

严寿运 编

高考英语

词汇突破

Breakthrough  
in English Vocabulary  
for College Entrance Examination



上海译文出版社

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**高考英语词汇突破**

严寿运 编

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# 前 言

高三毕业班学生在高考备考阶段已背了不少单词,也做了不少词汇选择练习,然而背单词与做练习的多少并不总是和考试成绩的优劣成正比,尤其是词汇。如果光背单词及其汉语解释,而不能举一反三的话,那么要想在高考的词汇部分得到好成绩,是有一定难度的。为此,我们根据高中英语教材6册课本及牛津教材中的词汇编了这本《高考英语词汇突破》,将部分词义和词性容易混淆的以及拼写容易搞错的词或词组进行了一次全面而完整的梳理。

《高考英语词汇突破》是一本高中英语词汇专项训练手册,专供上海等发达地区高三年级学生英语备考所用。本书分为两大部分:第一部分为词语辨析,精选了高三年级学生应该掌握的和使用频率较高的词和词组574个,分220组列出;第二部分为词汇精练,按上海等发达地区高中英语6册课本的顺序编写了15套习题,分词汇选择练习和汉译英翻译练习。词汇选择共60题,占60分;汉译英翻译共10题,占40分,总分为100分。每册课本配两套习题,其中第5册因词汇较多,故为3套。最后再加两套总复习词汇习题,总共15套。

本书的特点是词汇量大,覆盖面广(涵盖了牛津教材词汇),而且紧扣现行的高中英语教材。习题以同义词辨析、短语、固定搭配、习语的惯用法以及拼写相似的单词的区分为主,可让学生在高考复习的最后阶段,花最少的时间来复习词汇并掌握词汇的难点和要点,以求对高中英语词汇有所突破,争取在高考中获取好成绩。

本书可作为高三英语总复习辅导书,也可作为整个高中阶段英语词汇辅导书。在上完每册书后让学生练习或自测,以巩固所学词汇,同时还可扩大词汇量。

本书如有不足之处或错误,敬请使用本书的老师和学生批评指正。

编 者

2004年3月

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# 第 1 部分

## 词语辨析

### 一、词义容易混淆的词

#### 1. able, capable

**able** 和 **capable** 都是形容词,意义相似,但用法上有所不同。

**able** 意为: ① having the skill, power, knowledge, time or other qualities that are needed in order to do something 有能力的;有本事的;能……的 ② clever or skilful 能干的;熟练的

I can swim, but I am not *able* to swim across this river.

我会游泳,但我不能游过这条河。

They are *able* nurses. 她们是能干的护士。

**capable** 意为: ① able; having the skill, power, or other qualities needed to do something 有能力的;有本事的;有力量的 ② skill and effective, esp. in practical matters 熟练的;卓有成效的

The company is *capable* of handling a large order.

这家公司有能力应付大批的订货。

He is a very *capable* manager. 他是一个非常能干的经理。

#### 注意:

- 1) 用作表语时, **able** 后接不定式短语, **capable** 后接动名词短语。 **able** 的语义较 **capable** 弱, **capable** 含有潜在的、不可能被怀疑的意味。 **able** 指一时的现象, **capable** 一般指经常的现象。 **able** 只用于正面意思, **capable** 既可用于好事也可用于坏事。如:

As he was prepared for the question, he was *able* to answer it immediately.

因为他对这个问题已经作好了准备,所以他能够立刻作出回答。(一时)

He is *capable* of winning the scholarship because he studies very hard.

他能得到奖学金,因为他学习很刻苦。(经常)

He is quite *capable* of neglecting his duty. 他很可能会玩忽职守。(坏事)

- 2) **able** 仅用于人或动物,不能用于物,且不能与被动语态搭用;而 **capable** 除了人和动

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物外,还可用于物,也可以接动名词的被动式。如:

The computer is *capable* of storing millions of bits of information.

电脑能贮存数以百万计的信息。

That machine is *capable* of being repaired. 那台机器是可以修理的。

- 3) 用作定语, **able** 的语义较 **capable** 强。指人的才智而言, **able** 强调不但聪明,而且有受过实际锻炼的才干;而 **capable** 是指解决实际问题的本领。如:

You can rely on Mr. Lee since he is a very *able* man.

你可以信赖李先生,因为他是一个很有才干的人。

Mary can be trusted with any child because she is a *capable* baby-sitter.

任何孩子都可以放心交给玛丽,因为她是一个有能力照看孩子的人。

## 2. ache, pain

**ache** 和 **pain** 这两个单词既可以用作名词又可用作动词,语义又都相似。区别在于:

**ache** 作名词时是可数名词,常构成复合词,意为: a continuous, but not violent, pain (持续的、但并不剧烈的)疼痛

Let me have a rest. I have a head *ache*. 让我休息一会儿。我头痛。

I have got an *ache* in my back. 我有点背痛。

**pain** 作名词时意为: ① suffering; great discomfort of the body or mind (不可数) (身体或精神上的)痛苦 ② an esp. sharp feeling of suffering or discomfort in a particular part of the body (可数) (身体某部分的)疼痛 ③ (用作复数形式) trouble; effort 烦劳; 辛苦; 努力

He was crying with *pain* after he broke his leg. 他腿摔断后疼得大叫。

I have a dull *pain* in my leg. 我的腿隐隐作痛。

No *pains*, no gains. 不劳则无获。

**ache** 作动词时为不及物动词,意为: ① to have or suffer a continuous, but not a violent, pain (隐隐地、持续地)作痛 ② to have an extremely strong desire 渴望 (后跟 **for** 或动词不定式)

After a day of hard work, I *ached* all over. 一天劳累下来,我浑身痛。

She was *aching* to go abroad. 她渴望出国。

**pain** 作动词时为及物动词,意为: ① to cause to feel pain in the mind; hurt 使(精神感到)痛苦;伤害 ② (of a part of the body) to cause pain to; hurt 使(身体某部分)疼痛;伤害

It *pains* me to see you living this way. 看到你这样的生活,我很难过。

My injured leg *pained* me sharply. 我的受伤的腿痛得很厉害。

### 3. act, action, deed

**act** 用作名词时,很容易和另一个名词 **action** 相混淆。

**act** 意为:① something that someone has done; an action of a particular kind 行动;动作;举动(一般指短暂的、具体的、单一的“行为或举动”,是可数名词) ② a law made by a parliament or similar body (议会等制定的)法案 ③ one of the main divisions of a stage play (戏剧的)一幕

The young man dived into the river to save the drowning child. It was an *act* of courage. 那个青年人跳入河中去救溺水的孩子。这是勇敢的行为。

The drug was banned by an *act* of parliament.

该药物被议会的法案明令禁止使用。

It's a play of three *acts*. 这个戏剧有三幕。

**action** 意为:① the fact or process of doing things, with the intention of gaining a desired result (不可数)行动;活动;动作(一般指较长的、复杂的、抽象的“行动、行为或动作”) ② something done; a deed 行为;作为;举动  
(**action** 被用作单数可数名词时,几乎与 **act** 意义相同;但在某些固定词组中只能用 **act** 而不能用 **action**。如:an act of kindness)

We should take *action* to fight against pollution.

我们必须采取行动与污染作斗争。

His brave *action* saved the drowning child.

他的勇敢的行为救了那个溺水的孩子。

**deed** 名词 意为:something done on purpose; an action 行为;行动(指有目的的实际行为)

Xu Hu has done people a lot of good *deeds*. 徐虎为人们做了许多好事。

### 4. adequate, enough, sufficient

**adequate**, **enough** 和 **sufficient** 这三个词都是形容词,语义也相当接近。

**adequate** 意为:enough for the purpose 适当的;足够的;充分的(后跟 **for**)

The city's water supply is no longer *adequate* for the need.

这个城市的供水不再能满足需求了。

**enough** 意为:as much or as many as may be necessary 足够的(数量);充分的(数量)**enough** 还可作副词,意为:to the necessary degree 足够地;充分地

Have we got *enough* food? 我们有足够的食物吗?

The student is clever *enough* to work out this difficult problem.

这个学生足够聪明能做出这道难题。

**sufficient** 意为:enough; as much as is needed (on a purpose)(比较正式) 足够

的;充足的

We haven't got *sufficient* information from which to draw a conclusion.

我们还没有得到足够的资料来作出结论。

#### 用法说明:

1) **adequate**, **enough** 和 **sufficient** 都可以用在名词前面,表示数量。但是,在复数名词前只能用 **enough** 和 **sufficient**,而不能用 **adequate**。因为如用了 **adequate**,会被理解为 good enough, 因此要避免使用。

2) **adequate** 不仅可以用在数量上(不可数名词前),也可以用在质量上,表示足够好的意思。如:

His knowledge of French was *adequate* for the job though he was not fluent in the language. 虽然他的法语不熟练,但足够胜任这份工作。

3) **enough** 只表示数量或程度,不表示质量。表示数量时通常用在可数名词复数形式前或不可数名词前。

4) **sufficient** 在表示数量时,可数和不可数名词前都可用,但意思指足够用于特殊需要,或完成特殊的目的。如:

Our military response to the aggressive act was limited but *sufficient* to show our determination.

我们对该进攻行动作出的军事反应有限,但足以表明我们的决心。

5) **adequate** 和 **sufficient** 在用法上比 **enough** 稍为正式些。

## 5. adventure, venture

这两个名词都有“冒险,冒险活动”的意思,但使用场合不同。

**adventure** 意为:① a journey, experience, etc. that is strange and exciting and often dangerous (可数)冒险活动;冒险经历(一般指大胆、危险的或令人非常激动的活动或经历) ② excitement (in a journey or activity); risk (可数)(旅行、活动等中的)冒险;风险

He told us his *adventures* in Africa. 他告诉我们他在非洲的冒险经历。

Come on! Where's your sense of *adventure*? 来啊! 你的冒险精神哪里去了?

**venture** 意为:a course of action, esp. in business, of which the result is uncertain and there is a risk of loss or failure as well as a chance of gain or success (尤指商业上的)风险项目;风险投资;风险事业

**venture** 还可用作动词,意为: to risk going somewhere or doing something (dangerous)冒风险(去某地或做某事);冒险

His business *venture* seemed to succeed, but failed in the end.

他商业上的冒险看来似乎会成功,但最后还是失败了。

He *ventured* his life to rescue the drowning child.



他冒着生命危险去救快要淹死的孩子。

## 6. affair, event, incident, matter

这四个名词都有“事情、事件”的意思,区别在于:

**affair** 意为:① an event or set of connected events (私人的、个别的)事情;(互有联系的一组)事件 ② something needing actions or attention; matter; business (常用复数)(指公家的、职业上的)事情,事务,时局

Running a household is a complex *affair*. 料理家务是一件复杂的事。

He is active in school *affairs*. 他对学校事务很积极。

**event** 意为:① a happening, esp. an important, interesting, or unusual one (尤指重要,有意思或不寻常的)事件 ② any of the races, competitions, etc. arranged as part of a day's sports (一天比赛的)运动项目

The *event* of 9.11 had great influence on the economy of the USA.

9.11 事件对美国经济影响很大。

The next *event* will be the women's 400 meter relay.

下一个项目是女子 400 米接力。

**incident** 意为:① an event; a happening, esp. one that is unusual 发生的事(尤指较小且不寻常的事) ② a minor conflict, disturbance, etc., as between persons, states, etc. that may have serious results (导致)暴力事件,骚动

A strange *incident* happened in the yesterday's party.

昨天的聚会上发生了一件奇怪的事。

There happened a border *incident* between Israel and Palestine last week.

上星期以色列和巴勒斯坦发生了边界冲突。

**matter** 意为:① a subject to which one gives attention; situation or affair 事情;问题 ② a trouble or cause of pain, illness, etc. 麻烦事,毛病(与 with 连用)

We will have several important *matters* to discuss this afternoon.

今天下午我们有几个重要问题要讨论。

What's the *matter* with you? 你怎么回事?

## 7. aim, goal, objective, purpose

这四个名词语义相似,但使用时应注意场合和搭配。

**aim** 意为:① the desired result of one's efforts; intention or purpose 目标;目的;意图(指奋斗的方向和目标) ② the act of pointing (a weapon) or directing (a blow, remark, etc.) so as to hit (武器等的)瞄准

His *aim* is to be a scientist. 他的奋斗目标是成为一名科学家。