



◎◎ 外研
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全国通用

A Complete Collection
of Senior English Vocabulary



高中英语

词汇详解大全

四级必备

主编 霍荣会



首都师范大学出版社
CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

高中英语

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of Senior English Vocabulary

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词汇详解大全

四级必备

- 复杂的问题 简单化
- 抽象的内容 具体化
- 枯燥的知识 趣味化
- 能力的提高 系统化



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前 言


本书是继《高中英语语法表解大全》之后又一全新力作，是《高中英语语法表解大全》的姊妹篇。众所周知，高考英语除听力外，最主要的就是词汇和语法。关于语法部分，《高中英语语法表解大全》出版十余年来，深得莘莘学子与同仁的好评，获得了很大的成功。

《高中英语词汇详解大全》是我们多年的夙愿，她取百家之长，是专为参加高考的学生编写的工具书。本书收录词目9000余条，兼容了《高考说明》中规定的“高考词汇”及《大学英语教程》中规定的四、六级词汇。她立足于全国，兼顾“新课标”考区的新要求，不但适用于高三学生，也是高一、高二年级学生学习的好帮手，同时还是中学教师的良师益友。

本书是由从事高中教学多年具有丰富经验的一线教师编写，其特点是词汇量丰富，重点难点突出，条理清楚，详略得当，举例言简意赅。特别是配有近500组同义词词语辨析，20000余条习语，150多个常用动词的句型结构图示，一定量的日常用语、谚语等。同时，本书还配有全国各地的高考试题，弥补了其他工具书的不足，使同学们查起来得心应手。其中有些句子甚至可以直接用于写作，从而为考生顺利完成高考赢得了时间，相信此书一定会给同学们一个惊喜！

由于编写时间及水平有限，书中问题和错误在所难免，恳请广大专家和读者批评斧正，以期不断修正和完善。

——编者



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A

a /强 eɪ 弱 ə/, **an** /强 æn; 弱 ən/ art. (★**a** 用于以辅音音素开始的词前): a man 一个男人/a table 一张桌子/a university 一所大学; (★**an** 用于以元音音素开始的词前): an hour 一小时/an honest man 一个诚实的人/an elephant 一头大象/an apple 一个苹果

【用法】①(第一次提到的、非特指的)一(个): There is a visitor for you. 有一位客人找你。/He is a friend of mine. 他是我的一个朋友。②(同类事物中的)任何一(个): A dog is a useful animal. 狗是有用的动物。/A square has four sides. 正方形有四条边。/A lion is a dangerous animal. 狮子是猛兽。③(与表示单位的词连用)每一(个): He earns 500 dollars a week. 他每周挣 500 美元。/Take this medicine 4 times a day. 这种药一天吃四次。/The car runs 80 miles an hour. 这辆车每小时行驶 80 英里。④同一: They are of an age. 他们同岁。/We are all of a mind. 我们大家一条心。⑤(用于某些不可数的抽象名词前)一种, 某种: The Spanish people have a strong love of adventure. 西班牙人极爱冒险。/Would you do me a favor? 你能帮我一下忙吗? ⑥(用于某些物质名词前)一种、一杯等: Bring me a coffee, please? 请给我一杯咖啡。⑦(与专有名词连用)一个叫...的人: There is a Mrs. Green to see you. 有位格林太太要见你。⑧(用于某些表示数量的名词前)一: a couple 一对/a dozen 一打/a quarter 四分之一/a score 二十/a hundred 一百/a thousand 一千/a million 一百万⑨(用于视为一体的两个名词之前): a knife and fork 一副刀叉/a cup and saucer 一副杯碟⑩(用于感叹句中可数的单数名词前): What a hot day! 多热的天! /What a pretty girl! 多漂亮的姑娘! ⑪(用于 such, too, so, quite, rather, half 等词之后): rather an old book 相当旧的一本书/such a large one 这么大的一个/half an hour 半小时/quite a moving story 相当动人的一个故事⑫(用在序数词前表示)又, 再: I hope to visit your country a second time. 我希望再度访问贵国。/Shall I ask him a third time? 我能再问他一次吗?

【习语】from ~ to B 从一地到另一地/from ~ to Z 从头到尾; 彻底地; 完全地/not know from ~ to B 一字不识; 什么都不懂

【辨析】a(n), one, a certain, some

a(n) (冠词, 侧重指类别) 一类	A horse is a useful animal. 马是有用的动物。
one (数词, 侧重指数量) 一个	One horse is enough for the work. 干这活一匹马足够了。
a certain (提及其名但不识其人时) 某个	A certain Ms. Jones phoned you today. 有位叫琼斯女士的人今天给你来过电话。

some (表示未知或明确指的人、处所、事物或时间) 某个, 有个

He is working at **some** place in the south. 他在南方某地工作。

【高考试题】

- Many lifestyle patterns do such _____ great harm to health that they actually speed up _____. Weakening of the human body. (浙江)
A. a, / B. /, the
C. a, the D. /, /
- First impressions are the most lasting. After all, you never get _____ second chance to make _____ first impression. (北京)
A. a, the B. the, the
C. a, a D. the, a
- If we sit near _____ front of the bus, we'll have _____ better view. (山东)
A. /, the B. /, a
C. the, a D. the, the

答案: 1. B 2. C 3. C

abacus /'æbəkəs/ n. [C] 算盘

abandon /ə'bændən/ vt. ①抛(遗、丢、放)弃(妻子、儿女、朋友、车、船等): The cruel man ~ed his wife and child. 那个狠心的男人遗弃了妻儿。②中止, 放弃(计划、希望、信念等): They had to ~ the match because of rain. 因为下雨, 他们只好中止比赛。/They ~ed all hope of finding the child. 他们放弃了找到孩子的一切希望。

【习语】~ oneself to 纵情于, 沉溺于: He ~ed himself to playing video games these days. 他这些日子迷上了电子游戏。/She ~ed herself to grief. 她陷入了悲痛之中。/with ~ 放任地; 放纵地; 纵情地 || **abandoned** adj. 放纵的; 堕落的; 被弃的 / **abandonment** n. [U] 放弃, 断念; 自暴自弃; (法律) 遗弃

【辨析】abandon, desert, quit, give up

abandon [因失控或丧失占有能力而被迫自愿地(永远)] 放弃, 抛弃(人或物)	He decided to abandon his properties, desert his wife and sons and go abroad. 他决定放弃财产, 抛弃妻儿出国。
desert (指有意违约, 放弃责任义务), 抛弃(占有物和亲友等, 含应受“谴责”之意)	The baby's mother deserted him soon after giving birth. 那个母亲生下婴儿后不久就把他遗弃了。
quit (凭一时冲动, 毫不犹豫地或不假思索地) (忿然) 离开(某人), 辞去(某职业、官职等)	She quitted her boy friend in an anger. 她一气之下离开了她的男朋友。/If I don't get a pay rise, I'll quit . 如果不给我加薪, 我就不干了。

give up (侧重指没有希望或因外界压力而)放弃(人、物、希望、信仰、想法、工作等)

The doctor **gave my uncle up** 10 years ago, but he is alive. 十年前,医生放弃了对我叔叔的治疗,但他仍活了下来。/Will you have to **give your religion up** in order to marry her? 为了同她结婚,你不得不放弃宗教信仰吗?

abbreviation /ə,bri:vɪ'eɪʃən/ *n.* 缩写,缩写词

ABC /eɪbi:'si:/ *n.* (英)(美) **ABCs** [pl.] ①字母表(尤指儿童学习的全部字母): Do you know your ABC? 你认识所有的字母吗? ②(某学科的)基础知识,入门: the ABC of gardening 园艺入门 ③[缩]美国或澳大利亚的广播公司

abduct /æb'dʌkt/ *vt.* 诱拐;绑架;劫持: Police suspect she was ~ ed late last night. 警察怀疑她昨天深夜被绑架了。

ability /ə'bɪləti/ *n.* ①[U] 能力,行事能力(反 **inability**) ②[C, U] 才能,本领,能力,智慧: a man of ~ (many ~ ties) 有才能的人/She has the ~ to speak English fluently. 她能够流利地说英语。

【习语】**to the best of one's** ~ 尽自己最大努力: I will carry out your instructions **to the best of your's** ~. 我将尽力按你的指示做。

able /'eɪbl/ *adj.* (反 **unable**) 能干的,有能力的,显出才华的: She is an ~ leader. 她是一个有能力的领导。/He is old, but still quite ~. 他虽老,但仍很能干。

【习语】**be ~ to** 能够,会,能够...的,得以...的: He is ~ to tell the difference between them. 他能分清他们之间的区别。

【高考题】

The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone _____ get out. (全国)

- A. had to
- B. would
- C. could
- D. was able to

答案: D

-able (或 **-ible**) 【后缀】①可...的;能...的;应...的: available 可利用的/reliable 可靠的/incredible 难以置信的 ②具有...性质的: fashionable 时髦的/comfortable 舒适的

abnormal /æb 'nɔ:məl/ *adj.* 反常的;异常的;不正常的;变态的(反 **normal**): We have an ~ amount of rain this year. 今年我们这里雨量反常地大。/It's ~ for a man to eat so much at a meal. 一顿饭吃这么多是不正常的。 || **abnormality** *n.* 反常,异常,反常的事物/**abnormally** *adv.* 反常地,异常地

aboard /ə'bo:d/ ★ *adv.* 上船(车,飞机等): We went (climbed) ~. 我们上了船(车,飞机等)。/Welcome ~! 欢迎乘这船(车,飞机等)! /The ship is ready to leave.

All ~! 船就要离开了,请大家上船! ★ *prep.* 在船(车,飞机等)上;上船(车,飞机等): They went ~ the train. 他们上了火车。/The plane crashed, killing all people ~. 飞机撞毁了,机上全部人员遇难。

abolish /ə'boʊlɪʃ/ *vt.* 废止,废除(法律,制度,习俗等): ~ a system 废除一种制度/~ abuses of power 铲除滥用权力的现象/~ an old custom 废除旧习俗/~ the death penalty 废除死刑

abolition /æb'əliʃən/ *n.* [U] 废止,废除

aboriginal /æbə'ɪrɪdʒənəl/ *adj.* 土著的

aborigines /æb'ərɪdʒəni:z/ *n.* (尤指澳大利亚的)土著居民

about /ə'baʊt/ ★ *prep.* ①关于,对于: The story is ~ the American Civil War. 这个故事是关于美国南北战争的。 ②在...周围,在...各处,到处: The children had left their toys lying ~ the room. 孩子们把玩具扔得满屋都是。 ③随身: I suddenly realised that I had no money ~ me. 我忽然意识到身上没带钱。 ★ *adv.* ①大约,差不多,左右: There are ~ 5,000 students in our school. 我们学校大约有5000个学生。 ②在四周,到处: Look ~ before you come across the street. 过马路前先看看四周。 ③在附近: Nobody seemed ~, so I went in. 附近好像没人,于是我就进去了。

【习语】**be ~ to (do)** 刚要,即将,正要/**go a long way** ~ 绕很多路,兜了一个大圈子;迂回/**know what one is** ~ (口)心知肚明,胸有成竹/**That's ~ it.** 差不多就是这么一回事。/What/How ~ ...? ...怎么样? ...如何? /**out and** ~ (病人康复后)能够外出走动

【辨析】about, on

about 关于(多用在内容或观点比较普通的情形)	a storybook about Africa and its people 一本关于非洲和非洲人的故事书
on 关于(多暗示内容属于专业性的,是严肃的或学术性的)	a textbook on African history 一本关于非洲历史的教科书/an essay on political economy 一篇关于政治经济学的文章

【高考题】

Modern equipment and no smoking are two of the things I like _____ working here. (全国 II)

- A. with
- B. over
- C. at
- D. about

答案: D

above /ə'boʊv/ ★ *prep.* ①在...上方(反义 **below**): The plane was flying a few feet ~ the sea. 飞机正在距海面几英尺低空飞行。 ②多于,大于,超过: The temperature has been ~ former years. 近来的气温一直比往年气温高。 ③(地位,能力等)高于,优于,胜过: You can't expect to succeed if you attempt tasks ~ your ability. 如果你要做能力达不到的事,就别指望成功。 ★ *adv.* ①在

(或向)上面,在顶上: The clouds ~ moved fast. 头上的云快速移动。②(级别,权利,数量等)超过 ③在上文: As is stated ~, the principle applies to all cases. 如前文所述,这一原则适合所有案例。★ *adj.* 上述的: See the ~ picture, please. 请看上一幅图画。

【习语】*from* ~ 由上方来(的);来自上天(的)/~ *all* 首先,最重要的,尤其

【辨析】*above, on, over*

above 在...之上(指位置高于某物,但不一定在正上方,也不接触另一物,其反义词是 below)	The airplane was flying a few feet above the sea. 飞机正在距海面几英尺的低空飞行。/ The sun is rising above the horizon. 太阳正从地平线上冉冉升起。
on 在...之上(指与另一物表面相接触,其反义词是 beneath)	There is a book on the table. 桌上有个盒子。/ There is a map of China on the wall. 墙上有一张中国地图。
over 在...之上(含有垂直在上,暗示悬空,其反义词是 under ; 还有“覆盖于...之上”,“遍及”,“从上越过”之意)	The lamp is over the table. 灯在桌子的正上方。/ He spread a cloth over the table. 他把一块布铺在桌上。/ He has traveled all over the world. 他已周游了世界。/ They are climbing over a mountain. 他们正在翻越一座大山。

【高考题】

A great person is always putting others' interests _____ his own. (四川)

- A. below
- B. above
- C. in
- D. on

答案: B

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ *adv.* ①在(或到)国外: at home and ~ 国内外/go ~ 出国/travel/study ~ 到国外旅行/留学

②(消息,传言等)传播,到处,广泛流传: The news soon spread ~. 消息迅速传开。③在户外,在室外: There was no one ~ so early. 这么早的时候室外没有人。

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ *adj.* ①突然的,意外的: an ~ change 骤然的变化 ②(言语等)不流畅的,不连贯的,支离的: short ~ sentences 短小而不连贯的句子/an ~ style of writing 不流畅的文体 ③(行为)粗鲁的,唐突的: He has an ~ manner. 他举止粗鲁。④(斜面)陡峭的: an ~ slope 陡坡

abruptly /ə'brʌptli/ *adv.* 突然地,意外地(同义 **suddenly** 但比 **suddenly** 的意外程度强);粗鲁地: He interrupted us ~. 他突然打断我们的谈话。/ Our discussion was ~ stopped. 我们的讨论突然结束了。

abseil /'æbseɪl/ *n.* (登山运动的)绕绳下降,悬绳滑索

absence /'æbsəns/ *n.* ① [C]不在某处的次数和时间: a short ~ 短时间离开/temporary ~ 暂时离开 ② [U]不在,外出,缺席,缺勤: I soon noticed his ~ from school. 我很快便觉察到他缺席。/ Behave yourself during my ~. 我不在时要规矩点。/ After an ~ of seven years, I went home. 外出七年后我返回故乡。③ [U]缺少,缺: An ~ of rain caused the plants to die. 因缺少雨水导致植物枯死。/ the ~ of evidence 缺乏证据

【习语】~ *without leave* 擅自离席/*repeated* ~ *s from school* 一再缺课/*in one's* ~ (某人)不在时,外出时/*in the* ~ *of* 在(人)不在时,在(物)缺乏时/~ *of mind* 心不在焉

absent /'æbsənt/ ★ *adj.* ①缺席,不存在,没有(反 **present**): be ~ from home/meeting 不在家(没到会)/He is ~ in Beijing. 他外出到北京去了。/ He is ~ on a tour. 他外出旅行。②茫然的(置于名词前): in an ~ way 茫然地 /'æb'sənt/ ★ *v.* 缺席,不到: He ~ ed himself from the picnic. 他没去参加野餐。|| **absent-minded** *adj.* 心不在焉的

absolute /'æbsəlu:t/ *adj.* ①纯粹的,完全的,全部的: I have ~ trust in you. 我完全信任你。/ I was astonished at his ~ ignorance. 我对他的全然无知感到震惊。②绝对的,绝对性的,无条件的: ~ majority 绝对多数或半数/~ zero 绝对零度/make an ~ promise 无条件答应 ③真实的,确实的: ~ proof 确凿的证据 || **absoluteness** *n.* [U]专制

absolutely /'æbsəlu:tlɪ/ *adv.* ①绝对地,完全地,无条件地: It's ~ impossible. 这是绝对不可能的。/ He believes ~ that ... 他完全相信.../ - "Do you think so?" - "Absolutely." - "你同意吗?" - "完全同意!" ②(口语)对极了,当然,正是

absorb /əb'sɔ:b/ *vt.* ①吸收,吸引(液体,气体,光,热,能,声音等): Sand ~ s a lot of heat during the day. 沙子在白天吸收大量的热。/ The cream is easily ~ ed into the skin. 这种乳液皮肤易吸收。②吸收,理解,掌握(知识等);使全神贯注,使专心,吸引(某人注意)(常用于被动语态): ~ knowledge 吸收知识/The task ~ ed all his energies. 他把全部精力投注在这件工作。/ She seemed totally ~ ed in her book and didn't hear you. 她好像完全被这本书迷住了,没有听见你喊她。

【习语】*be* ~ *ed in* 全神贯注于/~ *sb's attention* 吸引某人的注意 || **absorbed** *adj.* 投入的,专注的,全神贯注的/**absorbent** *adj.* 易吸收(液体等)的/**absorbing** *adj.* 十分吸引人的,引人入胜的,精彩的/**absorption** (液体,气体等的)吸收

【辨析】**absorb, suck, digest, take in**

absorb 吸收(取,引)(指吸收光、热、液体等具体东西,也指吸收知识等抽象概念的东西)	The cloth absorbed the ink I had spilled. 布把我洒的墨水都吸进去了。/ Did you absorb everything the teacher said? 老师讲的东西你全都懂了吗?
--	--

suck 吮吸, 吸收 (作“吸收”解时, 可与 absorb 换用, 但更常指“吮吸”之意)	The baby is sucking its bottle. 婴儿正在吮吸奶瓶。/She was sucking milk through a straw. 她用吸管吮吸牛奶。
digest 吸收, 消化, 接受 (指在消化道内改变食物的化学结构后被人体吸收)	Cheese doesn't digest easily. 奶酪不易消化。/Tonight I wanted to digest the day. 今晚我想把白天所学的消化一下。
take in 吸收, 理解 (一般用词, 此外还有“接受, 欺骗”等意)	It took me a long time to take in what you were saying. 我费了好长时间才弄明白你所说的话。/Don't be taken in by his promises! 不要被他的许诺所蒙骗!

abstain /əb'steɪn/ *vi.* ① (投票时) 弃权: ~ from speaking 不发言 / ~ from voting 弃权, 不投票 ② 戒, 戒除: ~ from alcohol (drugs) 戒酒 (戒毒)

abstract /'æbstrækt/ ★ *adj.* 抽象的 (反 concrete): an ~ idea 抽象概念 / We may talk of beautiful things, but beauty itself is ~. 我们尽可谈论美的事物, 但美本身却是抽象的。★ *n.* [C, U] (文献等的) 摘要, 概要 (同义 summary)

【习语】**make an ~ of a speech** 做一个演讲的摘要 / **in the ~** 抽象地, 一般性地

abstract /æb'strækt/ *vt.* ~ sth (from sth) 把... 抽象出, 提取, 抽取, 分离; 写出 (书等的) 摘要: She ~ ed the main points from the argument. 她把论据概括成要点。|| **abstracted** *adj.* 心不在焉的, 出神的, 发呆的 / **abstractedly** *adv.* 茫然 / **abstraction** *n.* ① [U] 抽象, 抽象作用, 抽出; 提取; 茫然, 出神 ② [C] 抽象概念, 抽象名词 / **abstractly** *adv.* 抽象地

absurd /əb'sɜ:d/ *adj.* 荒谬的, 荒唐的, 可笑的, 不合理的: What an ~ idea! 多么荒唐的想法! / It was ~ of you to suggest such a thing! 你竟提出这种事真是荒唐!

abundance /ə'bʌndəns/ *n.* [U] 大量, 丰盛, 充裕: an ~ of sunshine 充足的阳光 / a life of ~ 富裕的生活 / grain in ~ 充足的粮食 / He has an ~ of time to himself. 他时间充裕。/ At the party there was food and drink in ~. 在宴会上有丰富的食品和饮料。

abundant /ə'bʌndənt/ *adj.* 丰富的, 大量的, 充足的: He has ~ time. 他时间充裕。/ China is ~ in (或 with) natural resources. 中国的自然资源丰富。

abundantly /ə'bʌndəntli/ *adv.* 丰富地, 充裕地, 非常地

abuse /ə'bju:s/ ★ *n.* ① 滥用; 妄用; 虐待 ② 恶习; 不正之风 ③ 恶言; 辱骂: a word of ~ 骂人话 ★ /ə'bju:z/ *vt.* ① 滥用; 妄用: Don't ~ your power. 不要滥用你的权力。② 虐待; 伤害 ③ 辱骂; 毁谤

academic /,ækə'demɪk/ ★ *adj.* ① 学校的, 学院的: an ~ life 大学生活 ② 学术性的: ask for ~ freedom. 要求学术自由。③ 纯理论的, 不切实际的: That is merely an ~ discussion. 那只是一个理论性的讨论。★ *n.* 大学教师; 专业学者: a famous ~ 一位著名的学者

academy /ə'kædəmi/ *n.* [C] ① 专科学校: an ~ of music 一所音乐专科学校 ② 研究院, 学会: Chinese A ~ of Sciences 中国科学院

accelerate /æk'seləreɪt/ *vt.* 加速, 加快, 促进: ~ the rate of growth 加快经济的增长速度 ★ *vi.* 增加速度: The car suddenly ~ d. 汽车突然加速。|| **acceleration** *n.* 加速度 / **accelerative** *adj.* 加速的; 促进的 / **accelerator** *n.* 加速装置 (尤指车辆的油门踏板)

accent /'æksənt/ ★ *n.* [C] ① 口音, 腔调: He speaks in his broad ~. 他说话地方口音很重。② 重音, 重音符号 ③ 强调; 重点: The ~ of the report is on safety. 报告的重点是安全问题。[æk'sent/ ★ *vt.* 重读

accept /ək'sept/ ★ *vt.* ① 接受, 领受, 收受 (建议、邀请、道歉、礼物等) ② 承认, 认可; 答应; 同意 ③ 承兑 (票据等); 认付 (汇票等) ★ *vi.* 同意; 承认; 认付; 承兑 || **acceptable** *adj.* 可接受的, 受欢迎的: an ~ gift 合意的礼物 / **acceptance** *n.* 接受, 承认 / **accepted** *adj.* 公认的 / **acceptor** *n.* 领受者, 接受者

【句型】**accept sth**; She won't ~ advice from anyone. 她不会接受任何人的忠告。 **accept sth as**; Please ~ this little gift as a souvenir. 请接受这个小小的礼物作为纪念。 **accept sth from sb**; He is charged with ~ ing bribes from local companies. 他被指控接受当地公司的贿赂。 **accept sb. as**; The manager didn't ~ her as his secretary. 那经理没有收她作秘书。 **accept that**; I'm willing to ~ that some mistakes have been made. 我愿意承认出了一些差错。 **be accepted to do sth**; She was ~ ed to study music. 他获准学习音乐。 **be accepted into sth**; She was disappointed not to be ~ ed into the club. 她对没有获准加入俱乐部很失望。 **It is generally accepted that**; It is generally ~ ed that people are motivated by success. 普遍认为, 成功催人奋进。

【辨析】**accept, receive, take**

accept [强调主观上 (愿意)] 接受 (某物)	He asked her to marry him and she accepted him. 他向她求婚, 她答应了。
receive [强调客观上 (被动地)] 收到 (某物)	He received a gift, but he did not accept it. 他收到了一件礼物, 但他没有接受。
take 采纳, 接受 (有无可奈何、听之任之的含义)	He takes whatever fortune sends him. 他完全听天由命。/ As he was hard up, he had to take this job. 由于经济困难, 他不得不接受这个工作。

【高考题】

1. Mary finally _____ Bruce as her life-long companion.
(上海)
A. received B. accepted
C. made D. honored
2. It is not socially _____ for parents to leave children unattended at that age. (山东)
A. accessible B. adorable
C. adaptable D. acceptable

答案: 1. B 2. D

access /'ækses/ *n.* (复 ~ es) [U, C] ①接近, 进入(场所等); 通道, 通路, 途径: The fallen stones cut off the only ~ to the mountain villages. 滚落的石块切断了通往这些山村的惟一通道。/ They attempted to gain ~ through the window. 他们试图从窗户进去。②(接近, 使用或见到...的) 机会, 权利: I demanded ~ to a telephone. 我要求有使用电话的权利。/ Students need easy ~ to books. 学生需要有便于获得(借到)书籍的途径。

【习语】*be easy of* ~ 容易接近(进去、会见)的/*be hard (difficult) of* ~ 难接近(进去、会见)的/*gain ~ to* 接近; 会见, 接通(计算机)/*give ~ to* 接见, 准许进入/*have ~ to* 得以接近(会见、进入)/*within easy ~ of* 容易得到(进入、使用)

【高考题】

1. The system has been designed to give students quick and easy _____ to the digital resources of the library.
(浙江)
A. access B. passage
C. way D. approach

答案: 1. A

accessibility /,æksesɪ'bɪlɪti/ *n.* [U] 材料的质量和可获得性

accessible /æk'sesəbl/ *adj.* ①(场所)易到达的, 可接近的, 可进入的: The airport is directly ~ by underground. 乘地铁可直达机场。②(事物)易到手的, 容易理解的: Medicine shouldn't be kept where it is ~ to children. 药物不应放在小孩能拿到的地方。③(人)易接近的, 易相处的: Our headmaster is ~ to the students. 我们校长容易和学生亲近。

【高考题】

- Frank put the medicine in a top drawer to make sure it would not be _____ to the kids. (江西)
A. accessible B. relative
C. acceptable D. sensitive

答案: A

accessory /æk'sesəri/ *n.* [C] 首饰, 服装搭配物, 装饰品

accident /'æksɪdənt/ *n.* [C] (交通)事故; 意外事件; 灾难; 偶然的事: *avoid (prevent) ~ s* 避免事故/cause (bring about, give rise to) an ~ 造成事故/cut down (reduce) ~ s 减少事故/have (meet with, suffer) an ~ 出事

故/Careless driving often causes traffic ~ s. 粗心驾驶常导致交通事故。

【习语】*by ~* 偶然, 意外地, 无意中(同义 *by chance*; 反义 *on purpose*): Columbus discovered America by ~. 哥伦布偶然发现了美洲。|| **accidental** *adj.* 偶然的, 意外的/**accidentally** *adv.* 偶然地, 意外地

【辨析】**accident, incident, event, affair, business, matter, concern, thing**

accident [C] 事故, 意外事件(尤指偶然或意外发生的不幸事情)	He had an accident yesterday and he had been knocked down by a car. 他昨天出车祸了, 被一辆小车撞倒了。
incident [C] 事件[指附带(小)事件或政治、军事上有影响的事件、事端或事变]	There was an amusing incident at work today. 我工作的地方今天发生了一件趣事。/ The Xi'an Incident occurred on December 12, 1936. 西安事变发生在1936年12月12日。
event [C] (尤指历史上的重大)事件; 体育赛事	What were the chief events of last year? 去年的主要大事是什么? / The next event will be the 100 yards' race. 下一个比赛项目是100码赛跑。
affair [C] 事, 事情(尤指已发生或必须去做的任何事情或事务。复数形式多指重大或较复杂的事情, 如经济、外交事务等)	That's my own affairs , not yours. 那是我的事, 不是你的。/ He must be an expert in dealing with foreign affairs . 他一定是位处理外交事务的专家。
business [U, C] 职责, 事务, 事(常指较重要或较难而又必须承担责任的事情, 也可指商事)	It's a teacher's business to make children learn. 使学生学习是老师的职责。/ He went into business at the age of 18. 他18岁进入商业界。
matter [C] 事情, 情况, 事态(尤指一件考虑中的或需要处理的事)	We have a lot of matters to talk about at the meeting. 在会上, 我们有许多事情要谈。
concern [C] 有关的事, 关心的事(往往强调与个人或团体利害有直接或重大关系的事)	She did it out of concern for her family. 她做此事是出于对家庭的关心。/ My greatest concern is the economy of China. 我最担心的是中国的经济。
thing [C] 事情(词义较笼统、含糊, 多指不很具体的事)	They packed all their things for the journey. 他们打点好了旅行时要用的所有东西。/ Things are getting better and better. 情况越来越好。

【高考题】

1. Since Tom _____ downloaded a virus into his computer, he can not open the file now. (上海)

- A. readily B. horribly
C. accidentally D. irregularly

答案: 1. C

accommodate /ə'kɒmədeɪt/ vt. ①为(某人)提供住宿(膳宿,座位等): The delegates were ~ d at a hotel. 代表们被安排在一家旅馆住宿。②容纳,为...提供空间: That plane ~ s 200 passengers. 那架飞机可以搭载200位乘客。③~ (sth/oneself) to sth 顺应,适应(新情况): Wherever you go, you'll have to ~ yourself to new circumstances. 无论去哪儿,你都得使自己适应新环境。④~ sb with sth 给某人提供...: The bank will ~ you with a loan. 银行将向你提供一笔贷款。

accommodation /ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn/ n. [C] ①[常pl.]住宿,膳宿 ②[U]住处,办公处,停留处 ③[C, U]和解,调解 ④[U]适应,顺应

【习语】as a matter of ~ 为...便利起见/make -s for 为...提供膳宿/reach an ~ with 为...达成调解协议

【高考题】

1. After the earthquake, the first thing the local government did was to provide _____ for the homeless families. (湖北)

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

答案: 1. D

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ vt. ①陪同,伴随: He wished her to ~ him. 他希望她陪他。②随着...发生,伴有: Lightning usually ~ ies thunder. 闪电通常伴着雷声。③使附有,兼带: He ~ ied his speech with gestures. 他演讲时附带做着手势。④为...伴奏,为...伴唱: The pianist ~ ied her singing. 钢琴家为她的歌唱伴奏。/Her mother ~ ied her on the piano. 她的母亲为她作钢琴伴奏。

【习语】be ~ ied by 有...陪伴,伴随有,附(带)有/be ~ ied with 带有,兼有,伴随有 || **accompaniment** n. ①[C, U](音乐)伴奏 ②[C]伴随物 to the ~ of sth ①在...的伴奏下 ②在...发生时;伴随有/accompanist /ə'kɒmpənɪst/ n. [C](尤指)伴奏者

accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ vt. ①完成,实现,达到(任务等): They didn't ~ the purpose desired. 他们没有达到预期的目的。/They have ~ ed their mission successfully. 他们成功地完成了任务。②走完,度过: She has ~ ed 95 years of her life. 她已达九十五高龄。/The journey was ~ ed in five weeks. 花了五个礼拜走完全部旅程。

accomplished /ə'kʌmplɪʃt/ adj. 有技巧的,熟练的: be ~ in 专长,擅长,精通

accomplishment /ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt/ n. [C]①成绩,

成就;成功的事情 ②[U]成功,完成

according [ə'kɔ:(ɪ)dɪŋ/ adv. 照,依,据,按

【习语】~ as (接从句)取决于: Everyone contributes ~ as he is able. 每个人根据自己的能力作出贡献。/~ to (接短语)①根据;按照,随着: They divided themselves into three groups ~ to age. 他们按年龄分成三组。/ Please arrange the books ~ to size. 请按大小将书分类。②取决于: We will go or we won't, ~ to circumstances. 我们或去或不去,都将视情况而定。③据...所载;据...所说: A ~ to the Bible, Adam was the first man. 据《圣经》记载,亚当是人类始祖。/A ~ to her, grandfather called at noon. 据她说,祖父在中午打来电话。 || **accordingly** adv. ①照着;相应地。②因此;于是(同义 therefore)

account /ə'kaʊnt/ ★ n. ①[C]账,账目,账单: The ~ shows we have spent more than we received. 账目显示我们已经入不敷出了。②账户;客户: The company is our best ~. 这家公司是我们的最佳客户。③记述,描述;报导: The witness gave an ~ of the traffic accident. 目击者叙述了交通事故的经过。④[U]解释,说明: John gave us a detailed ~ of his plan. 关于他的计划,约翰给我们作了详尽的说明。⑤[U]根据,理由: He got angry on this ~. 由于这个缘故他生气了。⑥[U]价值,重要性;考虑 ⑦[U]利益,利润;好处 ★ vt. 把...视为: He ~ ed himself lucky. 他自认为很走运。/He was ~ ed a first-rate actor. 他被认为是—流演员。

【习语】a money of ~ 计算货币/~ for ①报账②解释,说明;对...负责③导致,引起;产生④(数量等)占⑤(在比赛中)击败⑥击落;打死;捕捉;解决/balance ~ s with 与...结清账目/not on any ~ = on no ~ /of no (little) ~ 不重要;无足轻重/of some ~ 有点重要;有些价值/on ~ 挂账;赊账/on ~ of 因为;由于/on all ~ s 无论如何/on every ~ = on all ~ s/on one's ~ 为了(某人)的缘故,记(某人)的账/on sb's ~ 为了某人的缘故/on this (that) ~ 为这(那)理由/on no ~ = not on any ~ 绝不.../pay on ~ 先付...(作为部分付款)/settle (square) ~ s with 与...结清账目/take ~ of = take ...into ~ 考虑,顾及,体谅;斟酌/take an ~ of 把...列账;列表/take no ~ of 不考虑;不重视

accountant /ə'kaʊntənt/ n. [C]会计师;会计人员

accountancy /ə'kaʊntənsɪ/ n. [U]会计工作(或职位);会计学

accredit /ə'kredɪt/ vt. 认可,确认;归功于;委派

accumulate /ə'kju:mjuleɪt/ ★ vt. 累积,聚积: ~ a wealth of experience 积累丰富的经验/~ a fortune 积蓄一笔财产 ★ vi. 积累;堆积: Snow ~ d to a depth of five feet. 积雪厚达5英尺。

【辨析】accumulate, collect, gather, heap, pile

accumulate (侧重连续不断地, 一点一滴地) 积累, 积攒	He accumulated a fortune by saving his money. 他靠储蓄, 积了一笔财富。
collect (侧重有计划、选择、条理地为某种目的而精心) 收集、搜集	He enjoys collecting stamps. 他喜欢集邮。/ All the exam papers will be collected in the end. 全部试卷会在考试结束时收回。
gather 收集, 搜集, 聚集 (侧重无计划、无选择地把分散的东西聚拢在一起)	Clouds gather in the sky before a storm. 暴风雨前, 乌云会在天空凝集。
heap 堆积, 堆起 (指把杂乱的東西堆放在一起)	The gardener began to heap up the fallen leaves. 园丁开始把落叶堆起来。
pile 堆积, 积累 (着重指把同类东西堆积在一起)	He piled the boxes on top of the other. 他把盒子一个个地擦了起来。

accumulation /əˌkju:mjuː'leɪʃən/ n. [C, U] ① 积累, 积聚; increase ~ 增加积累/the ~ of knowledge 知识的积累 ② 堆积; 堆积物; 积聚物

accuracy /'ækjə'reɪsɪ/ n. [U] 正确(性); 准确(性) (尤指用心的结果); 精密(性/度): A ~ is most important in translation. 表意准确在翻译过程中至关重要。/ I doubt the ~ of your statement. 我怀疑你的话是否正确。

【习语】with ~ 准确地, 精密地, 正确地

accurate /'ækjə'reɪt/ adj. 正确的, 无误的(~ + in/at); 准确的; 精确的, 周密的(反义 **inaccurate**): The new salesgirl is ~ at figures. 新来的女售货员计算正确无误。/ He is ~ in his judgement. 他的判断正确无误。/ His information was ~. 他的情报是准确的。

【习语】to be ~ 正确地/ to [with] an ~ of 精确到 || **accurately** adv. 准确地

【辨析】accurate, actual, exact, precise, real, right, true, correct

accurate 准确的, 正确无误的(指通过谨慎的努力达到符合事实或实际, 侧重不同程度的准确性, 与事实无出入)	Journalists are not always accurate (in what they write.) 新闻工作者(的报道)并非一贯准确。
actual 真实的, 确实的, 实际上的(强调情况的现实性, 即实际存在, 并非理想化的, 常用来纠正错误的看法)	They seemed to be good friends but in actual fact they hated each other. 他们表面上是朋友, 其实却互相憎恨。
exact 准确的, 精确的(着重质与量的高度准确, 强调各细节均与事实、标准完全相符)	He is in his middle fifties. Well, 56 to be exact . 他已经五十好几了, 确切地说, 56 岁了。

precise 精确的, 刻板的(侧重极端准确, 更强调细节的精确无误, 其内涵是明显、清晰、严格、认真)	I gave them precise instructions how to get here. 我给他们明确指示怎样到这里来。
real 真的, 真正的(指客观存在的, 并非想象和虚拟, 与“无”相对)	That is a real dog, not a toy one. 那是一只真狗, 不是玩具狗。
right 对的, 正确的(使用广泛, 可与 correct 换用, 但常暗示道德、理解、行动等方面的正确)	You are quite right to criticize him for telling lies. 你批评他说谎批评得很对。
true 真的, 真正的, 真实的, 符合实际的(强调与实际情况相符, 并非虚假或杜撰与“假”相对)	Read the statements and decide if they are true or false. 好好读一读这些话, 再判断到底是真是假。
correct 正确的, 恰当的(主要指按一定标准或规则来衡量, 没有谬误和差错或无缺点错误)	He used correct English in his thesis, but his facts were incorrect. 他的文章里的英语使用得很准确, 但他所引用的事实是不正确的。

【高考题】

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

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

答案: A

accurately /'ækjə'reɪtlɪ/ adv. 准确地; 精确地; 正确无误地: He works slowly but ~. 他做事速度较慢, 但正确无误。

accusation /'ækju:zə'ɪʃən/ n. [C, U] ① 指控, 控告; 指责 ② (被控告的) 罪名: He brought an ~ of thief against the man. 他指控该男子犯有偷窃罪。/ The ~ against him was groundless. 对他的控告是没有根据的。

accuse /ə'kju:z/ vt. ① 指控, 控告, 指责 ② 把... 归咎(于)

【句型】accuse sb that: They ~ d him that he had stolen their car. 他们指控他偷了他们的车。accuse sb of (doing) sth: His parents ~ d him of laziness. 他的父亲骂他懒惰。/ He ~ d his boss of having broken his words. 他指责老板不守信。accuse sth for sb: They ~ d me for the delay. 人们埋怨延误是我造成的。be accused as: He was ~ d as an accomplice. 他被指控为同犯。be accused of (doing) sth He was ~ of murder. 他被控谋杀。/ He was ~ d of being a spy. 他被指控是间谍。

【辨析】accuse, blame, charge, scold, complain

accuse 谴责, 指控, 控告(正式或非正式场合, 私人或法律上均可用。被指控的情节可轻可重, 常与 of 连用)	The police accused him of his careless driving. 警察指责他开车粗心。
blame 责备, 归咎(语气较弱, 仅是一般的责难、归咎于, 不含用语言责骂之意)	He blamed him for the accident. → He blamed the accident on him. 他们把事故归咎于他。/ Sometimes you yourself are to blame . 有时该怪你自己。
charge 指责, 起诉, 控告(多指向法庭提出正式起诉较严重的错误或罪行, 与介词 with 连用)	The man was charged with murder. 那男子被指控犯有谋杀罪。/ The police charged him with stealing the jewels. 警方指控他偷窃珠宝。
scold (厉声)责备, 斥责(多指上级对下级、长辈对后辈或雇主对雇员的态度粗暴、言词激烈的数落和责骂)	Don't scold the child for it. It's not his fault. 不要因那事责骂孩子, 这不是他的过失。/ The manager scolded the secretary for playing trick on him. 经理责备秘书对他耍花招。
complain 抱怨, 投诉, 不满(法律上指对某事, 尤其是商品服务表示不满而提出正式的控告或起诉)	We complained to the hotel manager about the service. 我们向酒店经理抱怨服务不好。/ I have to complain against him for his rudeness. 我不得不申诉他无礼。

accustom /ə'kʌstəm/ vt. 使习惯于…

【句型】accustom oneself to sth: Children are quick to ~ themselves to new surroundings. 孩子们很快就会适应新环境。**accustom oneself to -ing sth**: Dick ~ ed himself to writing with his left hand. 迪克习惯于用左手写字。**be accustomed to sth**: These people are ~ ed to hard work. 这些人惯于艰苦的工作。/ You will soon get ~ ed to the job. 你将会很快习惯这个工作。**be accustomed to doing sth**: I am not ~ ed to staying up late at night. 我不习惯于熬夜。

accustomed /ə'kʌstəmd/ adj. 惯常的, 通常的(置于名词之前) my ~ seat 我习惯的座位

acetylsalicylic acid (药) 乙酰水杨酸

ache /eɪk/ ★ n. [C, U] (持续性的) 疼痛 back ~ 腰痛/head ~ 头痛/stomach ~ 肚疼/tooth ~ 牙痛/dull ~ 隐约作痛/a numbing ~ 令人麻木的痛/steady ~ 持续的痛/There were ~ s in his joints. 他关节疼痛。★ vi. ①

(持续性地) 疼痛②同情, 怜悯③感到痛苦④[口] 极为想念, 渴望

【句型】ache for: His heart ~ d for the suffering child. 他对那个受苦的孩子十分同情。/ She was ~ ing for home. 她非常想家。**ache at**: I am ~ ing at the very thought of what may happen. 想到可能发生的事我就忧心忡忡。**ache from**: His muscles ~ d from chopping wood. 他的肌肉因劈柴而疼痛。**ache with**: Mother says she is ~ ing all over with fatigue. 母亲说累得浑身疼痛。

【辨析】ache, pain

ache [C, U] 疼、疼痛(指人体某一器官较持久的疼痛, 常常是局部的隐痛。多用于复合词中)	The ache in my leg muscles had almost disappeared. 我腿部肌肉的疼痛差不多消失了。/ She very often gets stoma chaches . 她常常胃痛。
pain [C, U] 疼、疼痛(可与 ache 换用, 但 pain 既可指一般疼痛, 也可指剧痛, 疼痛范围可以是局部或全身, 时间可长可短。也可引申指精神上的痛苦。比 ache 严重) ★ take pains 尽力, 努力	I feel a pain in my head. 我感觉头痛。/ The boy cried with stomach pains . 那男孩胃痛得哭了起来。/ His bad behavior caused his parents much pain . 他的不良行为使他的父母感到非常痛苦。/ She takes great pains with her work. 她工作兢兢业业。

achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ vt. ① 完成; 实现; 取得(成就): By hard working we can ~ anything. 只要我们努力, 任务事情都能成功。② (经努力) 达到(目的等), 赢得(胜利, 名声等): ~ great victories 取得伟大的胜利/~ one's aim(goal) 达到目的/The actor ~ d fame when he was only nineteen. 那位演员十九岁时就成名了。

【高考题】

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

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

答案: 1. D

achievable /ə'tʃi:vəbl/ adj. (事情) 可完成的; 可达到的; 可有成就的

achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ n. ① [C] 成就; 伟绩: a scientific ~ 科学上的成就/glorious ~ 光荣业绩/The invention of the computer is a great ~. 发明电脑是一大成就。② [U] 完成; 达到; 实现: the ~ of one's object 达到目的

acid /'æsɪd/ ★ adj. ① 酸的, 有酸味的: Lemons have an ~ taste. 柠檬有酸味。② [化] 酸性的③ 尖酸刻薄的: John has an ~ tongue. 约翰说话尖刻。④ 敏锐的 ★ n.

①[C,U][化]酸: Some ~ s burn holes in wood and cloth. 有些酸类会在木和布上烧出洞来。②[U]有酸味的东西③[U]尖刻, 讥刺④[U](俚)迷幻药

acknowledge /ə'k'nɒlɪdʒ/ vt. ①承认②对...表示谢意③告知收到(信件等)④与...打招呼(表示认识)

【句型】acknowledge sb(or sth): Mary didn't even ~ me when I waved a greeting. 我向玛丽挥手致意, 可她连招呼也不打一个。/ I ~ d her letter at once. 我马上告知收到了她的信。**acknowledge sb as:** Mary ~ d herself to be wrong. 玛丽承认自己错了。**acknowledge oneself to be:** Mary ~ d herself to be wrong. 玛丽承认自己错了。**acknowledge doing sth:** Jane ~ d using her father's motor-car. 珍妮承认用了她父亲的车子。**acknowledge that:** He ~ d that he had been there. 他承认他曾在那里。**be acknowledged as:** He is widely ~ d as the best player in the world. 普遍认为他是世界上最佳球员。★ **It's generally acknowledged that:** It's generally ~ d that Edison was a great inventor. 爱迪生被一致公认为是伟大的发明家。

【辨析】acknowledge, admit, confess, recognize

acknowledge 承认(常指公开承认某事的真实情况或自己的过错)	The engineer acknowledged that the bridge was faulty in design. 那位工程师承认桥梁的设计有错误。
admit 承认(常指因外界压力、良心驱使或经判断而明确承认, 多含不情愿或被迫意味)	You may not like her, but you have to admit that she's good at her job. 你也许不喜欢她, 但你必须承认她胜任工作。/ I must admit I didn't actually do anything to help her. 我必须承认实际上我并没有帮她忙。
confess 承认(着重承认自己意识到的错误或罪行, 含坦白忏悔的意味)	The accused confessed his crime in court. 被告在法庭上坦白了自己的罪行。/ They confessed to their mother that they had spent all the money. 他们向母亲承认已把钱全部花掉了。
recognize 承认(系书面词, 主要指合法的或外交上的承认, 也指公认, 辨认)	They recognized the new government. 他们承认了那个新政府。/ I recognized Peter although I hadn't seen him for 10 years. 虽然我有 10 年没看到彼得了, 但我认出了他。

acknowledgement /ə'k'nɒlɪdʒmənt/ n. [U] ①承认; (对权威、功绩等的) 确认: I bowed my head in ~ of guilt. 我低下头来承认过失。②谢意, 致谢; 谢礼: We send our ~ to our teacher. 我们向老师致以谢意。③(对收到来信, 礼物等的) 确认通知: We have had no ~ of

our letter. 我们没有收到过确认去信已收到的回音。

【习语】no ~ of 没有得到...的答复/**in ~ of sb's help** 对某人的帮助表示感谢

acquaint /ə'kwɛɪnt/ vt. 使认识, 介绍; 使了解; 使熟悉

【习语】~ oneself with(of, that) 开始知道; 通晓/**~ sb. with(that)** 把...通知某人; 使某人了解; 把某人介绍给/**be ~ ed with** 与...相识; 结识; 了解; 知道/**become(get) ~ ed with** 开始认识; 开始了解/**make sb ~ ed with** 把...告知某人; 使某人认识...

acquaintance /ə'kwɛɪntəns/ n. ①[U,C] 认识; 了解 ②[C] 相识的人, 熟人

【习语】a speaking ~ 泛泛之交/**cut(drop) sb's ~** 和某人绝交/**drop an ~** 断绝往来/**have a bowing(nodding) ~ with** 和...是点头之交; 对...略知一二/**have a slight ~ with** 懂点/**have a wide circle of ~ s** 熟人很多; 交友甚广/**have(no) ~ with(不)懂; (不)熟悉; (不)认识/keep up ~ with** 与某人交往/**make ~ with** 结识/**make the ~ of sb = make sb's ~** 结识某人, 接近某人/**of your ~** 所认识的, 所了解的/**on(upon)(further) ~** 经过进一步的认知后; 随着相互的(进一步)结识/**on first ~** 初次相见时/**scrape(up an) ~ with sb** 硬要同某人结识; 设法结识某人

acquire /ə'kwɛɪə/ vt. ①(通过努力、能力、行为表现) 取得, 获得(财产、权利等): Gradually we ~ d experience in how to do the work. 我们逐步获得了做这项工作的经验。/ The museum has just ~ d a famous painting by Qi Baishi. 该美术馆刚刚获得一幅齐白石的名画。②学到(知识、技术); 养成(行为、习惯、嗜好): You must work hard to ~ a large English vocabulary. 你要用功, 才能掌握大量英语词汇。③(雷达等) 捕获(目标)

【辨析】acquire, attain, achieve, obtain, gain, get, win, earn, reach

acquire 获得、取得(指通过个人努力, 日积月累地逐渐获得知识、能力、荣誉等)	He acquired knowledge of the language by six years of careful study. 通过六年的认真学习, 他掌握了这门语言。
attain 获得, 达到(侧重指在抱负或雄心的激励下, 以最大的努力去达到一般所不及或不敢追求的目的)	In some fields, we attained the most advanced levels in the world. 在某些领域, 我们已经达到了世界最先进的水平。
achieve 取得, 实现(指通过努力、技术或勇气克服困难之后取得成功、成就或实现预期的目的)	They achieved their purpose through a series of experiments. 通过一系列的实验, 他们终于达到了目的。



obtain 获得, 达到 (常指经过较长时间的努力奋斗而得到预期所需或盼望已久的东西; 强调愿望得到满足)	He obtained his wish after hard work. 经过长期艰苦的工作, 他的愿望实现了。/ I finally managed to obtain a copy of the report. 我终于设法弄到了这份报告的一个副本。
gain 获得, 赢得 (指经过付出巨大努力之后为自己获得或赢得有一定价值的并具优势的东西)	In this way they gained an advantage over the enemy. 这样他们就取得了对敌人的优势。/ He gained full marks in the exams. 他在考试中中获得满分。
get 获得, 得到 (使用广泛, 可指以任何方式得到某物, 也不一定要经过努力)	Did you manage to get tickets for the concert? 你弄到音乐会的票了吗? / She got a job in a travel agency. 她在旅行社找到了一份工作。
win 赢得, 获得 (常指在竞争、比赛、争论、战斗中击败对手而赢得胜利、奖品等, 也指做出的优异成绩获得人们的爱戴、好感等)	He won the first prize in the competition. 他在比赛中赢得了一等奖。/ His brilliant performance won her a great deal of praise. 她出色的表演赢得很多人的赞扬。
earn 赚得, 获得 (指依靠自己劳动或因付出代价与有功而获得工资、报酬、生计、荣誉、赞赏等)	He earns his living as an artist. 他是以作画谋生的。/ He earns nearly \$ 20,000 a year. 他每年挣将近 20,000 美元。
reach : 达到 (常用词, 指到达某一空间、时间、目标或发展过程中的某一点)	The appeal fund has reached its target of \$ 10000. 捐助的款项已达到 10000 英镑这一预定目标。

acquisition /ˌækwɪˈzɪʃən/ n. [U, C] ① (知识、技能等的) 获得, 得到: He devotes his time to the ~ of knowledge. 他把时间用在获取知识上。② 获得物; 购置 (物), 增添的人 (或物): They have made ~s in several EU countries. 他们在几个欧盟国家购买了一些产业。

acre /ˈeɪkə/ n. [C] ① 英亩 ② [常 pl.] 地产; 土地 ③ (acres of) [口] 许多

acrobatics /ˌækrəʊˈbætiks/ n. [pl.] ① 杂技; 杂技表演: His ~ yesterday were thrilling. 他昨天的杂技表演十分惊险。② 巧妙手法, 技巧: A ~ is very hard to learn. 杂技非常难学。

Acropolis /əˈkrɒpəlɪs/ n. 雅典卫城

across /əˈkrɒs/ ★ prep. ① (表示方向) 横越, 穿过, 横跨: He walked ~ the bridge. 他走过那座桥。/ You can

find a deep scar ~ his face. 你能发现横过他脸部的深深疤痕。/ They are flying ~ the Atlantic. 他们正飞越大西洋。② (表示位置) 在...那边 (或对面): There is a shop ~ the road from my house. 我家马路的对面有一家商店。/ He stared at the Englishman ~ the table. 他两眼一直盯着坐在桌子对面的那个英国人。③ (表示状态) 与...相交叉: He sat with his arms ~ his chest. 他两臂交在胸前坐着。④ 在...各处; 遍及: His family is scattered ~ the country. 他家中的人散居全国各地。★ adv. ① 横过, 从这一边到另一边: Can you jump ~? 你能跳过去吗? ② 宽, 跨度: The river is two miles ~. 河宽二英里。③ 在对面; 正对面: We got into the boat and rowed ~. 我们上了船, 将船划到对岸。④ 成十字形, 成交叉状: The two lines cut ~ each other. 两条线相互交叉。★ cross vt. 越过; 横过; 穿过: Look around when you ~ (= walk across) the street. 横过马路时要左右看看。

【习语】~ from 在...对面: The school is ~ from our house. 学校在我们家的对面。/ from ~ 从...那边: the music from ~ the street 从街道对面传来的音乐声

【辨析】across, along, over, through

across 横过 (表示从物体表面的一边到另一边)	He helped the blind man across the road. 他帮助那个盲人过马路。/ Can you swim across the river? 你能游过那条河吗?
along 沿着 (表示沿一条线在水平方向上运动)	She walks slowly along the road beside the river. 她沿着河边的那条路慢慢地走。
over 越过 (表示从某障碍物上面通过)	It's dangerous to climb over the fence. 翻越栅栏危险。
through 穿过 (表示从物体内部通过)	The light came through the window. 光透过窗子射进来。/ A train is running through the tunnel. 一列火车正穿过隧道。

【高考题】

1. 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

答案: 1. D

act /ækt/ ★ vt. ① 扮演; 演出: He ~ed his part well. 他扮演的那个角色很成功。② 装作: Some people ~ the fool now and then. 有些人时常装傻。★ vi. ① 行动; 做事: Think carefully before you ~. 要仔细想想再做。② 表演; 假装: The actress ~s very well. 这位女演员的表演非常出色。/ She doesn't really mean it; she is just ~ing. 她并不是当真, 只是装腔作势而已。③ (机械、药物) 起作用; 见效: The brakes refused to ~. 刹车失灵了。/ It takes a couple of minutes for the drug to ~. 这种药显效需要几分钟时间。④ 举止, 表现: He ~ed kindly

towards people. 他对人很亲切。★*n.* [C] ①行为; 行动: My first ~ was to run into the bedroom. 我做的第一件事便是跑进卧室。②[戏](常大写)幕; 节目: She was magnificent in A ~ One of 'Carmen'. 她在《卡门》的第一幕中演得好极了。③(常大写)法案, 法令: Would you tell us something about the new Education A ~? 请你给我们讲讲新的教育法好吗? ④[口]装腔作势: He's just putting on an ~. 他只是装腔作势罢了。

【习语】~ *against* 违反(法律等); 做不利于...的事/ ~ *and deed* 有约束力的契约/ ~ *as* 担任; 充当; 扮演/ ~ *for* 代理; 代表/ ~ *from* (或 *out of*) 出于...的动机; 受...的驱使/ *an ~ of God* 天灾; 不可抗力(如风暴、洪水、地震)/ ~ *on (upon)* ①(药等)对...起作用②奉行; 按照...行动 ③ ~ *ones' age* 行为与年龄相称/ ~ *out* ①(将想法等)以行动表现 ②(将戏剧情景等)实际演出③把...付诸行动/ ~ *the part* 扮演某一特定角色/ ~ *towards (a person)* 待人/ *put on an ~* 装模作样; 炫耀自己; 夸夸其谈

【辨析】act, action, activity, deed

act [C] 行为、行动(多指具体的、短暂的、单一的、业已完成的动作或个人的行为)	He was caught in the act of stealing. 他正偷窃时被当场抓获。/ In a typical act of generosity they refused to accept any money. 他们真的是慷慨, 不肯收钱。
action [C] 行为、行动(多指抽象的、较复杂的或长期的行动, 强调动作的过程和作用)	The government must take action over unemployment. 政府必须采取行动解决失业问题。/ Speech and action are different things. 空话和行动是两码事。
activity [C] (指有组织、有目的)活动(如课外活动、政治活动等)	There'll be plenty of activities laid on for the kids. 将为孩子们安排许多活动。/ The hotel offers a range of leisure activities . 这家旅馆提供许多休闲活动。
deed [C] (多指伟大、高尚、感人的)行为; 动作, (常译作“事迹、功绩、业绩”等)	He is remembered for his many good deeds . 他做了许多好事, 为世人所怀念。/ The boy is warmly praised for his good deeds . 这个少年的高尚行为受到人们的热烈赞扬。

【高考题】

1. We went to Canada to travel and my cousin _____ as our guide. (湖南)
A. played B. showed
C. acted D. performed

答案: 1. C

action /'ækjən/ *n.* [U, C] ①行动; 行为; 活动, 实行: The quick ~ of the firemen saved the building from being burned down. 消防队员行动及时, 该建筑物才免遭焚毁。/ All we need now is ~, not discussion. 我们现在需

要的是行动, 而不是讨论。/ A ~ s speak louder than words. 行动胜于空谈; 事实胜于雄辩。②作用: The ~ of water on rock should be taken into account. 应考虑到水对岩石的作用。

【习语】*bring (call) into* ~ 使行动起来; 开动; 使起作用(生效、开始工作)/ *by (under) the ~ of* 在...的作用下; 因...的作用/ *go into* ~ 投入战斗/ *in* ~ 在活动(工作、运转、使用、起作用、战斗)中/ *out of* ~ 失去作用; 失去战斗力; 不再运转/ *put (set) ... in (into)* ~ 实行; 把...付诸实施/ *put out of* ~ 使无效; 使无用; 使停止运用(工作、活动); 毁坏/ *see ~* 参加战斗/ *take ~* 活动; 采取行动; 开始工作; 控告

active /'æktɪv/ *adj.* ①积极的; 活跃的; 敏捷的: an ~ boy 好动的男孩/ an ~ social reformer 一位积极的社会改革家②在活动中的; 在进展中的: an ~ volcano 一座活火山③现行的; 现役的: an ~ law 现行法律/ an ~ army 现役军队④(语法)主动的(反 *passive*): the ~ voice 主动语态

【习语】*be ~ in (doing) sth* 积极参加/ *take an ~ part in* 积极参与

actively /'æktɪvli/ *adv.* 积极地; 主动地; 活跃地

【高考题】

- While a person is asleep, a part of his brain is still _____. (上海)
A. active B. alive
C. awake D. aware
- It is good for elderly people to be _____ involved in community service. (上海春招)
A. honestly B. patiently
C. eagerly D. actively

答案: 1. A 2. D

activist /'æktɪvɪst/ *n.* [C] 激进主义分子, 行动主义者

activity /'æktɪvətɪ/ *n.* ①[C] 活动[常用复数]: campus ~ 校内活动/ social ~ ties 社交活动/ practical ~ ies 实践活动 ②[U] 活跃; 活力: a street full of ~ 充满生气的街道

【习语】*be in ~* (火山等)在活动中/ *with ~* 精力充沛地

actor /'æktə/ *n.* [C] 男演员

【辨析】actor, player, performer

actor (指在舞台剧、电影、电视剧或广播剧中以演出为职业的)男演员, (女演员称为 <i>actress</i>)	He is a fine actor . 他是一位优秀的演员。/ She is a stage and screen actress . 她是一位戏剧影视双料演员。
player (多指运动员, 有时也指职业或业余舞台演员)	He is a key player of the team. 他是该队的主力队员。/ He is a local stage player . 他是一位当地舞台演员。