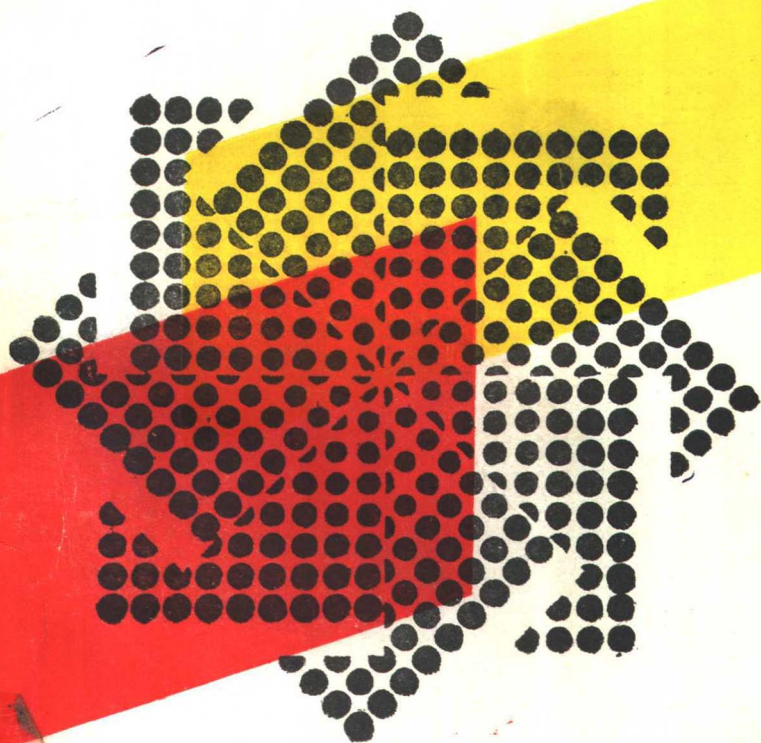


高中英语常用词 基本用法手册

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北京出版社

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(京)新登字200号

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北 京 出 版 社 出 版

(北京北三环中路6号)

新华书店北京发行所发行

北京朝阳北苑印刷厂印刷

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787×1092毫米 32开本 12.375印张 286 000字

1991年8月第1版 1991年8月第1次印刷

印数 1—7000

ISBN 7-200-01250-5/G·451

定价: 4.60元

说 明

一、为了适应中学英语课教学需要，帮助学生掌握并运用英语常用词汇，我们根据国家教委《全日制中学英语教学大纲》的要求，编写了这本《高中英语常用词基本用法手册》，供中学生学习使用，也可供中学英语教师备课参考。

二、本书从现行高中《英语课本》第1—3册，选出605个搭配能力强、最常用而不易掌握的词汇，按字母顺序排列编排。

三、本书着眼于基础英语教学，编入：（1）词的国际音标；（2）特殊的词形变化；（3）词类及词义；（4）词组及例句；（5）对同义或近义易混的词进行简易分辨，配有练习（附参考答案），以帮助学生掌握这些词。

四、本书由袁景龙、赵金凤、刘柯艳、祝奎山、黄俊民、单先健、梁丽冰编写。由梁丽冰、单先健主编，负责统编及审订。

五、限于编者水平，不当之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

一九九〇年一月

A

aboard [ə'bo:d]

[副] ①在船上 ②在飞机上，在火车上

[介] ①上船（车等）

词组： All aboard! 请上船（飞机、上车）！ fall aboard 与他船冲突，碰撞， lay aboard 靠近（他船）

例句：

- 1) Welcome aboard! 请上船（飞机、火车）！
- 2) It's time to go aboard. 该上船了。
- 3) I never went aboard a ship. 我从未上过船。
- 4) Just as the train was to leave, he climbed aboard. 就在火车要开走的时候，他上来了。

absent ['æbsənt]

[形] ①缺席的，不在的 ②缺乏的 ③漫不经心的

[动] 缺席

词组： absent-minded 心不在焉， absent oneself 缺席， in an absent sort of way 茫然

例句：

- 1) Why did you absent yourself from school yesterday? 你昨天为什么缺席？
- 2) She was absent from her work without asking

for leave. 她未经准许, 就停止了工作。

- 3) When I asked him a question he looked at me in an absent way but did not answer. 当我问他一个问题时, 他茫然地望着我而不回答。

派生词:

absence [名] 缺席 absently [副] 心不在焉地

absorb [əb'sɔ:b]

[动] ①吸收(水、热、光等) ②吸引

词组: be absorbed in 专心于

例句:

- 1) They are absorbed in reading. 他们在专心读书。
- 2) Paper that absorbs ink is called blotting paper.
吸收墨水的纸称为吸墨纸。
- 3) Can you absorb all the knowledge that your teachers can give you? 你能把你的老师所能教你的知识全部吸收吗?
- 4) His business absorbs him. 他的业务使他全神贯注。

派生词: absorbent [形] 有吸收力的 absorbing [形] 极有趣的

abstract ['æbstrækt]

[形] ①抽象的 ②理论上的, 无实际意义的

[名] ①摘要 ②抽象物

[动] ①取出 ②摘录…的要点

词组: abstract noun 抽象名词, in the abstract 抽象地

说，一般地说

例句：

- 1) Your idea seems a little abstract. 你的想法似乎不太切合实际。
- 2) The author abstracted this book into a compend. 作者把这本书摘成纲要。
- 3) Please write an abstract before you start the article. 请在写文章之前先写一个提纲。

派生词：abstraction [名] 抽象概念

accept [ək'sept]

【动】 ①接受，领受 ②承认，认可

词组：accepted meaning 一般公认的意义

例句：

- 1) I accepted a present yesterday. 昨天我接受了一个礼物。
- 2) We must accept the criticism. 我们应当接受这个批评。
- 3) Did they accept the statement as true? 他们承认这个叙述是事实吗?
- 4) I have much pleasure in accepting your invitation. 我很乐于接受你的邀请。

分辨：accept和receive的区别是：accept表示“领受”、“同意接受”的意思。receive的意思是“收到”、“接到”，并不涉及是否接受。试比较：

I've received an invitation but I don't think I'll accept it. 我收到一份邀请但不准备接受。

练习:

用 accept 和 receive 的适当形式填空。

- 1) When did you _____ this letter?
- 2) He _____ the gift, but he did not _____ it.
- 3) Would you please _____ it? I hope you'll enjoy it.

答案:

- 1) receive 2) received, accept 3) accept

accident ['æksɪdənt]

[名] ①意外的事, 偶然的事 ②事故

词组: accident insurance 事故保险, a traffic accident 交通事故, by accident 偶然, by accident of 靠...的机遇, without accident 平安无事地

例句:

- 1) His parents were both killed in the accident.
他父母在那次事故中双双身亡。
- 2) It was just an accident that I found the missing watch. 我只是偶然地发现了那块丢失了的表。
- 3) Accidents will happen in the best regulated families. (谚) 家规再严, 丑事难免。

分辨: accident 和 incident 的区别是: accident 指不预知的、意外或偶然发生的不幸“事故”。incident 常指引起国际纠纷或战争的政治性“事件”、“事变”, 也可指普通的小“事件”。试比较:

- 1) There have been fewer traffic accidents lately.
近来车祸少了。

- 2) Can you tell me something about the July 7th Incident of 1937? 你能给我讲讲一九三七年七七事变的情况吗?

练习:

用 accident 和 incident 填空。

- 1) The enemy is trying to create another border _____.
- 2) Many passengers were injured in the railway _____.
- 3) Nowadays many people like to insure their lives against _____.
- 4) The July 30th _____ caused a war between the two countries.

答案:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1) incident | 2) accident |
| 3) accident | 4) incident |

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ]

[动] ①完成(任务等) ②实现, 达到

词组: accomplish a task. 完成一项任务, accomplish one's purpose 达到目的

例句:

- 1) The workers have accomplished the difficult piece of work. 工人们已完成了这项艰巨的工作。
- 2) It was the students who accomplished the task. 是学生们完成了这项任务。
- 3) What do you think is the best method to acco-

mplish this goal? 你认为实现这个目标的 最佳 办法是什么?

派生词: accomplished [形] 完成了的
accomplishment [名] 完成

account [ə/kaunt]

[名] ①报道, 叙述 ②帐目 ③原因, 理由

[动] ①认为...是 ②说明...原因

词组: give an account of 解释 (理由), keep accounts 记帐, make account of 重视, on account of 由于, on one's account 为了某人, take account of 考虑, turn to account 加以利用

例句:

- 1) He gave a brief account of his travels. 他概述了他的旅行。
- 2) He didn't go to school on account of his illness. 他因病没有去上学。
- 3) He is quick at account though he is very young. 他虽然年纪小, 但计算很快。
- 4) I accounted it a piece of good advice. 我认为这是一个非常好的忠告。
- 5) How do you account for your foolish mistake? 你怎么解释你的愚蠢的错误?

achievement [ə/tʃi:vment]

[名] ①成绩, 成就 ② 完成, 到达, 实现

例句:

- 1) Is this goal possible of achievement? 这个目标可以实现吗?
- 2) The scientist was praised by the government for his scientific achievements. 这位科学家因为他的科学成就受到政府的表彰。
- 3) His great achievement of flying across the Atlantic for the first time is worthy of record. 他第一次飞越大西洋的伟大成就是值得记载的。

act [ækt]

[动] ①行动 ②行事, 做 ③表演 ④假装 ⑤起作用

[名] ①行为 ②(戏的)一幕

词组: act out 表演(对话、故事等), act as 充当, 充任, act for 代理, act against 违反(法律、规则等)

例句:

- 1) Think before you act. 三思而行。
- 2) Don't act the fool. 别装疯卖傻了。
- 3) He acts as chairman in my absence. 在我缺席期间, 他作主席。
- 4) The medicine I got yesterday acts on the heart. 我昨天买的药对心脏病有功效。

分辨: act和action都可表示“行为”的意思。其区别: act表示某一具体的“动作”或“行为”。action则表示抽象的, 时间较长, 包括不同的复杂的步骤。试比较:

- 1) The thief was caught in the act of stealing. 小偷在行窃时被抓住了。

2) It's time for us to take action. 我们该采取行动了。

3) We shall judge you by your actions, not by your promises. 我们将凭你的作为, 而不凭你的诺言来评判你。

练习:

用 act 和 action 的适当形式填空。

1) It is an _____ of kindness to help a blind man across the street.

2) _____ must be taken to prevent him from coming.

3) It is a cruel _____ to kill the bird.

答案:

1) act 2) Actions 3) act

action [ˈækʃən]

[名] ①行为, 行动 ②作用, 性能 ③战斗, 作战

④诉讼

词组: bring an action against 对...提起诉讼, civil action 民事诉讼, criminal action 刑事诉讼, go into action 开始行动, put out of action 使失去作用, take action 采取行动

例句:

1) Actions speak louder than words. (谚)身教胜于言教。

2) He behaved well in action. 他行为良好。

3) Eight people were killed in the action. 在这场

战斗中五人战亡。

4) The acid is now under the action of heat. 这抗酸物受热, 在起作用。

5) Have you raised an action for damage? 你起诉要求赔偿了吗?

派生词: actionable [形] 可以引起诉讼的

actual ['æktʃuəl] ['æktʃuəl]

[形] ①实际的, 事实上 ②现实的

词组: actual state 现状, the actual range 实际(投弹)距离

例句:

1) In actual fact he played truant yesterday. 事实上他昨天逃学了。

2) Can you say something about the actual condition of your country? 你能谈谈你们国家的现状吗?

3) What is the actual position of affairs? 实际情况怎么样?

派生词: actually [副] 实际上 actuality [名] 现实, 现实性

admire [əd'maɪə]

[动] ①钦佩, 赞美, 羡慕 ②想要

词组: admire to do sth. 很想做某事

例句:

1) Do you admire him for his bravery? 你钦佩他

的勇敢吗?

2) I admire your capacity for work. 我钦佩你的工作能力。

3) I admire to go with you. 我很高兴和你一起去。

派生词: admirer [名] 赞赏者, 崇拜者 admiration [名] 钦佩, 欣赏

adoption [ə'dɒpʃən]

[名] ①采用, 选用 ②通过 ③收养

例句:

1) Do you favour the adoption of the new teaching plan? 你赞成采用这个新的教学方法吗?

2) They are talking about the adoption of this policy. 他们在谈论这个政策的采用问题。

3) His adoption by the kind old woman changed him a lot. 他被这位善良的老人收养后, 起了很大的变化。

advance [əd'vɑ:ns]

[动] ①使前进, 促进 ②提高(价格等) ③提出(建议等) ④提前

[名] ①前进 ②增长 ③贷款

词组: be on the advance 在上涨中(指物价), in advance of 在...的前面, 超过, make a great advance 取得很大进展, make an advance to sb. 贷款给某人

例句:

1) The soldiers advanced against the enemy bravely.

战士们勇敢地迎击敌人。

2) This sort of goods advanced in price. 这种物品的价钱上涨了。

3) The opinion he advanced was very good. 他提的意见很好。

4) They used to pay the rent in advance. 他们总是预付房租的。

5) Science has made great advances during the last fifty years. 科学在过去五十年内有很大的进步。

派生词: advanced [形] 在前面的, 先进的

advise [əd'vaiz]

[动] ①劝告, 向…提意见 ②建议 ③通知, 告知
④商量

词组: advise against 劝…不要, advise doing sth. 建议做某事, advise on 就……出主意, advise sb. to do sth. 劝某人做某事, advise with sb. on sth. 同某人商量某事

例句:

1) I advised him not to copy others' homework.

我劝他不要抄别人的作业。

2) We will do as you advise. 我们将按照你劝告我们的那样去做。

3) We've advised her that the meeting will be put off till next Monday. 我们已通知她会议推迟到下星期一开。

派生词: advice [名] 劝告, 忠告 adviser [名] 劝告

者，顾问

affair [ə'feə]

[名]①事情 ②事务(复数形式) ③事件，东西

调组： a got-up affair 故意造成的事件, current affairs 时事, family affairs 家事, private affairs 私事, the affairs of state 国事, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 外交部

例句：

- 1) This is a very complicated affair. 这是一件很复杂的事情。
- 2) The plane crash was a terrible affair. 飞机坠毁是个可怕的事件。
- 3) They are talking about business affairs now. 他们正在谈论商务。
- 4) As affairs stand, you can't pass the exam. 照现在情况，你通不过这次考试。

分辨： affair和matter都可表示“事”、“事情”的意思。其区别：affair的含义较广，可指已经发生或必须去做的任何事情，也可泛指事务。matter是普通用语，常指我们所写或谈到的事情，要考虑和处理的事情。试比较：

- 1) That's my affair, not yours. 那是我的事，不是你的。
- 2) There are several matters to be considered. 有几件事情要考虑。
- 3) In the beginning it was a pretty affair. 起初，

那是桩麻烦事。

练习:

用 **affair** 和 **matter** 的适当形式填空。

- 1) This is a _____ I know little about.
- 2) We should concern ourselves with state _____.
- 3) What's the _____ with you?
- 4) The railway accident was a terrible _____.

答案:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1) matter | 2) affairs |
| 3) matter | 4) affair |

affect [ə'fekt]

[动] ①影响 ②感动 ③感染 ④假装 ⑤喜欢

词组: be affected by heat 中暑, be affected with high fever 发高烧, to affect ignorance 假装不知

例句:

- 1) The amount of rain affects the growth of the crops. 雨量影响农作物的生长。
- 2) The audience was deeply affected by his speech. 听众被他的演讲深深地感动了。
- 3) He affected not to see her. 他假装没看见她。
- 4) She affects fashionable clothes. 她喜欢时髦服装。
- 5) His lungs are affected so that he has to stay in bed. 他的肺有病, 只好卧床休息。

分辨: affect和 influence 都可作“影响”解。affect 指产生一种足以引起反应的影响。influence 则指思想、行为、性质、发展和成长等发生变化的影响, 这种影响往