great comfort to have a substitute family to come home to. The son and the dog are her only comfort. Your letters have been a great comfort to me. He did his best to comfort the unfortunate man.
conduct	n. v.	品行, 举止 实施 指挥 导电	Why has his fellow students' conduct changed towards Marty? The research group conducted an experiment to prove their theory. His job is to conduct a team in the tech development work. Glass cannot conduct electricity, nor can plastic.
cover	v. n.	覆盖 占(地) 走完(一段路) 足以支付 涉及, 包含 报道 掩护 掩蔽物 庇护 封面	Japanese may bow with one hand covered with the other. Oceans cover about three-quarters of the earth's surface. You can cover the distance to the museum in ten minutes. The Foundation will cover the expenses of roundtrip travel. This gift covers the cost of exercise books and textbooks. This event will be covered live by TV. The soldiers rushed for the defense work with others covering them. Snakes made me scream and ran for cover with great fright. Eventually she found him safe and warm under the covers of her bed. Bring the book here tomorrow, whose cover is blue.
convey	v.	传达 运输	Some poems tell a story. Others try to convey emotions. Several transports were sent to convey them to the camp.
diet	v. n.	节食 饮食	They are dieting to lose weight. Stress coupled with imbalanced diet will add to stomach problems.
failure	n.	失败者	This character was a social failure but was loved for his optimism.
fast	adv.	沉地	Exhausted, I slid into bed and fell fast asleep.
fine	adj. n. v.	好的 晴朗的 细微的 罚款 处罚款	He was directed to a fine French restaurant at the street corner. Early mist promises a fine day. A fine rain began to fall on our heads and the temperature had dropped. The fine shall be paid in cash. He was fined for parking on the sidewalk.

	词性	意义	例句
freeze	v.	凝固(冻结)  冰冻 站住 震慑	When water freezes, it turns into ice. His words made my blood freeze. They freeze their left-over food and take it to the work place. The thief froze when he saw the policeman. The teacher's look/glance froze the whole class.
grab	v.	抓起	I grabbed my boots and raced after him.
helping	v. & n. n.	帮助  一份(食物)	Thank you very much for helping us. Mary remained after the ceremony, helping out. She attempted to have another helping, although knowing it would do her no good.
land	n. v.	土地 降落 找到	I feel proud every time I step onto my motherland. When will the plane land at the Singapore Airport? It's not easy now for graduates in Singapore to land a job.
legal	adj.	法律的 合法的	He offered guidance to poor black people on their legal problems. I hate violence and try to use legal ways to solve problems.
learn	v.	学会 获悉,了解	We should not only learn knowledge, but also spread and use it. Nicole worked as someone who teaches kids about AIDS and helps people learn about the ways you can and cannot get AIDS. We are delighted to learn that you have passed the examination.
major	n. v. adj.	专业 专业生 专业于 主要的 重大的,严重的	I don't think that you have chosen a very practical major. As an English major, he knows how to learn English scientifically. He once majored in literature, but found it not his cup of tea. I guessed that there was probably a major misunderstanding. Would the length of life be a major difficulty for all cloned animals?
majority	n.	多数人 大多数	Of the first Spanish, the majority were religious men. He was elected by a majority of 30 votes against 15.
medium	n. adj.	媒介 媒体 中等的 半生熟的	Money is a medium of exchange used to measure prices and debts. Advertising is a powerful medium. They have a medium-sized house in the heart of the city. How would you like your beef? Rare, medium or well-done, sir?
narrow	adj.	狭窄的 狭隘的 侥幸的	I explored some caves, shelves and narrow passages. Having a narrow mind, she is a very jealous woman. The couple had a narrow escape from the fire.
native	n. adj.	当地人 本国的  本土的	The religious Spanish men were to teach the catholic religion to the natives. They made sure they had music, food, and books of the child's native country. In China it is Mandarin, native to the north, that now dominates.
note	n.  v.	笔记 便条 注意 记下 注意到	He wrote notes at the side of the text of the agreement. I left a note with the place to tell him to attend the meeting the next day. His new theory is worthy of note. People used to make knots with rope to note important dates. I failed to note that he had left.

	词性	意义	例句
observe	v.	观察 庆祝 遵守	She spent years <b>observing and recording</b> the chimps' daily activities. Do you <b>observe Christmas</b> in your country? We should <b>observe the rules</b> strictly.
operate	v.	开设 操作 手术	Few community <b>primary schools</b> <b>operate</b> in poor or remote villages here. Someone will show you how to <b>operate the machine</b> . The doctor decided to <b>operate on Tom</b> immediately.
overcome	v.	克服 挺过去	We need a spirit of enterprise if we are to <b>overcome our difficulties</b> . He was disappointed at not getting the job, but he'll <b>overcome it</b> .
panic	adj. v. & n.	慌乱的 恐慌	I was <b>panic</b> when I realized that I had lost my precious necklace. The police appealed to the crowd <b>not to panic</b> . The children were seized <b>with panic</b> when all the lights went out.
post	v.  n.	邮寄 公示 岗位 柱子	This letter <b>should be posted</b> right away. We will <b>post information</b> about it on the website when it's time. If Peter were to <b>apply for the post</b> , he'd get it. <b>This post</b> is made of concrete.
pound	n.  v.	磅 英镑  重击 捣碎 猛烈跳动	I got a <b>35-pound package</b> delivered to my office. <b>The pound</b> was falling against the dollar, dragging the yuan down with it. He <b>pounded the table</b> angrily. The housewife <b>pounded the dried bread</b> into crumbs. <b>My heart pounded wildly</b> with excitement when I got to see my favorite writer in person.
practice	v. n.	练习 实践  惯例 常规(例行做法)	Listen to what he says. Then <b>practice saying</b> the sentences. It's important to make plans, but it's more important to <b>put them into practice</b> ! It is <b>my usual practice</b> to pay on the spot when going shopping. Could I ask what is the <b>usual practice of payment</b> ?
print	v. n.	印刷 印刷,发表 字号 印迹	Do you intend to <b>print your lectures</b> ? It was the first time he had seen <b>his work in print</b> . Headlines are written <b>in large/big print</b> . The thief had left <b>his (finger) prints</b> on the handle.
promise	v.  n.	承诺  预示 有前途 希望	She <b>promised to her son</b> that she would take him/ <b>promised to take her son</b> to see the Olympics. <b>Heavy snows promise</b> a coming harvest year. We all look on him as a very <b>promising young man</b> . For many, the American West is an idea, a <b>promise</b> , a seed of hope.
purchase	v.  n.	购买  购买的物品	When you <b>purchase an item</b> , we will send you a card for you to send to your special person. Walking away from a <b>purchase you want</b> and returning the next day will help you make a more clear-headed decision.
quality	n.	质量 气质 特征	Sausages in Canton style are of <b>high quality</b> and with special taste. He really has the <b>quality of leader</b> . Ambition is the <b>quality of all successful businessmen</b> .

	词性	意义	例句
rate	<i>n.</i>	比率 等级 价格 认定 定级	It was a book explaining how to cut the death rate of babies. She is indeed a first-rate cook. What's the rate for a single room?
	<i>v.</i>		He is generally rated as one of the best modern writers. How do you rate this book on a scale of 1 to 10?
realize	<i>v.</i>	意识到 实现	No one knew where to look for me when they realized I was missing. Now that we have set a high goal, we must realize it.
receive	<i>v.</i>	收到 接受 接待	Mr Thomas was very happy to receive the gift from KaKa. His speech was favorably received. He was warmly received as an honored visitor.
recognize	<i>v.</i>	认同, 认可 认出	He was finally recognized to be a successful inventor. Some patients cannot recognize faces but can still recognize other objects. The minute he spoke we could recognize his voice.
respect	<i>n.</i>	尊重  敬意	It shows respect to the Emperor of Heaven who has 10000 rooms in his palace. Common people have paid great respect to food, regarding it as sacred Heaven.
	<i>v.</i>	方面 遵守	In that respect, unfortunately, life does not always imitate art. Respect security rules and doing "stop the loss" works.
ruin	<i>n.</i>	废墟	They have created a new factory out of an old ruin. Her house is lying in ruins now, covered with flowering weeds.
	<i>v.</i>	毁灭 糟蹋 毁坏	If you choose the wrong love, can you save your life from ruin? I know bad weather will not ruin our fun. Heavy smoking ruins his health and his image.
satisfy	<i>v.</i>	使…… 满意 满足  够用	To her sadness, her exam results didn't satisfy her parents.  Just to satisfy my curiosity, how much did you pay for your car? To satisfy your need, we've developed a new type of laptop. His income can't satisfy his monthly expenses.
scene	<i>n.</i>	景色 一幕戏 场面, 情景  场景  现场	How can I describe to you the scene we had before us? The main character just made entrance in Scene 2. Thinking of the scene of being eaten by a shark, swimmers were afraid to swim in the bay. And now the scene shifts to the warehouse, where the murderer is lying in wait. These things were found at the scene of the murder. The PLA soldiers rushed to the scene to rescue the villagers immediately after the earthquake occurred.
screen	<i>n.</i>	屏幕 荧屏	An airplane was observed to appear on the screen of radar. Movie pictures are planned to be shown on the screen.
	<i>v.</i>	遮蔽 屏蔽  拍摄	You can't screen your children from the real life forever. This software is designed to screen the ill information on the Internet. The Russian program is scheduled to screen in Boao for ten days.



	词性	意义	例句
see	v.	看到 明白 见证	Hopefully, they will <b>see my efforts</b> to change myself. She did seem to <b>see the point of the joke</b> . The past two years <b>have seen an explosion</b> of research activities. The Qing Dynasty <b>saw great changes</b> in the traditional ideas about the frontier defense.
senior	n. adj.	长者 上司 年长的 高级的	Usually a <b>senior</b> is introduced to a younger person first. <b>My senior</b> didn't tell me how to work; he let me watch him work! Nowadays, <b>senior people</b> often take no interest in fashion. The first person who saw his article was a <b>senior editor</b> .
settle	v.	安顿 确定 解决	She found it difficult to <b>settle</b> in the hiding place. Finally by the 19th century the language <b>was settled</b> . In their day scientific knowledge was insufficient to <b>settle the matter</b> .
sharp	adj. adv.	尖利的 剧烈的  敏锐的 尖端的  正点	I didn't want to get too close to an eel with <b>sharp teeth</b> . There was a <b>sharp drop</b> to the sandy ocean floor where the reef ended. A person with a <b>sharp mind</b> is able to understand things very quickly. Therefore, in order to win this battle, we must have <b>sharp weapons</b> . All her guests arrived at 6 <b>sharp</b> as planned.
shelter	v. n.	躲避, 寻求 保护 庇护所	Nearby a flower girl wearing dark garments and a woolen scarf <b>is also sheltering from</b> the rain. Workers <b>built shelters</b> for survivors whose homes had been destroyed.
sink	n. v.	水槽 (使)下沉  情绪低落	Don't fill up the <b>sink</b> with dirty dishes. The Titanic <b>sank</b> its first time out after striking an iceberg, but if you're prepared, even great icebergs <b>won't sink you</b> . When I saw the pile of dirty dishes, <b>my heart sank</b> . <b>His heart sank</b> as he listened to the judge uttering the fateful words.
sound	n. v. adj.	声音 听起来 深沉的 合理的 安全的 健全的	Now you can send cool <b>sound effects</b> over voice chat with ease. That may <b>sound simple</b> , but governments seldom get the rules right. At the instant of the explosion, the whole city was <b>in sound sleep</b> . As for these phenomena, he hasn't found <b>sound explanation</b> . They have got home <b>safe and sound</b> . Exercise helps us develop strong bodies and <b>sound minds</b> .
spare	adj.  v.	空闲的  备用的 剩余的 节省  剩下	During their <b>spare time</b> Orlando's family love to sit around their radio. The supplier of <b>spare parts</b> promised delivery within 10 days. There was enough for the doll and even some <b>spare money</b> . It's a great contribution that you <b>spare a drop of water</b> day after day. Let's <b>spare no efforts</b> to do every little bit for building a healthy society.



	词性	意义	例句
spot	v.	发现	I'd just about given myself up for lost when I was spotted by a ship.
	n.	认出 地方	A tall man is easy to spot in the crowd. It's a 79 km round-trip that takes in all the famous tourist spots.
spring	n.	春天	On a sunny spring day, the eggs hatched.
		泉	This spring is the origin of the brook.
	v.	弹簧	The wire spring was evenly coiled.
		泉涌	Tears sprang to her eyes when she had a reunion with her son, after a separation of more than half a century.
		弹出	It is tiresome that ads keep springing out when one surfs the Internet.
		弹跳	On the moon humans can jump seven feet across, or spring four feet up in the air.
square	n.	四方形	There are four sides and four corners in a square.
		广场	We will go to Tian'anmen Square to see our national flag.
		平方	The weight of the air over one square foot of the earth is 2160 pounds.
	adj.	方形的	There is a square table in the middle of the square room.
		两不亏欠的	If I give you a shilling, we shall be all square.
		公正的	I think I'm always fair and square.
start	n.	开始	I leave the job not for the fear of the rumor but a new start.
		起点	Every child deserves the best start in life equally.
	v.	惊起, 惊吓	His pat on the shoulder gave me a start.
		开始	Then we can start to use stress in a positive way.
		出发	My suggestion is that we (should) start at once.
		开办	The musician started a special school for the disabled children.
		吓一跳	His pat on the shoulder started me.
still	adv.	依然	Today philosophers are still encouraging people to think.
	adj.	静止的 安静的	We saw smoke suspended in the still air. The night is still and the darkness covers the forest. Beware of silent dog and still water.
straight	adv.	径直地	They flew to New York straight, without stopping in Hong kong.
		立即	She set about her housework straight after breakfast.
	adj.	直截了当	John did not tell me straight that he was fed up and wanted to leave.
		直的 坦率的	He was very handsome, big eyes, the hair is straight. I'd like a straight answer please.
struggle	v.	努力/奋斗	Orlando family has to struggle to satisfy their basic needs.
	n.	抗争	Facing extinction, the elephants struggle for existence every day.
		奋斗	We will have a struggle to bring out a new image from the shadows of the old.
	v.& n.	挣扎	We must let her go easily, without a struggle and without tears. He struggled to his feet and went away without saying a word.

	词性	意义	例句
system	n.	程序 系统 体制  制度	The computer system broke down under the attack of viruses. Or, you can see them as the body's natural defense system. What are the differences between the American and British systems of government? Sweeping reforms must be made to the education system.
tense	n. adj.	时态 紧张的	The past tense is used to describe past actions or states. It is difficult to be natural when one is tense. Humor can help in a tense situation.
text	n.	课文 文本 文案 文件	The teacher explained the text sentence by sentence. Both sides agreed to change some parts of the text of the contrast. The writer was asked to draft an ad text. Remove the blank lines in the text.
thread	n.  v.	线 线索 思路 蜿蜒 穿梭	If life is a quilt, then love should be a thread. Gathering up the thread of his story, he set about writing. I'm afraid I've lost the thread of your argument. The hikers threaded their way through the thick forest. An estimated 3,100 large vessels thread between the islands each year on their way west.
tie	v.  n.	拴 系 不分胜负 领带 纽带,联系  平局	The stranger tied his horse to a tree, and entered the bar. He stopped and bent down to tie his shoes. The two teams tied from beginning to end. I wear a shirt and a tie at work. They want to loosen their ties with Britain. He never thought of it before, taking their blood tie for granted. Each team scored twice and the game ended in a tie.
treat	v.	治疗  治理 对待 款待 请客	John used tea towels to treat the severe injuries to Ms Slade's hands. His new find has been used to treat water pollution. She treats me like one of the family. This meal is my treat, so put your money away. Every time they come to a new house, they say, "Trick or treat!"
universal	adj.	宇宙的  通用的 普遍的 全体的,全 民的	Another important reason is: universal energy is a kind of love and mercy. You need a simple, universal way to transfer this data. The use of gestures is universal all over the world. Americans strongly favor the introduction of universal health care.
upset	adj.  v.	难受  使难受	Eliza leaves the room, and Henry suddenly feels very upset. Your friend comes to school very upset. Losing the ring upset her (= made her upset) very much.

	词性	意义	例句
wear	v.	穿戴  涂抹 面带表情 磨损  耗尽	The workers all wear thick clothes and glasses to protect themselves. They wear feathers in their hair and put bones through their noses. A woman who doesn't wear perfume has no future. He came home, wearing a tired expression. Apart from tears, only time could wear everything away. Dripping water wears away a stone. After half an hour, his patience began to wear out.
win	v. & n. v.	赢  赢得  成功	Class One played well. They deserved to win the match. He described relations between the sides as a win-win situation. In an attempt to win hearts back, travel agencies have begun to slash the prices of many tour packages. Our purpose is to win the existence with quality and win the market with reputation! The government has a general election to win next year.
wonder	n.  v.	奇观 奇迹  惊奇 想知道 感到惊讶	The Greatwall is believed to be a man-made wonder. It's a real wonder that the Summer Palace is so well preserved. Try rubbing salt on it. It can work wonders with stains. (It's) No wonder it is called the Eighth Wonder of the World. I wonder if she knows we're here. I don't wonder at/about his jumping at the offer.

补充：动词 wonder 常跟动词 surprise 混淆。两者可替代表达，只是 surprise 的主语指物。表中例句即可表达为：

His jumping at the offer doesn't surprise me.

EXERCISE 1

I. 指出下列所给动词中形式变化时不需要双写单词结尾辅音字母的词。

occur infer offer refer prefer suffer  
star glare set blast burst destroy  
write feed forget

II. 下列每句均有一处词形错误，找出并改正。

- It's like going to a huge library without have to walk around to find your books.
- For example, you can find such informations as how to give people first aid.
- I couldn't met you at the airport because I had classes that afternoon.
- I went through the test paper many time but I could only answer 3 out of the 20 questions.
- It was 5 years since we graduated, but those

memories are as sweet as ever before.

- When I was a boy, the most happy thing was celebrating the Spring Festival.
- Holiday and birthday postcards are often sending to me from relatives and friends.
- The theory put forward by him proved truly in the end.
- I would learn a lot of new words from these books, but I had terrible problem memorized them.
- On seeing a cloud of smoke coming out of her neighbor's house, she called 119 immediate.
- The airport bus leaves every 30 minutes and will take you rightly to the Friendship Hotel.
- Nowadays many a people take pleasure in at lease one hobby.
- We had to do the washing, cleaning and shopping by ourself.