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山西教育出版社

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FOREWORD



我国教育部新近颁布的《英语课程标准》对新时期我国中学英语教学提出了全新要求,其中对词汇提出了以下要求+运用词汇理解和表达不同的功能,意图和态度;运用词汇表达比较复杂的事物、行为和特征,说明概念。此外,还对词汇量提出了更高的目标,从原来《全日制普通高级中学教学大纲》中规定的"累计掌握 1200 个词及学习 750 个左右单词和一定数量的习惯用语及固定搭配,并能在口笔语中运用或在语篇中理解其意义"改为"学会3000 个单词和 400—500 个习惯用语或固定搭配",同时在《英语课程标准》的附表中列出了"约3500 个单词和 360 个短语和词语"。这使得高中生要掌握的英语词汇量比原来增加了 50%以上。

为了帮助学生学好这些英语词汇,山西教育出版社组织富有教学经验的高中英语优秀教师编写了这本《新课标瓣冰高中英语词汇 3500》,其中包括《英语课程标准》中所要求的 3500 个单词和 360 个左右的短语,在编排上,单词注明了词类;其中大部分常用词使用汉英两种语言注解,可以帮助学生逐步养成使用英语直接思维的习惯。释义力求简明准确,所用词汇尽量控制在英语课程标准范围内,这样既加快了查阅速度,又增加了所要求掌握词汇的复现率。部分易混词加注〔辨析〕,提





FOREWORD



供了帮助读者理解的例句,以提高使用语言的准确性,更好地发挥语言交际功能。在中学生学习和使用中容易出错的地方加了[注意]以引起读者在查阅时特别注意。同义词、反义词的加注为学生对比学习、记忆提供有效的帮助。为了在不增加学生负担的情况下根据构词知识扩大词汇量,还增加了一些合成词,掌握了这些规律,可使本书读者的词汇量有更大的增加,接近大学四级英语词汇,这样在阅读一般读物时基本不会有大的语言障碍。此外书中还收录了大约二百条常用英语谚语,有助于帮助学生提高学习兴趣和扩展课外知识。

在本书的编写中,我们参照了国际流行的一 些实用字典的体例,参考了国外十余种英语学习 工具书以及国家教育部颁布的《英语课程标准》和 《全日制普通高级中学教学大纲》及部分法规、说 明和大量数据和资料,在此一并致谢。

本书的初衷是帮助广大中学生学好英语,掌握《英语课程标准》所要求的英语词汇。但由于水平有限,其中难免存在一些问题甚至错误,恳请广大读者和专家批评指正以便修订和完善。我们在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者



A

a (an) art.

- I. —(个、件)(one)(用于单数可数名词之前)
 A boy is waiting for you. 有一个男孩在等你
 There is a book on the table. 桌子上有一本书.
 A mooncake is a delicious, round cake.
 月饼是一种美味的,圆形的糕点.
- (表同一类事物中的)一个(同 one)
 My father is a doctor. 我父亲是位医生You can read the book in a week.
 你可以用一周的时间读这本书。
- 3. (表示非特指的任何) 一个 A bird has wings. 乌有翅膀。 Dog is a lovely animal. 狗是可爱的动物。

名词的起始字母无论是辅音或是元音。5. 要读音是辅音,修饰它的冠词用 a; 苦读音是元音,则相应的冠词用 an . 例; a horse, an hour, a university, an uncle

A WHITTHE

a bit 有一点儿

That's a bit expensive, 那有一点儿费。 Maybe he has caught a bit of a cold. 也许,他有点感冒。 I'm going out for a bit. 我出去一会儿。 She was a bit tired. 她有点儿累了 a bottle of 一瓶……

Now give me a bottle of orange, please.

现在请给我一瓶桔子汁

I drink a bottle of milk every morning.

我每天早晨喝一瓶牛奶

a cup of 一杯……

Would you like a cup of tea? 喝杯茶好吗?

a depth of 深度为

Corals are found in water with a depth of less than 60 metres.

珊瑚在水深不超过60米的地方被找到

a few 一些;少数几个

I'm going to buy a few bananas. 我要去买一些香蕉。 She bought a few eggs. 她买了几个鸡蛋

Let's invite a few friends to come with us.

我们激请几个朋友来吧

a glass of 一(玻璃)杯

There is a glass of beer on the table.

桌子上有一杯啤酒

He drank a glass of water. 他喝了一杯水,

a great many 很多的;非常多的

A good many animals sleep under the snow.

很多动物在雪底下睡眠

a great deal of 很多(用于不可数名词)

The country has a great deal of coal, oil and natural gas.

这个国家有大量的煤、石油和天然气 a kind of 一种

The milu deer is a kind of deer that used to be common in China long ago.

麋鹿是很久以前中国常见的一种鹿 a large number of 很多的(用于可数名词)

A large number of buildings were burnt.

许多的建筑物被烧掉了

a length of 一根;一段

It was fastened with a length of strong wire.

它被用一根结实的铁丝扎得牢牢的

a little 一点儿

Do you speak Chinese? Only a little.

你说汉语啊? 只会说一点

Are you hungry? Yes, a little.

饿了吗?是的,有一点饿

Can't you stay a little longer?

你就不能再等一会儿吗?

There is a little money left. 就剩下一点儿钱了

a lot (of) 许多,大量

Thanks a lot. 非常感谢

A lot of students came to the meeting.

许多学生参加了会议

We have a lot of books. 我们有许多书

a moment 一会儿,片刻

Just a moment, I want to have a word with you.

请等一下,我有话要跟你说

I'll be ready in a moment. 我--会儿就好。

a moment later 片刻之后

A moment later, a runner of the Class 5 fell and hurt his leg.

片刻之后, 五班的一位选手摔倒并伤了腿。

a pair of 一对,一双

I'm looking for a pair of black shoes.

我在找一双黑色鞋子

He wears a pair of glasses on his nose.

他鼻梁上架着一副眼镜

a piece of 一片;一块;一张

Will you give me a piece of advice?

请你给我提个建议好吗?

I'd like a piece of chocolate. 我想吃块巧克力。

a type of 一类

In summer they hunted a type of deer.

在夏天他们捕猎了一种鹿、

a variety of 种种;(生)品种

Coral is not a plant but a variety of animal life of different shapes and bright colours.

珊瑚不是植物,而是一种形状奇异颜色鲜艳的动物。

ability n. 能力;才能(capacity or power to do sth. physical or mental)

She has got a remarkable ability to get things done.

她在办事方面显示了非凡的能力。

I will do the work to the best of my ability.

我将竭尽全力做好这项工作。

able adj. 能够;有能力的(不用在名词之前)

新用機能

be able to do sth. 能够(有能力)做某事

He is able to run faster than I.

=He can run faster than I. 他跑得比我快。

I was able to catch the last train. 我赶上了未班火车

- 现在时 is (am, are) able to do 可用 can 代替,主 语是物时一般都使用 can。
- 2) can 没有将来时,完战时,又因其不能在其他动词 后面,所以用 be able to do 来代替。
- 3) 叙述过去的事时, 一般用 was (were) able to do-

about

I. adv.

1)大约

About fifty people came here. 约有五十个人来这里。

2)到处:四处

He walked about in the park. 他在公园四处闲逛

2. prep.

1)在各处;四处

The children ran about the house.

孩子们在家里到处跑。

He walked about the town. 他在镇上到处走。

2)关于

Tell me about him. 告诉我有关他的事情。

above

1. prep. 在------ 上面

The plane is flying above the clouds. 飞机在云上飞行。

2. ndv. 在上面(at a higher place)

The plane above is flying fast. 头上的飞机飞得飞快 My classroom is just above. 我的教室在上面

3. adj. 上面的

From the above facts, we know it is wrong.
从以上事实我们得出这是错误的
We can judge the answer from the above sentence.
从上句中我们可以判断出答案。



My fr

above 和 over 作介词时的用法区别:

1) above 和 over 表示"正上方"时, above 和 over 可 互换使用

Many birds were flying above(over) the lake. 许多写儿在湖面上飞翔

2) 不表示正上方的"上方"时,不可用 over The hotel is above the lake, 那家旅店可以俯瞰这个湖泊

abroad adv. 到(在)国外

Are you going abroad for your holidays? 你打算去国外度假吗?

absence n. 不在,缺席

After a long absence, he has returned to do TV work. 他好久没有露面,现在又回来做电视工作了。

6

She was conspicuous by her absence. 她的缺席引人注目。 **absent** adj. 缺席, 不在

How many students are absent (from class) today? 今天有多少学生没来(上课)?

accent n. 口音,音调

He speaks English with a strong German accent.

他说英语带有浓重的德国口音

The accent in the word *important* is on the second syllable.

important 这个词的重音在第二个音节上

accept nt. 接受(to agree to receive)

The police aren't allowed to accept rewards.

警察是不允许接受酬金的

secident n. 事故;以外的事(something that happens by chance or mistake; an unplanned event)

He was killed in a traffic accident. 他死于一场车祸。

There was a plane accident last week.

上周发生了--起飞机事故

according adv. 按照、根据

According to records, the books you have borrowed should now be returned to the library.

根据记录,你从图书馆借的书该还了。

account n. 账目;描述

My salary is paid directly into my bank account.

我的王资直接存入了我的银行账户

The accounts show that business is improving.

这些账目显示生意正在好转。

Give us an account of what happened.

告诉我们发生了什么事?

ache vi. & n. 痛,疼痛(a continuous, but not violent, pain)

My head aches. 我头痛

Take no notice of her complaining—she's always full of little aches and pains.

别理她的哎哟——她经常不是这儿痛就是那儿痛

achieve ut. 达到,取得(to finish successfully)

The company had achieved a 100% increase in profitability.

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这个公司的利润增加了一倍

across prep. 横过, 穿过 (from side to side; to the other side)

They built a bridge across the river.

他们在河上建了一座桥

act

1. n. 法令,条例

The drug was banned by an act of parliament. 议会的法案明令禁止该药品.

2. r. (戏)表演,扮演(角色),演出(戏);行动,做事(to do something)

She acted on our suggestion.

她按照我们的建议做了

action n. 行动

We're tired of talking about the problem—now is the time for action!

我们已经厌倦老是谈论这个问题——现在是行动的

时候了!

active adj. 积极的,主动的

Although he's over 80, he's still very active.

他虽然80多岁了,但他仍非常积极主动。

activity n. 活动

There's been a lot of activity in the town centre today.

今天市中心有很多活动

actor n. 男演员(someone acting in a play or show)

不,我不是在开玩笑,这些都是她的原话。

actress n. 女演员

actual adj. 实际的;现实的

No, I'm not joking. Those were her actual words.

AD n. 公元

ad(縮) = advertisement n. 广告

add vt. 添加, 增加(to put [something]) with another to make it larger; to say more)

nake it targer; to say more)

Would you like to add anything to what I've said, John?

约翰,你对我说的还有没有什么想补充的?

addition n. 增加;(算术用语)加

Additions are made to the list from time to time.

清单的内容不断扩充

address n. 住址;通讯处

She changed her address. 她变更了住址

Write down your name and address, please.

请写下你的姓名和通讯地址。

admire 1. 钦佩;羡慕

I admire her for the way she handles her staff.

我钦佩她对待下属的那一套办法

You may not like him, but you've got to admire his persistence.

你可以不喜欢他,但他那种坚韧的精神你不得不佩服。 admission n. 准人,接纳

They campaigned for the admission of women to the club.

他们发起运动使妇女也可参加俱乐部。

admit w. 承认:准许(入场、人学、人会)(to accept; to express one's guilt or resp onsibility)

I must admit that it's more difficult than I thought it would be.

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我必须承认,这比我想像的要困难得多。

adult n. 成年入(a grown person)

advance n. & et. & ei. 推进,促进,前进

There have been great advance in medicine in the last 50 years.

近五十年来, 医学取得了巨大进步

Their troops have advanced two miles.

他们的部队已经向前推进了两英里。

He advanced his troops the whole day.

他让他的军队一整天向前推进。

advantage n. 优点; 好处 (condition or circumstance that gives one superiority or success; benefit; profit)

She has the advantage of a steady job.

她有工作稳定的有利条件

There is little advantage in buying a dictionary if you can't read.

如果你还不能阅读,买词典也不会获益。

adventure n. 冒险;奇遇

have an adventure 冒一次险

his adventures in Africa 他在非洲的冒险经历

advertise vi. 为……做广告(praise sth. publicly in order to encourage people to buy or use it)

We must advertise for our house.

我们必须为这房子登广告

advertisement n. 广告

the advertisement page 广告专项

If you want to sell your production, why not put an advertisement in the local paper?

如果你想卖你们的产品,为什么不在当地报纸上卷一则广告?

advice n. 忠告, 劝告, 建议(opinion given about what to do or how to behave)

If you take my advice you'll see a doctor.

听我的劝告你就去看医生

aeroplane n. (英) 飞机 (aircraft that is heavier than air, with wings and one or more engines)

affair n. 事, 事情 (thing to be done, matter)

It's not my affair. 这不关我的事

afford at. 负担得起(……的费用);抽得出(时间);提供 (have enough money, time, space, etc. for a speci-

fied purpose)

I'd love to go on holiday but I can't afford the time. 我喜欢去度假,可是没有时间。

We walked because we couldn't afford a taxi. 因为付不起出租车费我们只好步行。

afraid adj. (feeling fear)

1. 害怕(不放在名词前)

Don't be afraid, dear. 亲爱的,别害怕。 I'm afraid to fly in a plane. 我怕坐飞机。

2. 担心

I'm afraid that he will be late. 我担心他会迟到

常用格配

be afraid of 害怕

I'm afraid of making mistakes. 我害怕会做错。 Are you afraid of dog? 你怕狗吗?

Africa n. 非洲

African adj. 非洲的;非洲人的 a. 非洲人 after

1. prep. 在……之后;在……后面(behind)

He went to bed after supper. 他吃完晚饭后上床了。
I'll come after you. 我随你之后去。

2. adv. 在后面;后来(later)

Don't look before and after. 不要瞻前顾后...

3. conj. 在……以后

Let's play baseball after school is over.

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