

英语高考精典

人民日报出版社

前 言

《英语高考精典》是一部兼顾释义、用法和测试的综合英语工具书,其主要读者对象是英语初学者、中学英语教师和学生、参加成人高考人员及其他英语爱好者。

本书所收词目是依据国家教育委员会规定的中学生高考和成人高考英语词汇,兼顾正音、释义、用法、用法辨异及同义词辨异等,针对历年英语高考题型,精心编制试题,用例解析。题型设计分为辨音、填空、改错、多项选择、翻译等,凡改错题均给出注解,选择题必要时亦加注解,没有题解者均附有答案。在编写同义词辨异和试题中,为照顾“吃不饱”的学生,我们加进了一些高考规定词汇以外的词语。

本书具有辞典性质,但主要是突出英语初学者、中学生及成人高考人员必须掌握、必须驾驭的最基本的英语知识。

在编写工作中,我们得到了人民日报出版社、天津市新华书店业务开发部、长春中海直有限公司长春科研所和部分英语同行的支持和帮助,在此一并致谢。

由于水平有限和时间仓促,本书的缺点和错误在所难免,我们殷切地希望英语界同行和读者批评指正。

编 者

1992年8月

缩语和符号说明

1. 缩语

<i>a</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>aa</i>	attributive adjective	定语形容词
<i>ad</i>	adverb	副词
<i>ap</i>	predicative adjective	表语形容词
<i>art</i>	article	冠词
<i>aux</i>	auxiliary verb	助动词
<i>conj</i>	conjunction	连词
<i>int</i>	interjection	感叹词
<i>n</i>	noun	名词
<i>nc</i>	countable noun	可数名词
<i>nu</i>	uncountable noun	不可数名词
<i>prep</i>	preposition	介词
<i>pron</i>	pronoun	代词
<i>sb</i>	somebody	某人
<i>sth</i>	something	某事(物)
<i>v</i>	verb	动词
<i>vi</i>	intransitive verb	不及物动词
<i>vt</i>	transitive verb	及物动词

2. 符号

◇	参见号	表示参见
E	example	E 节(用例)启号
U	usage and discrimination	U 节(用法和辨异)启号

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A a

a [ə,ei] **an** [æn,ən] **art** 一(个,件); He must be **a** doctor. 他一定是个医生. What **a** lovely boy he is! 他是一个多么可爱的男孩啊! I'll finish the work in **a** week. 我会在一周内完成这项工作. I bought **an** English book yesterday. 我昨天买了一本英语书. It took him half **an** hour to get there. 他花了半小时才赶到那里.

U 英语中的冠词分为不定冠词 **a, an** 和定冠词 **the** 两种. 不定冠词 **a** 用于辅音音素开头的词前, **an** 用于元音音素开头的词前. 不定冠词不指特定的人或事物, 而是泛指. 不定冠词是“一(个)”的意思, 所以一般只用于单数可数名词前. 定冠词 **the** 特指某个, 某些人或物.

E 1 请在下列各句中需要的地方填入 **a, an** 或 **the**:

- ① The old man had _____ son and _____ daughter. _____ son was nine and _____ daughter was only five.
- ② There is _____ picture on _____ wall. It is _____ nice picture. I like _____ picture very much.
- ③ _____ sun rises in _____ east and sets in _____ west.
- ④ The Huanghe River is one of _____ longest rivers in _____ China.
- ⑤ That is _____ book you are looking for.
- ⑥ My brother has _____ unusual habit.
- ⑦ They like to listen to _____ Radio Beijing.
- ⑧ Please wait for _____ few minutes.
- ⑨ Li Ming studies at _____ First Middle School of Beijing. Every day she goes to _____ school by _____ bus.
- ⑩ I often go to swim in _____ summer.
- ⑪ The boy has gone to play _____ basketball, I think.
- ⑫ Do you know where _____ Guilin is?
- ⑬ I want to have _____ look at _____ painting.
- ⑭ We have three meals _____ day: _____ breakfast in _____ morning, _____ lunch at _____ noon and _____ supper in _____ evening.
- ⑮ We are learning _____ Chinese.

- ⑩ _____ clothes are made from _____ cotton, _____ silk and _____ wool.

- ⑰ There is university in city.

E 2 请在 A,B,C,D 中选出一个正确答案:

- ① Tom is honest man.

A. the B. an C. a D. x

- ② We have already worked for hour.

A. the B. an C. a D. x

- ③ A hoe is a useful tool.

A. the B. an C. a D. x

- ④ moon moves around earth.

A. The ... an B. A ... an

C. The ... the D. The ... a

- ⑤ People's Republic of China was founded in 1949.

A. x B. A C. The D. An

E 3 请在 A,B,C,D 中选出一个错误答案,并予改正:

- ① Her dress is very clean and well made but it was the kind of a
A B
 dress which the daughter of a poor man might have worn.
C D

解 错误答案是 B. the kind of a dress 应改为 the kind of dress. 在 a kind (sort, type, class, etc) of 的结构中, 后面的名词一般不加冠词.

- ② The sun has always been a important guide to direction.
A B C D

解 错误答案是 C. a important 应改为 an important. important 是以元音音素开头的词,其前面的不定冠词要用 an,而不用 a.

- ③ The Oxford Street is one of the busiest street in London.
A B C D

解 错误答案是 A. The Oxford Street 应改为 Oxford Street. 在含有普通名词的专有名词之前一般要加定冠词,而在专有名词加普通名词构成的专有名词之前,冠词要省略。

- ④ All the blood in the body passes through the heart at least twice
 A B C
the minute.
 D

解 错误答案是 D. the minute 应改为 a minute. 当不定冠词与单数可数名词一起表示速度、比率时, 不定冠词相当于 each.

- ⑤ An union is a number of persons, groups, states, etc, who have
 A B C
 joined together for a same aim.
 D

解 错误答案是 A. An union 应改为 A union. union 是以辅音音素开头的词, 其前的不定冠词要用 a, 而不用 an.

- ⑥ The woman over there has an one-year-old baby.
 A B C D

解 错误答案是 B. an 应改为 a. one-year-old 是以辅音音素开头的词, 其前的不定冠词要用 a 而不用 an.

able ['eɪbl] a 有能力的; (后接不定式) Girls are able to read better than boys. 女孩能比男孩读得好. He may be able to pass the exam. 他或许能通过考试. The doctors are not able to agree about it. 医生们不能同意这件事. —aa 能干的, 有才能的, 有水平的: He is an able worker. 他是位能干的工人. He is the ablest man I know. 他是我所认识的人当中最有才干的人.

U be able to 和 can 均可表示“能”. be able to 可以有更多的时态变化形式, 另外还可以与情态动词或某些系动词连用, 也可以用于不定式或动名词短语中; 而 can 只有现在式或过去式. (can 可用任何事物作主语, 而 be able to 通常用人作主语).

E 1 请用 be able to 的正确形式填空:

- ① She had _____ send home regularly fifteen dollars a week.
- ② He hasn't _____ get in touch with her.
- ③ He won't _____ come tomorrow.
- ④ The patient _____ sit up and read yesterday.
- ⑤ I would like to _____ read, but I am too old to learn.

⑥ He said he so much regretted not _____ swim.

⑦ I ought to _____ live on my salary.

E 2 请在 A, B, C, D 中选出一个正确答案:

① It _____ be true.

A. cannot B. able C. be able to D. isn't

② I think he is _____.

A. able B. able to C. being able to D. can

③ Someone who _____ is very clever or very good at doing something.

A. can B. is able to C. is able D. is an able

④ _____ you _____ come this evening?

A. Will ... able

B. Can ... be able to

C. Are ... be able to

D. Will ... be able to

about [ə'baʊt] **U ad** 1 大约, 差不多: I'm *about* ready. 我差不多准备好了。 He will come at *about* ten o'clock. 他大约在十点钟来。 2 在周围, 到处: The sea surrounds Japan all *about*. 海环绕着日本四周。 He travelled *about*. 他到处旅行。 A bird can fly *about*. 鸟能四处飞翔。

I prep 关于: I know nothing *about* it. 我对此事一无所知。 The students are talking *about* the novel. 学生们正在谈论这部小说。

U 1 about 和 **around** 均可表示“大约”, “不精确”, 用法也非常相近。它们也可以用于许多词组中, 描写无聊的、无系统的、无意义的或浪费时间的活动。 2 **about** 和 **on** 均可表示“关于”。**on** 表示这本书、这篇文章或演说是严肃的, 或为学术性的, 可供专门研究这一问题的人阅读; 而 **about** 则表示较为普遍, 不那么正式。 3 “**about** + 动词不定式”为“马上就要”, “正要”。 4 **◇ almost**.

E 1 请把下列短语译成汉语:

① be about

② What (How) about ...

③ leave ... about

④ order sb about

E 2 请在下列各句中填入 about 或 on:

① I hadn't heard _____ that.

② He's writing a textbook _____ African history.

③ They're having a conversation _____ money.

④ We're going to attend a lecture _____ economics.

- ⑤ Susan has a book for children ____ Africa and its people.

E 3 请在下列各句中填入 about 或 about to:

- ① We wandered ____ the city on our first evening there.
 ② I'll be back ____ lunch time.
 ③ I was ____ go to bed when there was a knock at the door.
 ④ I feel that something terrible is ____ happen.
 ⑤ How ____, going there now?

above [ə'baʊ] *I prep* 在...上面; The peak rises *above* the clouds. 峰顶高出云端.

II ad 在上面: Your room is just *above*. 你们的房间就在上面.

III a 上面的: (常用做定语, 没有比较级) The *above* facts are very important. 上述事实非常重要. See the example given *above*. 参看上面的例子.

U 1 above 表示“在...上方”时和 *below* 相对. *2 above* 和 *over* 均可表示“高于”. 如果要表达“布满”或“越过”之意, 通常用 *over*, 遇到数字可表示数量与长度的词语, *over* 较为常用. 但是, 如果我们想到的刻度是竖的, 是可以表示高低的, 则用 *above*. 关于地面的高度, 可以说 *above sea level*. *3 on*.

E 1 请把下列短语译成汉语:

- ① *above all* ② *above all things*
 ③ *over and above*

E 2 请在下列各句中填入 *above* 或 *over*:

- ① The moon is now ____ the trees in the east.
 ② The shelf should be six feet ____ the level of the floor.
 ③ You have to be ____ 18 to see this film.
 ④ The temperature is three degrees ____ zero.
 ⑤ There's thick cloud ____ the South of England.
 ⑥ The summit of Everest is ____ 8,000 metres ____ sea-level.

absence [ˈæbsəns] *nt* 1 缺席: His *absence* surprised us. 他的缺席使我们吃惊. It occurred during my *absence*. 那是我不在的时候发生的. He called you up in your *absence*. 你不在时他打来电话. *2* 缺乏: Cold is the *absence* of heat. 寒冷是由于缺乏热量.

E 1 请在下列句子中填入 *absence* 或 *absence of*:

- ① I shall take your place in your ____.
- ② Darkness is the ____ light.
- ③ During our ____ the monkey had passed.
- ④ The police were delayed by the ____ information about the crime.
- ⑤ ____ mind may have bad results.

E 2 请在 A, B, C, D 中选出一个错误答案, 并予改正:

The new lathe went out of order during the foreman's absence in
 A B C D
 the workshop.

解 错误答案是 D. absence in 应改为 absence from. absence in a certain place 表示“不在他处而在某处”的意思. 要表示“不在某处”应说“absence from a certain place”.

absent ['æbsənt] *a* 缺席的: Two boys of the class were *absent* because of illness. 班上两个男孩因病缺席. He was *absent* without leave. 他无故旷课. After the meeting he telephoned his *absent* friend. 会后他打电话给没有出席会的朋友.

E 1 请在 A, B, C, D 中选出一个错误答案, 并予改正:

The machine didn't work when the foreman was absent in the
 A B C D
 workshop.

解 错误答案是 D. in 应改为 from. 表示“在他处而不在车间”, 应该说 absent from the workshop.

E 2 请在 A, B, C, D 中选出一个正确答案:

- Why did you ____ school yesterday?
- A. absent B. absent from
 C. absent yourself from D. absence

解 正确答案是 C. absent 意为 keep oneself away, 是一个需要以反身代词作宾语的及物动词.

accept [ək'sept] *vt* 1 接受: He *accepted* a gift from his friend. 他接受了朋友的礼物. I *accept* your correction. 我接受你的指正. 2 承认: I *accepted* that I was wrong. 我承认我不对. The new theory became widely *accepted*. 许多人认为这个新理论是对的.

U \varnothing receive.

E 请在下列各句中填入 accept 的不同形式:

① Please _____ this little gift.

② I've recieved an invitation for a party, but I don't know whether I _____ it.

accident ['æksɪdənt] *nc* 意外事故; Mary met with an *accident*. 玛丽遇到了意外事故. There are a lot of road *accidents* every year. 每年有许多起交通事故.

U accident, affair, event 和 incident 均可表示“事”, “事件”. *accident* 多指不愉快的、偶然的、意外的、常可引起不良后果的事情或事件. *affair* 指要做或已经做的事, 用于强调行为、动作以及过程等. *event* 指重大的事件, 尤指历史事件. *incident* 常指故事中所叙述的事件.

E 1 请把下列短语译成汉语:

① by accident ② by accident of ③ without accident

E 2 请在下列各句中填入 *accident, affair, event* 或 *incident*:

① The train met with an _____ and many comrades were injured.

② He talked about the _____ of 1960.

③ This is your own _____.

④ It was just an _____ that I found the missing letter.

⑤ The _____ is now a past thing.

ache [eɪk] *I nc* 疼痛; She felt an *ache* in her chest. 她感到胸痛.

II vi 感觉疼痛; Her heart *ached* for the poor child. 她为那可怜的孩子心痛.

U ◇ pain.

E 2 请在 A, B, C, D 中选出一个错误答案, 并予改正:

① She had pains and aches all over after the four-day trip.

A B C D

解 错误答案是 A. pains and aches 应改为 aches and pains. aches and pains 是个固定词组, 词序不能调换.

② I've suffered from headache three times this week.

A B C D

解 错误答案是 C. headache 应改为 headaches. headache 是规则的可数名词.

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *vt* 1 完成; Did you *achieve* all that you expected to? 你

有没有完成所有预期的事? 2 达到; They *achieved* their purpose. 他们达到了目标。

U □ get.

E 请在下列各句中填入 achieve 的不同形式:

- ① He went back to London without having _____ any success.
- ② Only practice can _____ mastery.
- ③ Nothing could stop me from _____ my ambition.
- ④ He hoped to _____ his goal by peaceful means.
- ⑤ They are capable of _____ this by consistent work.

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *nc* 成绩, 成就; Flying across the Atlantic for the first time was a great *achievement*. 第一次飞越大西洋是个创举. Man's walk on the moon is a great *achievement*. 人类登月是项伟大的成就.

E 请从 A, B, C, D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词斜体部分读音相同的选项:

achievement A. girl B. finger C. driver D. agree

acquaint [ə'kweint] *vt* 使了解, 使认识; I wish to *acquaint* you that your friends have already left. 我想告诉你, 你的朋友们早已走了. I *acquainted* him with my plans. 我把我的计划告诉了他. I'm not *acquainted* with your father. 我不认识你的父亲.

E 1 请在下列各句中填入 acquaint 的适当形式:

- ① I'll simply have to _____ these people with my ideas.
- ② I _____ him with the facts of the case.
- ③ You must _____ yourself with your new duties.

E 2 请在 A, B, C, D 中选出一个错误答案, 并予改正:

I have heard about your friend but I am not acquainted him.
 A B C D

解 错误答案是 D. acquainted in him 应改为 acquainted with him. “熟悉, 了解, 认识”应译为 be (get, become) acquainted with.

across [ə'krɒs] *prep* 横过, 穿过; There is a short cut *across* the field. 有一条近路横穿这片原野. They built a bridge *across* the river. 他们建了一座桥横跨河上. The children walked *across* the street. 孩子们横

穿过了马路。

U 1 across 和 over 均可用来表示“处于或到达一条线,一条河或一条道路的另一侧”。表示在水面上或水之上方发生的动作,可用 over,但在水中发生的动作不能用 over。 **2 across 和 over** 均可用来表示某一范围(如田野,沙漠、舞池)之内的动作。但是,如果表示“从一定范围之一边到另一边”,则只能用 across。此外,over 一般不用于在三度空间(如屋子)进行的动作。 **3 across 和 through** 均可用来表示从一定范围的一边到另一边的动作。across 的含义与 on 有关,表示动作是在某一物体的表面进行的。through 的含义与 in 有关,表示的动作是在三度空间进行的,四面八方都有东西。through 不能用于从细而长的物体(如河流)之一侧到另一侧的动作。

E 1 请把下列短语译成汉语:

- ① come/run across ② get across
③ across from ④ get sth across

E 2 请在下列各句中填入 across 或 over:

- ① How long would it take to swim _____ the river.
② It took us two hours to walk _____ the forest.
③ I walked _____ the square to the café.
④ I pushed _____ the crowds to the bar.
⑤ She swam _____ the river.

E 3 请在下列各句中填入 across 或 through:

- ① The lake was frozen, so we walked _____ the ice.
② It took us two hours to walk _____ the forest.
③ I walk _____ the square to the café.
④ I pushed _____ the crowds to the bar.
⑤ She swam _____ the river.

act [ækt] **1** **nc** 行为,动作: It is a friendly act. 这是一种友好的行为。
The robber was caught in the act. 强盗在抢劫时被捕。

2 **vi** 行动: I will act. 我要采取行动了。Think before you act. 三思而后行。 **3** **vt** 扮演: He acted his part well. 他扮演他的角色颇为成功。They acted many of Shakespeare's plays. 他们演了许多莎士比亚的剧。

U act, action 和 deed 用作名词时,均可表示“行为”,“行动”。act 指一

种完成了的行为或事情,强调后果. action 指进行中的行动或行为,强调过程. deed 指伟大的,感人的,已完成的. 2 act 和 play 用作动词时,均可表示“演”. “玩游戏”,英语说 play games. 讲到演戏或演电影,均用 act. play 或 act 可以和戏剧或电影里的一个角色的名字连用.

E 1 请把下列短语译成汉语:

- ① act as ② act for ③ act on sb's advice
④ act upon/on ⑤ in the act of (doing sth)

E 2 请在下列各句中填入 act, action 或 deed:

- ① Why don't you make up your mind to _____ at once.
② He had _____ like a child.
③ All _____ is based on judgement.
④ My first _____ was to run into the waiting room.
⑤ One mad _____ is not enough to prove a man mad.
⑥ A good _____ is never lost.
⑦ Brave men's _____ live after them.
⑧ It is my own _____, why do you bring my mother in?

E 3 请在下列句中填入 act 或 play:

- ① Can you _____ chess?
② I'd love to _____ in Julius Caesar.
③ I'd love to _____ Hamlet.

action ['ækʃən] *n* 1 行动, 动作: Now is time for action. 现在是行动的时候. Action of any kind is better than doing nothing. 任何行动都比不做好. His action is quick. 他的动作敏捷. 2 行为: It's a foolish action. 纯属愚蠢行为. I dislike his action in this manner. 我不喜欢他的这种举动.

U \dot{Q} act.

E 请把下列短语译成汉语:

- ① go/come into action ② put out of action ③ take action

active ['æktɪv] *a* 积极的: She is still active in public affairs at 70. 尽管年已七旬, 他仍然积极参与社会活动. He is an active member of this club. 他是这个俱乐部一名积极的会员.

E 请从 A, B, C, D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词斜体部分读音相

同的选项:

active A. important B. always ~~C. man~~ ~~D. across~~

actual ['æktʃuəl] *a* 实际的, 真实的: (常用作主语, 没有比较级) Those were his *actual* words. 他就是那么说的。I don't know the *actual* price of this house. 我不知道这所房子的实际价格。This book is based on an *actual* story. 这本书是根据一个真实的故事写成的。

U *actual* 和 *actually* 的含义近乎 *real* 和 *really*, 近乎 *in fact*, 大都用来纠正一种错误的看法, 或提出出人意料的情况。

E 请在下列各句中填入 *actual* 或 *actually*:

- ① What are your _____ relationship with John?
- ② This book is based on an _____ case.
- ③ "Could I speak to Mary?" — "Well, she's on holiday _____."
- ④ The book says he was 47 when he died, but his _____ age was 45.
- ⑤ He looks honest, but _____ he's a rogue.
- ⑥ He spoke as if we were more intimate than we _____ were.

actually ['æktʃuəli] *ad* 实际上: He *actually* won the game. 他实际上赢了这场比赛。He was really there, but I didn't *actually* see him. 他确实在那儿, 可我没有亲眼见到他。

U ⇨ *actual*.

E 请从 A, B, C, D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词斜体部分读音相同的选项:

actually A. ahead B. what C. basketball D. habit

add [æd] *v* 1 增加: (常与 to 短语连用) That will only *add* to our difficulties. 那只会增加我们的困难。He *added* sugar to his coffee. 他向咖啡里加糖。2 又说, 补充说: "And I quite agree", he *added*. "我完全同意", 他接着说。She *added* a few words at the end of the letter. 她在信的结尾又添了几句话。He *added* that he was tired. 他补充说他累了。

U *add* 和 *increase* 均可表示“增加”。*add* 指增加某物的大小、数量、规模或重要性等; *increase* 则指增加数量、距离、面积、强度、财富、价值、速度、程度等。

E 1 请在 A, B, C, D 中选出一个错误答案, 并予改正:

The Prime Minister's visit added the mutual understanding between
A B C

the two countries.

D

解 错误答案是 A. added 应改为 added to. add 用作不及物动词表示“增加”，后应接 to.

E 2 请在下列各句中填入 add 或 increase:

- ① If you 5 to 5, you get 10.
- ② “I’m sorry”, she , “I didn’t have time to change”.
- ③ They decided to the fund to 5,000 yuan.

E 3 请把下列短语译成汉语:

- ① add in ② add to ③ add up ④ add up to

address [ə'dres] *n* 1 演说; an opening address 开幕辞, The headmaster gave an address to the school. 校长向全校师生发表了演说. 2 住址, 通讯处: She gave him her new address. 她把她的新住址给了他. What is your address? 您的住址在哪儿?

E 请在下列各句中填入 address 或 speech:

- ① The president gave an over the television.
- ② The monitor has made a very good .
- ③ Who gave your commencement ?
- ④ Most after-dinner are dull.
- ⑤ What's your home ?
- ⑥ This is my permanent .

admire [əd'maɪə] *vt* 钦佩, 羡慕, 赞赏: His cleverness was much admired. 大家佩服他的聪明. I admired him for his courage. 我佩服他的勇气. He was admiring my new car. 他羡慕我的新汽车.

E 1 请从 A, B, C, D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词斜体部分读音相同的选项:

admire A. air B. stare C. near D. tired

E 2 请从 A, B, C, D 中选出一个正确译文:

我羡慕他有丰富的英语知识.

- A. I admire that he has a sound knowledge of English.
- B. I admire that his sound knowledge of English.
- C. I admire him for his sound knowledge of English.
- D. I admire him that his sound knowledge of English.