



聚焦英语

The Cream of *English Weekly*

《英语周报》精粹 高中版

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最新高考2000词全方位突破

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FOCUS ENGLISH



世界图书出版公司  
教育出版社

高中版



# 最新高考 2000 词全方位突破

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策 划 北京聚骄文化发展有限公司

 世界图书出版公司  
北京·广州·上海·西安  
 教育科学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新高考 2000 词全方位突破/孙永春,毛培连编写. —北京:世界图书出版公司北京公司,2002.1

(英语周报精粹,高中版/席玉虎主编)

ISBN 7-5062-5357-7

I. 最... II. ①孙...②毛... III. 英语—词汇—高中—升学参考资料  
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 003824 号

## 《英语周报:精粹(高中版)》——最新高考 2000 词全方位突破

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出 版:世界图书出版公司北京公司

发 行:世界图书出版公司北京公司

(北京朝内大街 137 号 邮编 100010 电话 62116800,64038355)

销 售:各地新华书店和外文书店

印 刷:北京世界图书出版公司印刷厂

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开 本:850×1168 毫米 1/32 印张:14

字 数:332 千字

版 次:2002 年 2 月第 1 版 2002 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

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ISBN 7-5062-5357-7/H·455

定价:17.00 元

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## 《聚焦英语》总顾问：薄冰 翟象俊

### 薄冰

北京外国语大学英语系教授，从事英语教学工作 50 余年，尤其专长英语语法的教学与研究，对英汉翻译亦有较深的造诣。现主持《英语世界》、《英语沙龙》和《大学英语》等刊物的咨询专栏，其主要论著如《英语语法手册》、《英语时态详解》、《高级英语语法》、《薄冰英语语法（袖珍本）》等，几十年来，一直是广大英语学习者首选的优质工具书。

### 翟象俊

1960 年复旦大学外文系本科毕业，1966 年研究生毕业。曾任复旦大学英语部主任兼外文系副主任、教授、硕士生导师，享受国务院特殊津贴。上海市翻译家协会副会长，曾参与《英汉大词典》、《英汉双解英语短语动词词典》的编写。主编《大学英语》（精读）及“九五”国家重点教材《21 世纪大学英语》（共 16 册）；译著有《乱世佳人》、《钱商》和《阿马罗神父的罪恶》及英、美作家海明威、霍桑、贝克等的作品。

## 总 序

21世纪是充满着机遇和挑战的世纪,时代在发展,社会在前进,知识经济的浪潮在兴起。随着北京申奥成功和中国加入WTO,英语在国际交流中的重要地位日益突显。学好、用好外语成了当代每位有志青年的共同目标。然而不少中学生乃至大学生在学习中不得要领,往往事倍功半。为此,我们组织了具有丰富教学经验的教师,在深入研究高考题型、命题思路及命题趋势的基础上,精心组编了供即将参加高考的学生进行全方位备战及供高一、高二、大一、大二年级的学生平时学习英语的辅导丛书。该丛书按照教学大纲及现行教材编写,分词汇、阅读、语法、写作、听力五个方面共6种(10册),分别介绍如下:

1.《最新高考2000词汇方位突破》以词为主,以用法为线,一词多用或多词一用,点、线、面结合,并将词汇知识题目化,直接服务于考试;

2.《最新高考配题阅读120篇》、《最新高考科普阅读200篇》(上、下册)是高中生迎战高考和大一、大二学生准备四、六级英语考试的必读书目;

3.《高中阅读每日5分钟》(高一、高二、高三)为广大英语学习者提供了一种全新的思维学习方式,一、二、三册由易到难,步步攀升,天文地理应有尽有;

4.《最新高考语法考点与真题配备》全面研究、分析高考考题及考题趋向,为考生迎战高考做了最充分的准备;

5.《最新高中写作导练》贯穿“导”的宗旨,并提供了大量供摹写和背诵的范文佳作;

6.《最新高考听力突破》的所讲所练均以高考为目标,是突破听力的音速之书。

使用这套(丛)书,你将再也不会举“题”不定,而是成竹在胸,下笔如神,应答自如。

《英语周报》是全国最知名的一修英语教辅类报纸。由山西师大主办,薄一波同志曾亲题词“学好外语,报效祖国”。《英语周报》实现了“求高、求准、求实、求新,为中小学英语教学服务”的办报宗旨,赢得了广大师生的信赖。丛书的编写得到了全国各地教学一线老师的热情参与和大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

受编者能力所限,书中难免有疏漏和不当之处,敬请专家和学者提出批评和建议,以使丛书不断完善!

潘玉虎

## 编者的话

词汇是英语学习的一个重要环节,但广大师生一直苦于没有一种很好的方法,能够让学生学得有趣有味。笔者总结多年的教学经验,倾力编写了此书,很好地解决了这一问题。名曰《最新高考2000词全方位突破》,意指通读此书,能掌握《大纲》全部词汇,可顺利通过高考。本书特点:

一、单词学习点线面一体化。以单词为点,以用法为线;一词多用或多词一用,即为线线相交,从而成面;从不同的面研究一词,即多面一体,从而使一词成为一个完整实用的体系。

二、词汇知识题目化,设计的题型直接为高考服务。以完成句子、句型转换、翻译、单选、多选、猜测词义、判断正误或改错的形式来全方位体现词汇的运用,把相关高考知识溶入其中。例如,完成句子侧重基础知识的掌握;句型转换,训练学生运用知识的能力,让学生学会灵活运用语言,以不同的知识表达同一内容;翻译,是为了培养学生的书面表达能力;判断正误或改错,是为了提高学生的分辨能力,为做改错题打好基础;猜测词义则培养学生依据上下文、语言情景、构词法,对比等手法猜出词义,提高阅读能力。

三、单词以字母顺序排列,师生使用方便。既可以作学生的学习资料,也可以作参考书随时查阅。

四、单词练习设计遵循先易后难,先基础后扩展的原则。

编者认为,词汇的这种学习方式,新颖别致,鼓励动脑,扎实有效,只要在高考前有计划地读完此书,一定会大有收获。

——编者



# A a

a[ə], 重读[ei], an[ən] (用于元音前), art. (不定冠词)

- ① 一个(one), 有时带有“同一”的意思。
- ② 某一个(a certain)
- ③ (表类属)某类人或物中的一个。用在表语之类成分中, 说明属哪类人或物; 用在主语中, 代表一类人或物。
- ④ (用在某些物质名词前)一种, 一份。
- ⑤ (用在表示风雨等的名词前)一阵。
- ⑥ (用在某些抽象名词前)一种, 引起某种情绪的事物等。
- ⑦ (用在某些专有名词前)某个叫…的人, 一张…的画, 一个像…的人等。
- ⑧ 和形容词最高级连用, 表示“非常”。
- ⑨ 和一个序数词连用, 表示“再一(个/次)”。
- ⑩ 用在某些词组或成语中。

※ 说出下列句子或词组中冠词分别属于以上第几种用法:

1. I went to a stationer's to buy a picture.
2. Can a novelist shut his eyes to the state of his country?
3. It was clear daylight now and a fine rain was falling.
4. A large coffee for me.
5. That is a great disappointment.
6. I saw a Mr Danvers on the twelfth floor at two o'clock.
7. to make a fool of oneself, to have a headache, many a boy, as a rule, in a hurry, take a pride in.
8. He copied the article a second time.
9. Birds of a feather flock together.

able/'eɪbl/ *adj.* 能够的(不作定语); 有能力的, 有才干的, 出色的, 漂亮的(作表语和定语)

- ① \_\_\_\_\_. (他这个人比我想象得还要能干。)





## 《英语周报》精粹 (高中版)

A

- ② \_\_\_\_\_ (你能) come to me tomorrow?  
 ③ He \_\_\_\_\_ (只有他能) swim across the river so far.  
 ④ can/be able to  
 ① The corn \_\_\_\_\_ grow well in mountainous area.  
 ④ He \_\_\_\_\_ the job well (本能够).  
 ③ He \_\_\_\_\_ (能) jump the wall, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (没能) yesterday.

**about/ə'baʊt/ *adv.* 大约, *prep.* 在...周围, 在附近**

- ① on/about  
 ① This is a story \_\_\_\_\_ Albert Einstein.  
 ② He wrote a book \_\_\_\_\_ reading.  
 ③ Do you have a lighter \_\_\_\_\_ you (在身上).  
 ② What \_\_\_\_\_ (你在做什么)?  
 ③ I met him \_\_\_\_\_ (大约在中午).  
 ④ ① He \_\_\_\_\_ (正要) go out when the telephone rang.  
 ② 判断正误

He is about to set off at 8 tomorrow.

**above/ə'baʊ/ *adv.* 在上面**

- ① above/over, below/under

表示“正上方”时, above 和 over 可互换; 不是表示正上方的“上方”时不可用 over; 表示“正下方”之意时, below 可与 under 互换; 不是表示正下方之“下面”时, 不可用 under.

完成句子

- ① We stay at the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ (俯瞰) the lake.  
 ② Shall I write the answer \_\_\_\_\_ (线上) the line?  
 ③ The temperature is six degrees \_\_\_\_\_ (零下) zero this morning.  
 ④ From the top of the mountain we could see a lake \_\_\_\_\_ (下面) us.  
 ⑤ The little girl hid \_\_\_\_\_ the desk.  
 ⑥ Her cat came out \_\_\_\_\_ the table.  
 ⑦ Children \_\_\_\_\_ six years old are admitted free.  
 ⑧ Please drive \_\_\_\_\_ the speed limit.  
 ⑨ The plane flew \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains.



② The book is \_\_\_\_\_. (这本书的内容太深, 我看不懂)

③ She is \_\_\_\_\_. (她不屑说谎)

④ A clock must be \_\_\_\_\_ correct.

A. first of all B. above all C. in all D. at all

**abroad** /ə'brɔ:d/ *adv.* 在国外

He lived abroad for much of his life.

He has just returned from abroad.

**absent** /'æbsənt/ *adj.* 缺席的, 不在的, 不注意的, 走神的 **absence** /'æbsəns/ *n.* 缺乏, 心不在焉

① He \_\_\_\_\_ (没有来上班).

② Please take care of my house during my absence (\_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ from home).

③ present *adj.* / *n.* presence *n.*

①— Comrade Wang?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

② Will you make me a present of your photo? (译)

③ He is \_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai.

④ \_\_\_\_\_ (有多少人参加) the meeting?

**accept** /ək'sept/ *v.* receive /rɪ'si:v/ *v.* 接受, 接收

① His theory was so advanced that fewer people would \_\_\_\_\_ it.

② I have \_\_\_\_\_ his invitation, but I don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

③ He did \_\_\_\_\_ severe criticisms from his friends, but I doubt if he will \_\_\_\_\_ them.

accept 表示主观意愿地接受, 有“满意、同意、认可”等意思, 其宾语常常是下列词: present, invitation, offer, opinion, idea, theory, decision, explanation, proposal, plan, criticism, etc.

receive 表示客观地“接收、收到”, 与主观愿望无关。

**accident** /'æksɪdənt/ *n.* 事故; 意外事件, 偶然

① He \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ an accident on his way home.

② \_\_\_\_\_ (发生了一起交通事故) yesterday.

③ I'm sorry I broke the glass. It was \_\_\_\_\_ (意外的).



## 《英语周报》精粹 (高中版)

- ④ I met her \_\_\_\_\_ (意外地) in a crowded bus.

**according** /ə'kɔ:dɪŋ/ *adv.* 根据、依照; 视……而定

- ① I'll do it according to your instructions.  
 ② The books are placed on the shelves according to authors.  
 ③ He will be punished according to the seriousness of his crime.  
 ④ You will be praised or blamed according as your work is good or bad.

在这里 according as 与 according to 都可表示“根据、依照”之意,但前者是复合连词,后跟从句;后者是复合介词,跟名词。

**accordingly** /ə'kɔ:dɪŋli/ *adv.* 按照情形、相应地; 因而, 所以

These are the rules. Please act accordingly.

**ache** /eɪk/ *vi. / n* 疼, 感觉疼, 思念, 渴望 (与 for 或不定式连用)

- ① I have an ache/a \_\_\_\_\_ in my stomach.  
 → ① I have \_\_\_\_\_.  
 → ② My stomach \_\_\_\_\_.

ache 常和身体的部位名称结合构成复合词。

例: a headache 头痛, a toothache 牙痛, a backache 背痛, an earache 耳朵痛。

- ② She \_\_\_\_\_ home. (非常想家)

**achieve** /ə'tʃi:v/ *vt.* 完成; 达成 (目的), 赢得 (名声等)

**achievement** /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ *n.* 完成, 达到; 成就, 成绩

- ① He has improved a lot in his English.  
 → He has \_\_\_\_\_ in his English.  
 ② He hopes to \_\_\_\_\_ all his \_\_\_\_\_ (实现目标) by the end of the year.

**across** /ə'krɒs/ *prep.* (表运动) 横过, 越过; (表位置) 在…对面; (表交叉) 与…交叉

through ① 穿过, 通过 (从中间); ② 遍及

throughout ① 遍布于, 到处 (all over); ② 整个…期间, 从头到尾 (all

through)

- ① They \_\_\_\_\_ (在镇上到处找) for the lost child.  
 ② They were working \_\_\_\_\_ (彻夜)  
 ③ The ship \_\_\_\_\_ (正在横渡) the Atlantic.



④ He lives \_\_\_\_\_ (住在我们对面大街)

⑤ The school is across from our house. (翻译)

⑥ He jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the stream.

A. across B. over C. through D. above

act/ækt/ *vt./vi./n.* action *n.* 行动, 行为, 活动

① He ran into the burning house and saved the child.

That was really \_\_\_\_\_ (勇敢的行为)

② He \_\_\_\_\_ (行动迅速) and put out the fire.

③ Who \_\_\_\_\_ (担任) the headmaster?

④ In 1964 a new Civil Rights Act was passed. (翻译划线部分)

⑤ You must \_\_\_\_\_ (把计划付诸实施)

⑥ He is \_\_\_\_\_ (实干的人)

⑦ Actions speak louder than words. (译)

⑧ Our warships come into action (译: \_\_\_\_\_) to chase the enemy ship out of the waters.

注: act 与 action 有时可以互换。

We are judged by our acts/actions.

严格说来, act 多用于指具体的、短暂的、个别的动作或行为; action 多用于指较抽象的, 时间较长的, 包括不同步骤的, 可以连续或重复的动作或行为。如:

My first act was to run upstairs to save the boy.

Action must be taken to prevent the disease spreading.

下列情况一般用 act:

A. 用于表示一项动作的性质时。如:

an act of faith/cruelty/kindness

B. 用于表示“在做…的那一时刻”时。如:

in the act of driving/stealing/jumping

act 与 action 的选用有时纯粹是惯用法问题。如:

in word and act; in speech and action

actor/'æktə/ 男演员, actress 女演员; waiter 男侍者, waitress 女侍者; host 男主人, hostess 女主人



## 《英语周报》精粹 (高中版)

actual /'æktʃuəl/ *adj.* 实际的, 真实的 *actually adv.* 实际上

- ① an actual happening (译: \_\_\_\_\_)  
② actually → ① \_\_\_\_\_ fact ② as \_\_\_\_\_ ③ practically

add /æd/ *vt.* 加, 增加

- ① If you \_\_\_\_\_ two \_\_\_\_\_ (加起来) five, you get seven.  
② He \_\_\_\_\_ (补充说) he didn't believe it.  
③ I'm sorry to have added to your trouble.  
→ I'm sorry to have \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
④  $3 + 4 = 7$   
① Three \_\_\_\_\_ four \_\_\_\_\_ seven.  
② Three \_\_\_\_\_ four is seven.  
③ Three and four \_\_\_\_\_ seven.  
⑤ The whole number of students is seventy.  
→ ① There are seventy students \_\_\_\_\_.  
② The number of students \_\_\_\_\_ seventy.  
⑥ 判断正误

These figures are added up to fifty.

address /ə'dres/ *n.* 住址; 收件人姓名地址; 称呼; 演说 *vt.* 写上收信人姓名地址; 谈话; 演说

- ① \_\_\_\_\_ (你的住址在哪儿)? My address is 3F, 2, Lane 8, Xidan str, Beijing (北京市西单大街8巷3楼2号)  
② an opening (a closing) address 开幕(闭幕)致辞  
She gave \_\_\_\_\_ (致欢迎辞)  
表达此意时, address 较 speech 正式。  
③ This letter is addressed to you. 这信是寄给你的。  
I'm afraid I \_\_\_\_\_ the parcel \_\_\_\_\_ (把包裹上的地址写错了)  
④ He \_\_\_\_\_ (向群众致辞/演说)

admire /əd'maɪə/ *vt.* 钦佩, 羡慕 *admiration n.* 羡慕

- ① We admire him for his bravery.  
→ ① We had \_\_\_\_\_ his bravery.  
② His bravery is \_\_\_\_\_ us.



③ We are \_\_\_\_\_ for his bravery.

② They all looked at the picture \_\_\_\_\_ (以赞叹的神情)

**admit**/əd'mit/ *vt. / vi.* 承认、容纳、许入

① Will you admit \_\_\_\_\_ (打破窗子)

② We all admit him to be foolish.

→ We all admit that \_\_\_\_\_.

③ He \_\_\_\_\_ (承认错误)

④ This hall can seat (→ \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_) 120 people.

⑤ Only 300 students \_\_\_\_\_ (接收) our school every year.

**advance**/əd'vɑ:ns/ *vt. / vi.* 推进, 前进

① 注意下列句子中 advance 的含义

① The soldiers were advancing toward/to the town.

② She advanced the hand 10 minutes.

③ The successful Apollo landing on the moon advanced the space development program.

④ He worked so well that his boss advanced him to a higher position.

⑤ Time passed rapidly and the work didn't advance at all.

⑥ You should make a careful plan in advance.

② They have made great progress (→ \_\_\_\_\_) in their research work.

③ His ideas were \_\_\_\_\_ his times (走在...前列).

④ ① \_\_\_\_\_ (先进的国家)

② \_\_\_\_\_ (思想进步的人)

③ \_\_\_\_\_ (高等数学)

**advantage**/əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* 利益、优点、长处 (可数/不可数); 便利、方便 (不可数)

**advantageous** *adj.*; **disadvantage** *n.* 不利、缺点

① It is \_\_\_\_\_ if you know how to type.

② \_\_\_\_\_ (都市生活有几个优点)

③ She has got the job because she had the advantages over others of knowing many languages. (译)

**adventure**/əd'ventʃə/ *n.* 冒险 (可数/不可数)

① 译



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① a story of adventure

② a spirit of adventure

③ the Adventures of Robinson Crusoe

[2] 奇异的经历(可数)

I have a lot of adventures in the desert.

**advice/əd'vaɪs/ n. advise vt. advices n. 情报、报道、消息**

[1] ask sb for advice/ask for one's advice 征求意见; a piece of advice 一条建议; follow/take one's advice 接受/采纳...的建议

[2] He advised us a visit to Qingdao.

→① He advised us to \_\_\_\_\_ Qingdao.

② He advised that \_\_\_\_\_ Qingdao.

③ He advised \_\_\_\_\_ Qingdao.

④ He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ Qingdao.

⑤ He gave us the advice that \_\_\_\_\_ Qingdao.

[3] Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (就如何学好英语提出了许多宝贵的意见).

[4] \_\_\_\_\_ (来自湖北的最新消息) said the flood had been brought under control.

[5] persuade/try to persuade/advise

① I was at last able to \_\_\_\_\_ (说服她回家).

② I tried to persuade him to give up smoking, but I failed.

→ I \_\_\_\_\_ to give up smoking, but I failed.

**affair/ə'feɪ/ n. 事、事件、事务; 复数形式泛指重大或头绪较多的事**

business 一般用语, 指在商业买卖活动中, 常带有赢利目的, 不用复数, 作“正事”讲时, 与“娱乐”、“消遣”相对。在作“事情”解时, 意义与 affair 相近, 常可通用。

eg: mind your own business/affairs (少管闲事)

[1] We don't have much \_\_\_\_\_ with them.

[2] The prime minister was kept busy with \_\_\_\_\_ of the state.

[3] \_\_\_\_\_ before pleasure.

[4] Let's get down to \_\_\_\_\_.

[5] They are going to look into the \_\_\_\_\_.



- ⑥ It's none of your \_\_\_\_.

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**afford** /ə'fɔ:d/ *vt.* 花得起, 买得起, 通常与 can, could, be able to 连用, 多用于否定、疑问句。

- ① We can't \_\_\_\_ (to buy) \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ (买得起新车)。  
 ② How can you \_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ (付得起这么多钱) for a bicycle?  
 ③ 给予提供  
 Music affords us pleasure.  
 → Music affords pleasure to us.

**afraid** /ə'freɪd/ *adj.* 害怕 (用作表语)

- ① \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ (恐怕他生病了)。  
 ② She is \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ the dark (非常害怕)  
 ③ —Are you sure it's going to rain?  
     — \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ (恐怕不是)  
 ④ Tom came late to school and was afraid \_\_\_\_.  
     A. to be punished      B. to punish  
     C. of punishing      D. of being punished  
 ⑤ He is afraid of losing face.  
     → He is afraid \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_  
 ⑥ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ (你担心会被杀头吗)?

**Africa** /'æfrɪkə/ *n.* African *adj.* 非洲的 *n.* 非洲人

**after** /'a:ftə/

- ① *prep.* A. (表时间) 在...之后; B. (表位置、顺序) 在后, 随后; C. (表追赶) 追赶、追求; D. (表模仿) 仿照; E. (表因果关系) 由于  
 ② *conj.* 在...之后  
 ③ 副词 A. (表位置、顺序) 之后, 随后; B. (表时间) 以后

试分析下列句子中的 after 分别属于以上的哪种用法

1. It's ten after eight. (美) 现在是 8 点 10 分。  
 2. I put quantity after quality. 我重质量不重数量。  
 3. The police are after the robber.





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4. The city is named after the famous scientist.
5. You should be prepared for being fired after your serious mistake.
6. day after day 日复一日, year after year 年年  
She did experiment after experiment.

### after all 虽然…但是仍然

- ① 常置于句尾,表示结果与预想不同,“结果”、“究竟”。如:  
I'm so sorry. I can't come after all.
- ② 常置于句首,导出原因。“毕竟”、“究竟”有提醒之意。如:  
It's not surprising that you've got stomachache, after all, you've eaten too much.
- ③ 虽然……但是仍然  
After all his hardwork, he also failed this time.

### afternoon / 'aftənu:n/ n. 下午

- ① in the afternoon 在下午  
in the late afternoon → late in the afternoon.
- ② I'll leave New York \_\_\_\_ (7月20日下午).
- ③ afternoon tea (英)下午茶。午后4至5时左右附有红茶的简单饮食。

### again / ə'geɪn/ adv. 又、再

again and again 再三地、反复地; once again 再一次 (→ once more) → over and over / once and again / time and time again.

### against / ə'geɪnst/ prep.

- ① (表反对、敌对)与…相反;与…对抗;
  - ② (表反方向)与…逆向;
  - ③ (表接触)与…冲突,倚靠;
  - ④ (表对照)以…为背景;
  - ⑤ (表防护)为防备;
  - ⑥ (表预备)防备。
- ① He took up German \_\_\_\_ (违背了他爸爸的心愿).
  - ② Don't \_\_\_\_ (逆水而游).
  - ③ \_\_\_\_ (他倚靠着门).
  - ④ The flag is bright red \_\_\_\_ (在蓝天的衬托下).