

SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL



高中

英语

词典

ENGLISH
DICTIONARY



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前 言

为帮助广大考生全面系统地复习中学所学的内容,培养考生综合运用语言的能力,提高应试能力,我们根据国家教委颁布的全日制高级中学《英语教学大纲》、人民教育出版社与英国朗文出版集团公司合作编写的初、高中英语教材的教学内容、普通高等学校统一考试《英语考试说明》和近年来的高考英语试题,组织了在教学及应考指导方面具有丰富经验的特级教师、高级教师和教研员,编写了这本《高中英语词典》。

本书共收录了大纲要求的 2000 个单词和大约 2000 余个常用词、派生词及合成词;收录了大约 3000 余条常用的动词及介词短语。部分重点单词从基本用法、惯用法、典型句式、语法要点等方面,通过例句、比较、正误辨析、注意等形式,对词汇的基本意义进行了介绍。重点放在常用词的习惯用法和灵活运用上,旨在阐释学生在学习过程中遇到的疑点、难点。同时,书中对大量的同义词及近义词进行了辨析。

由于水平所限,时间仓促,书中疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

缩略语及符号说明

缩略语	英语全称	汉语
<i>adj.</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	副词
<i>art.</i>	article	冠词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	连词
<i>interj.</i>	interjection	感叹词
<i>modal</i>	modal verb	情态动词
<i>n.</i> [C]	countable noun	可数名词
<i>n.</i> [U]	uncountable noun	不可数名词
<i>num.</i>	numeral	数词
<i>pl.</i>	plural	复数
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介词
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	代词
<i>v.</i>	verb	动词
<i>v. aux.</i>	auxiliary verb	助动词
<i>vi.</i>	intransitive verb	不及物动词
<i>vt.</i>	transitive verb	及物动词
&	and	和, 以及
sb.	somebody	某人
sth.	something	某事, 某物
(反)反义词	(同)同义词	
< 谚 > 谚语	交际——交际用语	

Aa

A

a [ei, ə] **an** [æn, ən] *art.* 一个(件……)。

a 用于以辅音音素开始的词前, **an** 用于以元音音素开始的词前: a hero [ə] an honest man [ən] a university student [ən] an uneducated person [ən]

【语法】①一个(=one): There was now

not a minute to lose. 一分钟也不能耽搁。②某一个(=certain): Then an idea came to him, which he calmly considered. 然后他想起了一个主意, 他冷静地予以考虑。③某类人或事物中的一个(表示类属关系): A triangle has three angles. 三角形有三个角。④(用于某些物质名词或表示天气现象的名词前)一种;一份;一阵等: Jasmine is a wonderful tea. 茉莉花是一种好茶。There will be a cold wind tonight. 今晚将有一阵寒风。

⑤(用于某些特定名词前)某个叫……的人(物)等: A Mr. Smith came to see you this morning. 今天上午有位叫史密斯的先生来见你。A Benz stopped beside me. 一辆奔驰轿车停在我的旁边。⑥重复使用与单独使用的差异: a black and white dog 一只黑白花狗(谓语动词用单数); a black and a white dog 一只黑狗和一只白狗(谓语动词用复数); a writer

and journalist 作家兼记者(一人); a writer and a journalist 一位作家和一位记者(两人)

【辨析】**a, one**: 与 one 在意义上相似, 但各不相同: ① Have you seen a football? 你有没有看到一只足球?(此处 **a** 意为“一个”, 但不强调数量, 不可换成 one。)② I've heard of this animal, but I've never seen one. 我听说过这种动物, 但没见过。(此处的 one 已是不定代词, 不可用 **a** 或 **an** 取代)③ One pencil is not enough. 一支铅笔是不够的。(需要更多的铅笔。)A pencil is not enough. 只有铅笔是不够的。(还需要别的东西。)

abacus ['æbəkəs] *n.* [C] (*pl.* abaci ['æbəsaɪ] 或 abacuses) 算盘

ABC ['eɪbi:'si; 'e'bi'si] *n.* [C] (*pl.* ABC's 或 ABCs) (常用复数) 1. 字母表 2. 入门; 基础知识 3. (缩) American Broadcasting Company 美国广播公司

able ['eɪbl] *adj.* 1. 能够; 有能力的: be able to do sth. 有能力做某事 2. (abler, ablest) 有才干的; 有水平的 (反) unable: Jim is the ablest man that I have ever met. 吉姆是我见到的最有能力的人。

【辨析】**able, can**: ① **able** 可与情态动词



about

(can 除外)或助动词连用,而 can 则不能: Will you be able to come here tomorrow? 你明天能来吗? He must be able to use the foreign language, forgetting all about his own. 他必须做到在运用外语的同时,完全忘掉自己的母语。②able 接不定式时,只能接肯定的、主动的不定式,不能接被动的不定式。需要时可由 can 代替: His voice was not able to be heard. (误) His voice couldn't be heard. (正)③表示过去某个时间的能力时,不可用 could, 应使用 was(were)able to。

about[ə'baʊt] I. prep. 1. 关于; 对于:

a book about the universe 一本关于宇宙的书; You needn't trouble about my parents. 你用不着担心我的父母。2. 在……附近; 在……周围; 在……身边: Everything about our school is beautiful. 我们学校四周的一切都是那么美好。Have you got some money with you? 你身上带钱了吗? 3. 在各处: He walked for a day about the streets looking for his missing cat. 他在街上走了一天, 寻找他丢失的猫。4. 忙于; 从事: What are you about? 你在忙什么? What have you been busy about these days? 这些天来你在忙些什么? II.

adv. 1. 大约; 大概(多和一个数词连用,表示数量、长度、年龄、时间等):

It's about five miles from here to our school. 从这儿到我们学校大约五英里远。2. 到处; 四处: The little boy

ran about looking for his mother. 小男孩四处跑着找他妈妈。Don't throw waste plastic bags about. 不要到处扔废塑料袋。3. 附近; 周围: Look about and tell me what you see. 向四周看看, 告诉我你看到了什么。When I got in the village I found nobody about. 我到了村子后, 发现周围没有人。

【搭配】①be about to... 即将... ②How about...? (你以为)……怎么样?

How about sending him a dictionary as a birthday gift? 送他一本辞典作生日礼物怎么样? ③What about...? ……怎样(征求意见或问消息):

What about our going to Beidaihe to spend the summer holidays? 这个暑假我们到北戴河怎么样? ④be about 在干(某事); 忙于(某事): I don't like to be interrupted when I am about an important piece of work. 我不喜欢在忙要事时被人打搅。⑤go about(着手)做(某事): We went about our business the whole afternoon. 我们整个下午都在忙于生意。

⑥Be quick about it! 赶快干! ⑦get about 起来走走, 起床活动: He is getting better and is able to get about. 他好多了, 可以下床走走了。

⑧leave... about 到处乱放(扔): Mother often tells me not to leave things about in my room. 妈妈经常告诉我在房间里不要到处乱扔东西。

⑨put oneself about (be put about) 发愁: The teacher told us it was use-

less to put ourselves about. We should be fully prepared for the test. 老师告诉我们光发愁没用, 我们应该充分准备考试。

【辨析】be about to do, be going to do, be to do: be about to do 正要做某事, 表示即将发生的动作。由于词组中已有 about, 不需再加时间状语: She was about to leave when John came. 她正要离开, 这时约翰来了。The wedding party is about to start. 婚礼就要开始了。be going to do 表示根据个人的愿望(打算要做某事), 还可表示预见, 即根据已有的迹象推断将来, 或即将发生的某种情况: I'm afraid I'm going to have a cold. 我恐怕要感冒。It's going to rain this afternoon. 今天下午要下雨。be to do 表示按计划即将发生的动作: The road is to be completed next month. 这条路将于下月铺成。

above[ə'baʊ] I. *prep.* 1. 在……的上面; 在上方; 高于: The voice came from somewhere above me. 那声音是从我上面某个地方传来的。The hydrogen balloon is floating above the clouds. 氢气球在云层上面飘行。2. 多于; 超出: He is above fifteen, but he depends on his mother for everything. 他过了十五岁了, 但什么事情还是靠他妈妈。His ability is above the average. 他能力超群。Above seven hundred students took part in the sports meeting. 有七百多学生参加了运动会。II. *adv.* 1. 在上面:

Look at the stars above. 看天上的星星。2. 在上文: As have been mentioned above, China will never be the superpower. 如上文所言, 中国绝不会做超级大国。III. *n.* [U] 上方; 上面: Suddenly he heard a voice from above. 他突然听到上面传来一个声音。IV. *adj.* 上面的: Pick out the new words in the above passage. 找出上边文章里的生词。

【搭配】above all 首先, 尤其重要的: Above all, we should master basic knowledge and skill. 首先, 我们应该掌握基础知识和基本技能。

【辨析】above, over, on: above 和 over 都可以表示位置、地位、数量(表示“超出”之意)等。表示位置时, above 指笼统的上方, over 指垂直的上方, 有“覆盖”的意思。on 含有表面接触的意思。

abroad[ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 到国外; 在国外: He lived abroad for much of his life. 他在国外度过了大部分时光。On our trip abroad we visited our relatives in California. 我们去国外旅行时, 拜访了在加利福尼亚州的亲戚。

【搭配】① at home and abroad 在国内 外 ② from abroad 从国外 ③ go abroad 出国

absolute[ˈæbsəljʊt] *adj.* 1. 完全的 2. 绝对的; 肯定的; 确实的: He is a man of absolute honesty. 他是一个绝对诚实的人。3. 无条件的

absence[ˈæbsəns; ˈæbsns] *n.* 1. [U]

absent—accident

A 缺席;不在;离开: In the absence of the manager, the secretary is often in charge of the business. 当经理不在时,通常是秘书代替照管业务。2. [C] 一次缺席;不在的时间: After an absence of 26 years, China returned to U. N. in 1971. 3. [U] 缺乏;不存在: No life can be found on the moon because of the absence of air and water. 因为缺乏空气和水,月球上尚未发现生命。

【搭配】*absence of the mind* 魂不守舍;心不在焉

absent ['æbsənt; 'æbsnt] *adj.* 缺席的;不在的: Those absent from work too often should be punished. 那些经常旷工的人应该受到处罚。

【搭配】*be absent from* 缺席;不在

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* 1. 吸收(光,热,知识等): To keep up with the development of modern society, the young generation is required to absorb new knowledge as much as possible. 为了能跟上现代社会的发展,青年一代应该尽可能的吸收知识。2. 吸引……注意力(兴趣等);使……专心: More and more people are becoming absorbed in their business. 越来越多的人专心于生意。

academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* [C] (*pl.* -mies) 1. 学会;研究院 2. (高等)专科学校;中等学校

accent ['æksnt, 'æksənt; 'æksnt] *n.* [C] 1. 重音: The accent is on the

second syllable. 重音在第二个音节上。2. 口音;腔调;土腔: A person from Hong Kong can be easily judged from his accent. 香港人能很容易地从口音上判断出来。

accept [ək'sept] *vt.* 1. 接受;答应: Please accept the Christmas gift. 请接受这一圣诞礼物。accept sb. as a friend 接受某人为朋友 2. 接受;同意(某种看法等): They refused to accept the proposal. 他们拒绝接受这一建议。For a long time she couldn't accept the fact that her son was dead in the plane crash. 她好长时间都不能接受她儿子在空难中丧生的事实。3. 承担(责任): The factory should accept the losses in the quality of the products. 这家工厂应该承担产品质量的损失。

【辨析】**accept, receive**: accept 表示主动地接受, receive 表示被动地接受, 因此当表示收到来信时, 要用 receive。如: The invitation he received was not accepted. 他没有接受送到的请帖。

accident [ˌæksɪ'dənt] *n.* [C] 1. 事故;祸事: His parents were killed in a bus accident. 她父母在一次车祸中丧生。2. 意外事件: It was just an accident that I found my lost key at the school gate. 我在校门口偶然发现了我丢失的钥匙。

【搭配】① *by accident* 偶然: I met her by accident in a crowded bus. 我在一辆拥挤的公共汽车上偶然碰到了

地。② *without accident* 安全地 ③ *have an accident* 遭受意外 ④ *delayed through an accident* 由于事故而被耽搁

【构词】accidental *adj.* 偶然的；附属的

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* (-nied, -nying) 陪伴；伴随：The development of society is often accompanied with that of science and technology. 社会的发展经常是伴随着科技的发展进行的。

according [ə'kɔ:diŋ] (to) *prep.* 按照；根据（相当于连词，后接短语或从句）：According to Tom, Jane got married last month. 汤姆说，简上个月结婚了。I'll do it according to your instructions. 我会照你的指示去做的。

【语法】according to 后面不接 *view*, *opinion* 等词，若要表达“依我所见，”应用 *in my opinion*，而不能用 *according to me* 或 *according to my opinion*。

account [ə'kaunt] *n.* [C] 账；账目；账户：Most university students have an account in the banks. 大部分大学生在银行有账户。

accountant [ə'kauntənt; ə'kauntənt] *n.* [C] 会计；会计师

accustom [ə'kʌstəm] *vt.* 使习惯于……：A new soldier should accustom himself to the military life as soon as possible. 一个新兵应该尽快适应军队生活。

【搭配】*accustom oneself to sth. doing...* 使……习惯于……：School children should be accustomed to going to bed early and getting up early. 上学的儿童应该习惯早睡早起。

ache [eik] *I. n.* [C] 疼痛：an ache in the arm 胳膊痛 *II. vi.* (ached, aching) 1. 疼：My head ached terribly, so I had to go to see the doctor. (= I had a bad headache, so I had to go to see the doctor.) 我头痛得厉害，因此我不得不去看医生。2. (口语) 渴望；想：He ached for the chance. 他渴望这次机会。I ache to go outing at the weekend. 我渴望周末去郊游。

【辨析】**ache, pain**: *ache* 指局部较持久的疼痛，常是隐痛：My tooth aches. 我牙疼。它与身体的某一部分可以构成复合词：*stomachache*, *headache*. I have an ache in my stomach. (= I have a stomachache.) *pain* 可指一般的疼痛，也可指剧痛，有时指局部疼痛影响全身，比 *ache* 严重；*pain* 也可指精神上的痛苦。The baby cried with pain. 那孩子疼得哭了起来。His disappearance caused his parents a great deal of pain. 他的失踪使他父母十分悲痛。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v; ə'tʃiv] *vt.* 1. (achieved, achieving) 完成；达成；成就：In recent years, China has achieved great success in its construction of four modernizations. 近年来中国取得了四个现代化建设的巨大



acquire—act

A

成就。2. 借努力而获得或达到: Those who have achieved great success in modern science and technology are rewarded by the Chinese government. 那些在科技方面取得成就的人们受到了中国政府的嘉奖。

【辨析】**achieve, gain, get**: **achieve** 作“获得”解时,指经过努力而获得成功或达到某种目的: Anything can be done to achieve our aims in modern science and technology. 为了实现我们在现代科技中的目标可采取一切措施。 **gain** 作“获得”解时,指通过努力或奋斗获得某种利益、好处或经验: More experience can be achieved in one's job. **get** 为这一组词中最常用的一个,为通用词,指以某种方式或手段得到某种东西。这种东西可能是他企图需求或企图获得的,也许不是。 I've got a car. 我有车。

【构词】**achievement** *n.* 1. [C] 成绩;成就;功绩 2. [U] 完成;达到 **achievable** *adj.* 可完成的;可达到的

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* (-quired, -quiring) (由技术、能力、努力而)获得;得到: Young people today had better acquire a good knowledge of a second language. 现代的年轻人最好能掌握好一门外语。

【构词】**acquirement** *n.* 1. [U] 获得;得到 2. [C] 才艺;技艺

across [ə'krɒs] *I. prep.* 1. 穿过;越过(从一边到另一边): The birds fly across the oceans every year. 这些鸟每年都飞越海洋。 There was no

bridge across the river before. 从前这条河上没有桥。 2. (在河、街)另一边;在对面: The bookstore is just across the street. 书店就在街对面。 3. 交叉: He sat there with his arms across the chest. 他坐在那里,双臂交叉在胸前。 4. 在……全境;在……境内: Dozens of shops across the city sell TV sets of this brand. 这座城市的几十家商店都卖这种牌子的电视。 **II. adv.** 1. 在对面;横过: Will you go across to the baker's and buy me some bread? 请你到对面的面包店给我买些面包好吗? 2. 宽;横: The river is half a mile across. 这条河一英里半宽。

【搭配】① **across from** (美)在……对面: They live just across from us. 他们就住在我们对面。 ② **come (run) across** (偶然)碰到: On the train to Beijing I came across an old friend of mine. 在去北京的火车上,我碰见了我的—位老朋友。 ③ **get sth. across** 使人理解,领会: He found it difficult to get his American jokes across to an English audience. 他发现使英国观众理解他的美国笑话很难。

【辨析】**across, through** 见 **through**

act [ækt] *I. vi.* 1. 行动;做事: He acted on our suggestion. 他照我们的建议做事。 The teacher said that Mary acted correctly. 老师说玛丽做得对。 2. 起作用: Does the medicine take long to act on your headache? 这种

addition—admire

A

add the figures to the form. 请把把这些数字加在表中。She added some sugar to her coffee. 她在咖啡里加了一点糖。2. 加起来(求出总和): If you add 6 to 3, you get nine. 六加三得九。This added to our difficulties. 这增加了我们的困难。3. 又说, 补充说: "That's a good idea." he added. "那是个好主意。"他补充说。

【搭配】① *add in* 包括, 加进去: Please add in these items. 请把这些项目加进去。② *add up to* 合, 加起来总和是, 意味着: The money he spends on clothes adds up to 2000 dollars a year. 他每年用来买衣服的钱加起来有 2000 美元。③ 增加, 加强: You didn't pay back our money in time, which added to our difficulties. 你们没有及时还钱, 这增加了我们的困难。

addition [ə'dɪʃən] *n.* 1. [U] 加: The sign "+" stands for addition. 符号 "+" 代表加法。2. [C] 增加物: The computer is a useful addition to the teaching tools in modern schools. 在现代学校里, 计算机是一种有用的教学手段。

【构词】*additional adj.* 附加的; 另外的: Some additional explanations are often necessary after a new law is carried out. 新的法律实施以后, 一些附加的解释通常是必要的。

address [ə'dres] *I. n.* [C] (*pl. -es*)

1. 住址; 通讯处: I can't make out the address on the letter. 我认不出信上

的地址。2. 演说: He is delivering an address in the meeting-room. 他正在会议室演讲。II. *v.* 1. 写地址; 把……寄给: You should address this letter to the manager of the company. 你应该把这封信寄给公司的经理。2. 向……讲话: The principal addressed the teachers and students in English. 校长用英语向师生讲话。3. 称呼: How should we address you? 我们怎样称呼您呢?

【搭配】① *deliver an address to* 向……发表演讲 ② *give a closing address* 致闭幕词 ③ *an address of welcome* 欢迎词 ④ *address oneself to* 从事于, 忙着做; 向……讲话: It's high time we addressed ourselves to work. 是我们该干工作的时候了。He addressed himself to the audience for two hours without referring to his article. 他没看讲稿就给听众讲了两个小时。

administration [əd,mɪni'streɪʃn; əd,mɪnə'streɪʃən] *n.* 1. [U] 经营; 管理(公共事务, 国家政策事业): the administration of our governmental affairs 政府事务的管理 2. [C] (尤指美) 政府的行政部门; 政府; 内阁: American administration has no right to solve the problem of Taiwan. 美国政府无权干涉台湾问题。

admire [əd'maɪə] *v.* (*admired, admiring*) 1. 羡慕; 钦佩: We all admire him for his courage. 我们都钦佩他的勇气。2. 欣赏: We all looked out of

the window and admired the beautiful views outside. 我们都朝窗外看, 欣赏美丽的景色。3. 喜欢: I admire to talk with such a learned man. 我喜欢与博学的人谈话。

【辨析】**admire, respect**: 这两个词都有“钦佩; 尊重”的意思。admire 指对某人的仰慕或赞扬: I didn't hear him because I was admiring his new car. 我(当时)正羡慕地看他的新车, 因此没听到他说的话。respect 尤指对年长或地位高的人的尊敬: Prof Hopkins is much respected in our college. 霍普金斯教授在我们学院很受尊重。

【构词】**admirable** *adj.* 可钦佩的; 可惊叹的; 美妙的; 极好的

admiration [ˌædmə'reɪʃən] *n.* [U] 佩服; 赞赏

admit [əd'mɪt] *vt. & vi.* (admitted, admitting) 1. 允许进入; 让……进入: The servant opened the door and admitted me into the house. 仆人打开门让我进去了。Only 100 boys are admitted to the school each year. 该校每年只收一百名男生。2. 可容纳: The theatre is small and admits only 300 people. 该剧院很小, 只能容纳三百人。3. 承认; 准许: The shop assistant admitted that she had given me wrong change. 售货员承认她给我找错了钱。He had to admit having done wrong. 他只好承认做错了事。

【用法】admit 作“承认”讲时, 后面可以跟以下几种形式。①后接名词或代

词: Giving up the game means admitting defeat. 放弃比赛意味着承认失败。②后接动名词, 可以转化成相应的宾语从句: We admitted having done wrong to the young man. (= We admitted that we had done wrong to the young man.) 我们承认冤枉了那个年轻人。③后接复合结构: I admit to be inactive in physical training. 我承认不爱参加体育运动。④后接从句: We have to admit that he is a very capable man. 我们必须承认他是个非常有能力的人。

【搭配】①admit of 容许, 有余地: What he has said admits no other intention. 他说的没有别的意图。②admit to 承认: He admitted to having taken the calculator. 他承认拿了计算器。

【构词】**admittance** *n.* [U] 许可; 入场: No admittance except on business! 非公莫入!

【构词】**admitted** *adj.* 被承认的; 公认的

adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 采纳; 采取(意见, 风俗等); 采用: Advanced foreign techniques must be adopted to develop our economy. 必须采用外国的先进技术发展我们的经济。

【构词】**adoption** *n.* [C, U] 采纳; 采取; 采用

advance [əd'vɑ:ns] *I. v.* (advanced, advancing) 使前进; 提前; 增进: We advanced the date of the meeting. 我们把会议时间提前了。(= The

advantage—advise

meeting was held in advance.) 11. *n.* [C] 1. 提高 2. 前进; 进展; 进步: China has made great advance (progress) in industry. 中国在工业方面进步很大。

【构词】advanced *adj.* 先进的; 高级的

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] 1. *n.* [C] 益处; 便利; 优点; 优势: Many people consider that living in big cities has many advantages, such as good schools, libraries and theaters. 许多人认为居住在大城市有许多好处, 比如有好的学校、图书馆和剧院。2. [U] 利益: Many people gain much advantage from their travels. 许多人通过旅游受益匪浅。

【搭配】① *be of great (no) advantage to* 对大大有利 (毫无裨益) ② *gain (have) an advantage over (of)* 胜过, 优于 ③ *take advantage of sb.* 利用某人; 欺骗某人

【构词】advantageous *adj.* 有利的; 有益的

adventure [əd'ventʃə] 1. [U] 冒险: The Adventure of Tom Sawyer 《汤姆·索耶历险记》2. [C] 冒险活动: have an adventure 有一次奇遇

advertise ['ædvətaɪz] *v.* (-tised, -tising) 登广告; 为……而作广告: More and more businessmen advertise their goods both on TV and in the newspaper. 越来越多的商人在电视和报纸上为其产品做广告。

10 **advertisement** [əd'vetɪsmənt] *n.*

[C] 广告; 启示; 登广告: It is considered quite necessary to put an advertisement in the newspaper to sell goods. 在报纸上登广告出售产品是非常必要的。

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* [U] 忠告; 建议; 劝告: a piece of advice 一点忠告

【搭配】① *ask for sb's advice* 征求某人的建议 ② *give advice* 提建议 ③ *give sb. advice on how to do sth.* 就如何干某事提出忠告

advise [əd'vaɪz] *v.* (advised, advising) 忠告; 劝告; 建议

【用法】advise 后面可以接以下形式。

① 后接名词或代词: The teacher advised an early start so that we'll get there before dark. 老师建议早点动身, 以便我们天黑前能到达那里。② 后接动词不定式的复合结构: I advised him not to smoke. (= I advised him against smoking.) ③ 后接宾语从句, 谓语动词通常用虚拟语气: We advised that they should start early. (可以转换成 We advised them to start early.) 我们建议他们早点动身。④ 后接动名词: I would advise putting off the meeting. 我建议会议延期。(也可以转换成: I advise that we should put off the meeting)

【比较】advise, suggest; advise sb. (not) to do sth. 的用法, 不能用于 suggest, 如: I advised him not to enter the cave. (= I suggested his not going into the cave.) I suggested (advised) that he should not enter the cave. 我劝他

不要进洞。(跟宾语从句时,两者用法基本相同。)

【搭配】① *advise sb. on sth.* 就某事对某人提出忠告: *Could you advise me on the problem?* 您就这个问题给我提点建议好吗? ② *advise sb. against (doing) sth.* 劝某人不干某事

【构词】*adviser n.* [C] 顾问;指导者

aeroplane [*ˈeərəpleɪn*] *n.* [C] (同 *airplane*) 飞机

affair [*ə'feə*] *n.* [C] 1. 事件;事情: *I don't know how to take care of my own affairs.* 我不知道如何去处理自己的事。2. 事务;业务(多作复数): *The Foreign Affairs Office deals with international affairs.* 外事办负责处理国际事务。3. *state of affairs* 事态,状况

【辨析】**affair, matter, thing, business**: 这一组词都表示“事情”。*affair* 是正式用语,其复数形式 *affairs*, 又常指重要文件,如签订和约、管理财务等: *state affairs* 国家大事 *international affairs* 国际事务 *family affairs* 家务事。*matter* 只强调某事情是客观存在,不愿说出具体内容: *It's no laughing matter.* 那可不是开玩笑的事。*thing* 是普通用语,经常用于日常生活中: *I have a lot of things to do.* *business* 在口语中用得较多,强调职责、公务等: *Let's get down to business at hand.* 咱们立即处理手头的事情吧。

affect [*ə'fekt*] *vt.* 1. 影响: *Too much pollution will affect the climate*

greatly. 太多的污染会极大地影响气候。2. 感动: *His heroic deed affected the students.* 他的英雄事迹感动了学生。

afford [*ə'fɔ:d*] *vt.* (有足够的金钱、时间)做;买得起;付得出(通常与 *can, could, be able to* 连用,多用于否定句、疑问句)。

【用法】① 后接动词不定式: *We can't afford to spend so much money on the computer.* 我们拿不出那么多钱买电脑。② 后接名词或代词: *I'd love to go on holiday, but I can't afford the time.* 我很想去度假,可抽不出时间来。

afraid [*ə'freɪd*] *adj.* 害怕;担心(常用作表语): *Are you afraid of dogs?* 你害怕狗吗?

【用法】① *be afraid to do* (“怕”或“不敢”去做某事): *She was afraid to wake her husband up.* 她不敢弄醒她丈夫。② *be afraid of doing sth.* 担心(不敢去做某事,怕出现某种不良后果): *She was afraid of waking her husband up.* 她担心吵醒她丈夫。(担心出现某种后果)③ *I'm afraid (that...)* 用来有礼貌地表达可能令人不快的消息: *I'm afraid we can't arrive on time.* 很抱歉,恐怕我们不能按时到达。④ 回答别人的提问时,可用省略形式 *I'm afraid so (not)*: — *Have you missed the train?* 你没赶上火车? — *I'm afraid so.* 恐怕是这样。— *Have you any ink?* 你有墨水吗? — *I'm afraid not.* 恐怕没有。



Africa— against

Africa['æfrikə] *n.* 非洲

African['æfrikən] *I. adj.* 非洲的; 非洲人的 *II. n.* [C] 非洲人

after['ɑ:ftə] *I. prep.* 1. 在……以后 (表时间) (反) before; ① 后接名词: He volunteered to go to work in Tibet after graduation. 他毕业后志愿到西藏工作。② 接动名词: After receiving her letter, I began to get prepared for the trip. 收到她的来信后, 我开始为旅行作准备。2. 在……的后面(表位置): After you, please. 您先请。3. 仿照, 跟着: Make sentences after the model. 仿照例句造句。 *II. adv.* 在后; 后来: They left Beijing in October and returned two months after. 他们十月份离开北京, 两个月后返回。 *III. conj.* 在……以后: An unexpected thing happened after they left. 他们走后, 发生了一件意外的事情。

【辨析】after, in: after 和 in 表示时间, 后可跟时间段, 都有“以后”的意思, 其区别是: after 以过去为起点, 表示“(过去)一段时间以后”, 常用于过去时态的句子: They started out at six and arrived after two hours. 他们六点动身, 两小时后到达。after 与时间点连用时, 也可用于将来时: They will start the lecture after 10 a. m. 他们上午10点后开始讲课。in 以现在为起点, 表示“(将来)一段时间以后”, 常用于将来时态的句子: I'll be back in half an hour. 我半小时后回来。

【搭配】① *after all* 毕竟; 终究: It's a small world after all. 这个世界毕竟很小。② *day after day* (year after year) 日复一日 (年复一年) ③ *be after* 想得到, 寻求, 追求: We are all after the truth. 我们都追求真理。④ *take after* 长得像: Mary takes after her mother. 玛丽长得像她母亲。

afternoon['ɑ:ftə'nun] *n.* [C, U] 下午: in the afternoon 在下午 (泛指)

afterwards['ɑ:ftəwədz] *adv.* 后来, 以后: You left when Miss Liu came in. What did you do afterwards? 刘小姐进来的时候你离开了。你随后干什么了?

again[ə'geɪn] *adv.* 1. 再一次; 再; 又: You must make up your mind and not to be late again. 你必须下决心再也不能迟到了。2. 恢复原状: I was soon well again after the operation. 手术后不久我就恢复了健康。

【搭配】① *again and again* 再三地, 反复地 ② *once again* (= *once more*) 再一次 ③ *time and again* 好几次

against[ə'geɪnst] *prep.* 1. 反对; 不同意 (表反对, 敌对); 对抗 (反) for: Yesterday afternoon they played against the Bulls. 昨天下午他们和公牛队赛了一场。He is strongly against the plan. 他坚决反对这个计划。2. 与……逆向 (表方向): They sailed against the wind. 他们逆风航行。3. 与……冲突; 倚靠 (表接触): The young fellow was leaning a-