



高中·高考

创新

# 英语词汇学习宝典

[联想]反 physical

mentally ['mentli] adv. 精神上;智力上

mention ['menʃən] v. 提到;说起

He mentioned to me that he will leave soon.

without mentioning 更不用说

[用法](1) mention 只用作及物动词,后面不可接介词。

如:He does not mention his parents in his

(2) mention 后面可接动名词或以非谓语动词形式出现的句子,不可接动词不定式。如:He mentioned hearing from her often. 他提到时常收到她的来信。He mentions that he hears from her often.

[联想]同 refer to

△ menu ['menju:] n. 菜单

△ merchant ['mə:tʃənt] n. 商人

△ mercy ['mə:si] n. 怜悯

He's always so kind as

很善良,对那些在困难中

without mercy 残酷地

at the mercy of 在...的掌握中

△ merciful ['mə:siful] adj. 仁慈的

[联想]反 merciless adj. 无情的;mercifully adv. 仁慈地

△ merely ['miəli] adv. 仅仅,只是

△ message ['nesidʒ] n. 消息;信息

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## 前 言

理解和记忆词汇，正确地使用词语，是高中生学习英语的“瓶颈”。为了帮助高中生特别是高考考生解决这个问题，由北京外国语大学英语系、对外经济贸易大学英语系的教授、专家，以及来自北京各区、县重点中学的特级、高级教师依据最新教材、大纲和高考考试说明专门精心编写了本书。

本书最大的长处，是紧紧抓住高中生的思维特点，并结合我国高中英语教学的实际情况，来突破这个学习上的难点。相比较那些“词汇表”或“语法表”式的英语教辅类书籍，本书更具有针对性和实用性，是一本不可多得的、名副其实的“宝典”。特别需要指出的是：本书除依据教纲教材和考纲对词汇进行规范注音、释义外，还对词汇的特殊用法进行了阐释，同时增加了辨析、题例、联想等内容。本书的词语辨析、词汇记忆要诀等内容对学生掌握关键词的用法、快速理解和记忆词汇等会有超乎想象的效果。

读者在使用本书时，请注意以下问题：

第一，本书所选词汇全部来自教材、教纲和考纲，凡教材中出现的词汇、词组均以黑体标示；

第二，其中标有“\*”的词汇和词组为教学大纲要求掌握的词汇，标有“△”的为教材中出现，但只须了解词义的词汇或词组，其余未加标注的黑体为高考要求掌握的词汇；

第三，书中用白体标示的词汇和词组不要求学生掌握。

同学们，时间是宝贵的。本书是你提高学习效率的最好帮手，希望它带给你的是知识和轻松和愉快。

参加本书编写的有：操春和、赵淑君、胡仕德、陈庆和、葛发春、王万才、李彪宁、郑委、罗水才、邹建君、孙学工。

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# 英语词汇

## A

**a** [强 ei; 弱 ə] / **an** [强 æn; 弱 ən, n] art. 1. 一(个、件…) I have a pen.

2. (表示同类事物中的一个) 一个 I only know it was a dog and not a cat that bit me. 我只知道咬我的是狗不是猫。

3. (表示非特指的任何) 一个 A horse is an animal.

[辨析] a an

a 用在辅音音素前, 如: a boy, a university, 而 an 用在元音音素前, 如: an artist, an hour.

**ability** [ə'biliti] n. 能力; 才能

the ability to do sth. 做…的能力

**able** [ˈeɪbl] adj. 能够; 有能力的

You're better able to do it than I am.

**be able to do sth.** 能够(有能力)做某事

[用法] (1) 接不定式时, 只能接肯定的不定式, 同时不可以用无生命名词作主语。

(X) The work was able to be done by us.

(✓) We were able to do the work.

(2) able 作补语时, 否定形式为 unable, 不用 not able to:

They stand there, unable to make a decision.

[辨析] be able to can

二者都可表示“能”,但 can 只有现在和过去时两种形式,而 be able to 还可以用于将来时和完成时,如: Will you be able to come tomorrow? I've not been able to work for three days. 我已经有三天不能去上班了。

[联想] 反 unable; ability *n.*; enable *v.*

**aborigines** [ˌæbəˈrɪdʒɪnɪz] *n.* 土著居民

**about** [əˈbaʊt] *adv.* 大约;到处;四处 *prep.* 在各处;四处;关于

What about...? ...怎么样?

about three miles

**be about** 即将

The children were rushing about.

traveling about the world

What do you know about him?

[用法] (1)在 be about to do sth. 句型中意为“即要,正要”(不能与表示时间的词语连用)如: He is about to go to bed. (2) about 与 or 不可重用, (×) The boy is about nine or ten years old. (✓) The boy is nine or ten years old.

[辨析] about on

about 表示的内容较普遍,是随便提到的,而 on 用于有准备的、正式的,可供专门研究的内容。如: He spoke about the present situation of the world. 他谈到了当今世界形势。 He spoke on the situation of the world. 他论述了当今世界的形势。

**above** [əˈhʌv] *prep.* 在...上面 *adv.* 在上面 *adj.* 上面的

My bedroom is just above.

The water came above our knees.

**above all** 首先,首要 Above all, we should stay here. 首先,我们应该留在这儿。

[题例] The plane flew \_\_\_\_\_ the clouds.

A. on      B. above      C. over (B)

[辨析] on above

on 的意思是和物体的表面接触,而 above 表示“在上方”或“位置高出某物体”,所以前题例中应选 above。



[联想] 同 on, over; 反 under

△abroad [ə'brɔ:d] adv. 到(在)国外

\*absence [ˈæbsəns] n. 不在; 缺席

\*absent [ˈæbsənt] adj. 缺席的

\*accent [ˈæksənt] n. 口音; 音调

accept [ək'sept] v. 承认; 接受; 答应

I accept your reasons for being late.

I can't accept your gift.

[辨析] receive accept

receive 强调收到的动作, 而未必接受; 而 accept 强调接受。

如: I received a gift from him, but I didn't accept it. 我收到了他的礼物, 但没有接受。

[联想] 同 receive; 反 refuse

△accident [ˈæksɪdənt] n. 事故; 意外的事

We got back without accident.

△according [ə'kɔ:diŋ] adv. 按照; 根据

\*according to 根据 According to my watch, it's four o'clock. 照我的表是四点钟。

according as + 从句 根据, 依照

△ache [eɪk] v. 痛 n. 痛, 疼痛

[用法] ache 常常可以和表示痛的部位的词连用, 如 head-ache, toothache

\*achieve [ə'tʃi:v] v. 达到; 取得

He will never achieve anything if he doesn't work harder. 要是他不努力一点儿, 他永远不会有所成就。

[联想] achievement n.

across [ə'krɒs] prep. & adv. 穿过; 越过; 在另一边; 在对面

Can you jump across? They live just across the road.

[辨析] across through over

through 是指“从某地方的一端到另一端”, “从一边到另一边”, 有从空间穿过、通过的含义, 如: pass through the forest/ light comes in through the window. through 还用于抽象意义: read through a book/English through pictures. across 是“横过、穿

过”，其意义侧重于相对的方向：Let's walk across the street. over是“从一边越到另一边”，其词义不表示固定的方向，从前后左右，上方均可，也可表示“在…的另一边”：The man jumped over the garden wall. .

△act [ækt] v. (戏)表演；(扮演)角色；演出(戏)；行动 n. 法令；  
条例

act as 担任，充当 A trained dog can act as a guide to a blind man.

act out 表演人连说带划地表示 She tried to act out the story she had read.

【辨析】act action

当action用作可数名词时，它与act的意义一样。但在某些固定的短语中，用act而不用action。如：“行窃”习惯上要说的act of stealing而不说the action of stealing。此外，action可用作物质名词，而act则不能，如：the action of a medicine 一种药的药性，to take action 采取行动

\*action [ˈæksən] n. 行动

△active [ˈæktɪv] adj. 积极的；主动的

Although he is over 70, he is still active. 他虽已七十多岁，但仍很活跃。

△actor [ˈæktə] n. 男演员

△actress [ˈæktɪs] n. 女演员

△actual [ˈæktʃʊəl, ˈæktjuəl] adj. 实际的，现实的

The actual amount of money was not known although they knew it was large. 虽然他们知道钱的数目很大，可是确切数目却不清楚。

【联想】同 real；actually adv.

\*AD [ˈeɪdi:] 广告

【联想】同 BC 广告

\*ad = advertisement

add [æd] v. 加；增加；添加

The number of people who will visit the museum is still adding.

add to 加，增加 The number of people who will visit the museum is still adding.

add to 增加 This adds to my difficulties.

add up to 含义是;表示;等于;合计是

All that this adds up to is that you don't want to help, so why not say so at once? 总而言之,你不想帮忙,为何不立即说呢?

The figures add up to 365.

**address** [ə'dres] n.住址;通讯处

What's your home address?

[题例] You must write to me \_\_\_\_\_ the new address.

A. with    B. at    C. to    D. on    (B)

析:address 前习惯用 at.

^**admire** [əd'maɪə] v. 钦佩;赞美;羡慕

We really admire him for his courage to say that he was wrong.

admire...for... 钦佩... We all admire him for his bravery.

admire + 不定式非常想 He would admire to be a soldier. 他极想成为一个战士。

[题例] (X) I admire that he is learned.

(✓) I admire his learning.

(✓) I admire him for his learning.

析:admire 后接名词,不可接 that 引导的从句。

[联想] admiration n.

^**admit** [əd'mɪt] v. 接纳;容纳;承认

He admitted having done wrong.

This ticket admits one person only.

[题例] He admits \_\_\_\_\_ that.

A. to say    B. saying    C. of saying    (B)

析:admit 接动名词或 to + 动名词,不能接不定式。

[联想] 反 deny; admission n.

^**advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] v. 推进;促进

Our troops have advanced two miles.

in advance 预先,事先

He wanted to draw his salary in advance.

[辨析] advanced    advancing

advanced 表示“年高的,高深的,先进的,已经向前的”。它已

被看作一个正式的形容词。advancing 仍是个现在分词,表示“正在进行的”主动行为。如:advanced ideas 先进思想,advanced countries 发达国家,advanced age 高龄。

**advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* 优点;好处

**adventure** [əd'ventʃə] *n.* 冒险;奇遇

**advertise** ['ædvətaiz] *v.* 为...作广告

**advertisement** [əd'vetismənt][,ædvə'taizmənt] *n.* 登广告;广告

**advice** [əd'vaiz] *n.* 忠告,劝告,建议

If you take my advice and work hard, you'll pass the examination.

[题例] I asked the doctor for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. her advices

B. some advices

C. some advise

D. advice

(D)

析:advice 为不可数名词,表示复数形式,需用 pieces of advice 或 bits of advice,表示“一条建议”,用 a piece of advice

**advise** [əd'vaiz] *v.* 忠告,劝告,建议

What do you advise me to do?

[联想] adviser *n.* 顾问

**aeroplane** ['eərəplein] *n.* 飞机

**affair** [ə'feə] *n.* 事,事情

The railway accident was a terrible affair. 那次火车事故是件可怕的事情。

[辨析] affair business

都有“事情”的意思,常可通用。但 business 不能用复数,affair 在泛指重大或头绪较多的事务时常常用复数。如:Let's get down to business. 让我们谈正事吧! Don't talk about the national affairs. 免谈国事。

**affect** [ə'fekt] *v.* 影响

The climate affected his health.

He was much affected by the sad news.

[辨析] affect influence

affect 常指对某人情绪的影响,而 influence 是通过说服或以身作则间接地使某人改变行动或想法。如:He was influenced by a high school biology teacher to take up to study of medi-

cine. 他受一位中学生物老师的影响而选学医科。

△ **afford** [ə'fɔ:d] v. 负担得起(…的费用); 抽得出时间; 提供

As he had not much money, he could not afford such things as that.

He couldn't afford to go away on a holiday. M

It afforded great pleasure to those who were present.

**afraid** [ə'freɪd] adj. 害怕; 担心

I was afraid of hurting her feeling.

**be afraid of** 恐怕, 害怕

be afraid to 害怕, 不敢(做)...

She was afraid to wake him up.

be afraid + that 从句 恐怕...

I'm afraid I can't stay here.

[辨析] be afraid to be afraid of

be afraid to 是“不敢(做)…”; be afraid of (doing) 是“害怕…”, 两者常常可以互相换用, 但有时也有细微的差异。如: She was afraid to wake him up. 她不敢叫醒他。She was afraid of waking him up. 她生怕吵醒他。前者表示“也许想叫醒他, 但又不敢”, 而后者则表示“不想把他吵醒”。

**Africa** [ˈæfrɪkə] n. 非洲

**African** [ˈæfrɪkən] adj. 非洲的; 非洲人的 n. 非洲人

**after** [ˈɑ:tə] prep. 在…后面 adv. 在后; 后来 conj. 在…以后

**after a short while** 不久以后

I shall go abroad next Sunday three days after.

I arrived after he left.

**after all** 毕竟; 终究 He failed after all, in spite of all that had been done. 他虽然已尽了一切努力, 他毕竟还是失败了。

**afternoon** [ˈɑ:tənu:n] n. 下午

**afterwards** [ˈɑ:təwədz] adv. 后来, 以后

**again** [ə'geɪn] adv. 再一次; 再; 又

If you fail the first time, try again.

**again and again** 再三的, 反复的 He did the experiment again and again.

**\*once again** 再一次

**age** [eidʒ] *n.* 年龄

**at the age of** 在…岁时

[用法] 年龄的几种表示法,而且 age 与 old 不能连用。如:

I am twenty (years old). I am twenty years of age. My age is twenty. I am aged twenty.

**ago** [ə'gəʊ] *adv.* 以前

[用法] ago 不能独立使用,必须在前面加表示一段的时间。

如: a minute ago 只接一般过去时态。

[题例] My grandmother had died five years \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ago    B. before    C. ×    D. then    (B)

析: ago 的意思是“现有的以前”; before 是指“过去的以前”,不与现在完成时连用。又如: He left a week ago.

[辨析] ago before

ago 立足于现在,表示从现在起,若干时间以前,通常与一般过去时连用,不能与完成时连用。before 则立足于过去,表示从过去某一时刻起,若干时间以前,通常与过去完成时连用。泛指“以前”用 before,这时动词可用现在完成时或过去时。

**agree** [ə'gri:] *v.* 同意;应允

I hope you agree with me that our teacher's advice is excellent.

**\*agree on** 商定;决定;达成共识

**agree to do sth.** 同意做某事

**agree with sb.** 赞成某人的意见;与某人意见相同

[用法] agree with 还有“与…一致”“(气候、食物等)适合”,如: His words don't agree with his action.

[辨析] agree with    agree to    agree on

agree with 意为“同意某人;同意某人的意见、想法、分析、解释等”,后面接表示“人”或“意见”的词,见上例。

agree to 意为“同意某事或某项建议”,后面只能接表示“提议、计划、方案、打算、主意”等含义的词。如: Do you agree to this plan?

agree on 意为“在某件事上取得一致意见”。如: Can we agree

on a date for the next meeting?

[联想] 反 disagree; agreement n.

agreement [ə'ɡri:mənt] n. 同意一致

\*agricultural [ˌæɡrɪ'kʌltʃəl] adj. 农业的; 农学的

^agriculture [ˌæɡrɪkʌltʃə] n. 农业, 农学

^ahead [ə'hed] adv. 在前; 向前

Tom was a quick walker and soon get ahead of the others.

ahead of time 提前, 如: The workers completed the work ahead of time.

\*aid [eid] n. 援助; 救护

\*first aid 急救

^aim [eim] n. 目的; 目标 vt. & vi. 瞄准, 对准

What's your aim in life?

The soldier aimed his gun at the enemy.

He aimed at the lion, fired but missed. 他瞄准那头狮子, 开了一枪, 但未打中。

[题例] (X) The hunter takes an aim at the lion.

(✓) The hunter takes aim at the lion.

析: aim 用作名词时常用在 take (good) aim at 这个短语中, 注意没有冠词 a(an)。所以误句中 an 应去掉。

air [eə] n. 空气; 大气

by air 乘飞机

\*in the air 在空中

\*on the air (用无线电, 电视) 播送

[用法] airs (常用复数) 作“做作的姿态”, “架子”解, 不用冠词。如 put on airs 摆架子, give oneself airs 神气活现。

[用法] 由 air 组成的一些词组都是固定结构, 要注意有没有定冠词 the。如在 in the air, in the open air, on the air 中, 这几个习惯语中都不能缺少 the, 但在 by air 中却没有 the。

^aircraft [ˈeəkrɑ:ft] n. 飞机 (单复数同)

\*airline [ˈeəlaɪn] n. 航空公司; 航空系统

airport [ˈeəpɔ:t] n. 航空站; 飞机场

alive [ə'laɪv] adj. 活着的

Who's the greatest man alive?

Though he is old, he is still very much alive.

[用法] alive 常作表语, 作定语时可以放在被修饰词的后面, 或用 living 代替。如: the greatest man alive, the best living poet

[联想] 同 living; 反 dead

**all** [ɔ:l] adj. (修饰单数名词) 全; 总; 整; (修饰复数名词) 全部; 所有的 pron. 全体; 全部 adv. 全部的; 都

**all over** 到处; 结束

**all over the country/world** 遍及全国/全世界

**all the year round** 一年到头

**in all** 总计

**not at all** (用来加强 not 的语气) 一点儿也不; 根本不

[用法] (1) 作形容词“所有的”、“全部的”、“整个的”。all 与名词连用, 需把 the, ones 等词放在 all 之后。如: all the people, all my life.

(2) 作不定代词, 指所有人或东西、一切。作主语指人时, 谓语动词用复数, 指物时动词常用单数。如: All are here. (= Everyone is here.) All has been done. (= All the work had been done.)

(3) all 作先行词, 指物时, 用 that 引导定语从句, 不用 which。如: This is all that I want.

(4) all 与否定副词连用(如: not, never 等), 句子属于部分否定, 表示“一切…不都是”; “不是所有的…都…”。如: Not all the ants go out for food.

(5) all of…的谓语动词, 应和 of 的介词宾语在数上保持一致。与 all of 用法相同的还有 half of, most of, part of, the rest of 以及分数和百分比等。如: All of the students like swimming.

**allow** [ə'laʊ] v. 允许; 准许

Smoking is not allowed here.

[用法] (1) 不允许在某处做某事不应用 it 引导的句型如: 应说 Smoking is not allowed here. 不应说 It is not allowed to smoke here.



(2)allow doing sth. 是“允许做某事”。如:They should not allow taking the books out of the reading room.

(3)allow sb. to do sth. 是“允许某人做某事”。如:Who allow you to do that?

[题例] Mother allows the child \_\_\_\_\_ outside.

A. to play    B. playing    C. play    (A)

析:allow 所带的复合宾语由宾语加上带 to 的不定式组成,所以应选 A. to play 较好。

[联想] 同 permit; 反 prevent

**almost** [ˈɒlmu:st] adv. 几乎; 近于

Almost nobody saw it.

[用法] (1)常用来修饰形容词、动词、副词、名词。

(2)almost 放在 no, none, nothing 的前面。如:He said almost nothing worth hearing.

(3)almost 不能用 not 修饰。

[题例] (X)He is not almost as much interested as I thought.

(√)He is not nearly so much interested as I thought.

析:almost 作“几乎,将近”解,但它前后都不与 not 相连用。英美人总是用 hardly 代替 almost not 的意思;用 not nearly 代替 not almost。但在美国英语中,almost 后面可以接其他的否定词:almost no, almost none, almost never, 如:Almost nobody saw it.

**alone** [əˈləun] adj. 单独的

He likes living alone.

[用法] (1)作形容词,一般只作表语;如需要作定语时,要改为 only。

(2)作副词,用在行为动词之前或句末。

He is the only person who knows that. 只有他知道那件事。

He alone knows that. He knows that alone.

[辨析] let alone let...alone

let alone 常用在否定句后面,表示“更不用说”的意思,如:He has no bike, let alone car. let...alone 表示“不要紧,不要碰”的意思,如:Let it alone. 不要管它。