新东方学校全国公共英语等级考试丛书

PETS

全国公共英语等级考试

备考教程

一级中・词汇分册

李玉技 付新 编著

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全国公共英语等级考试备考教程 (一级)

中·词汇分册

李玉技 付 新 编著

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前 言

传统的英语测试往往是以书面笔试为主,大多数考试的重点是语法和阅读,忽略或回避了对听力和口语能力的提高,往往造成中国学生"哑巴英语"的尴尬境界。与此同时,目前的各种考试之间缺乏统一的评定标准,不能全面、客观地考查语言技能。

正是基于以上原因,教育部考试中心推出了 PETS(Public English Test System)。该测试将是目前国内规模最大、参与人数最多、考生群体最复杂的具有权威性的非学历性外语等级考试。该测试是一种从题型到测试形式全新的社会性英语水平测试体系,分 5 部分评定语言学习者的水平。考查的内容包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作(一级 B 除外)和口语,力求学生不但能读得懂,而且能听得懂,最终实现自由流利地交谈会话,完整地用英语表达自己的思想。

为了帮助广大考生进一步了解 PETS,有效地备考和实战,我们严格按照教育部考试中心制定的《全国公共英语等级考试大纲》,编写了这套《全国公共英语等级考试备考教程丛书》。该套丛书针对五级考试,分别编写了综合分册、词汇分册和模拟试题分册。包含的内容有:

1. 综合分册

综合分册分别介绍了 PETS 第一级到第五级的题型、试卷结构、内容及形式,使考生对各级考试的测试目的和测试要求有全面的了解和认识。

它针对不同的考试题型,深入浅出地分析了出题思路,认真细致地介绍了答题技巧,归纳总结了各类题型的基本规律,使考生尽快熟悉和适应新题型,掌握解题要诀,从而达到事半功倍的效果!

它针对不同的题型设计了专项训练,并给出了详实的答案及分析。其目的有二:一方面使 学生通过练习熟悉新题型,巩固已学到的语言知识;另一方面通过大量练习来提高解题速度。

2. 词汇分册

词汇分册依照《全国公共英语考试大纲》所给出的各级词汇,遵循记忆规律,介绍了记忆方法,力求使学生在较短的时间内掌握更多的词汇。在词汇分册中,有同义词、反义词、词组、经典题库、辨析、派生词、记忆法、成语、常考语法,并且对每个单词加了国际音标和部分例句。经过如此多的考点练习以及潜移默化的反复背诵和记忆,考生的英语水平和答题能力一定会有所提高。

3.模拟试题分册

模拟试题分册是严格按照考试样题编写的实战全真模拟试题。试题的编写完全遵循学习规律,由浅入深,循序渐进,使考生在巩固和提高的同时,又仿佛亲临考场,为考试奠定了良好的心理素质基础。

编 者 二〇〇一年十二月

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a/an[ei,ə/æn] art.-(个);每-(个);(同类事物中的)任何一个

【同义】per,one

【词组】from A to Z 从头至尾;彻底地

【例子】a friend of my fathers 我父亲的一个朋友 an A (或 a straight A) student 最优等生 He was paid 100 US dollars a day. 他每天的工资是 100 美元。

able['eibl]a.有(能力、时间、知识等)做某事的;有本事的,能干的

【同义]capable,competent, fit, fitted, adept, skilled, gifted, apt, proficient, skillful

【反义】unable, incapable, incompetent, inefficient, ineffective

【词组】be able to do sth. = can do sth. 能做某事

【辨析】① able, capable, competent:

这三个词都有"有能力的"的意思。able 指人的才智,表示有做某事的足够才干; capable 可指人或物,有褒、贬两层含义,语意较弱; competent 指有做某事的一般能力

2can, be able to:

这两个词在表示能力这一点上同义,常可互换,但它们也是有区别的: can 仅有现在和过去时态(could),而 be able to 则有更多的时态形式,而且 be able to 后的动词一般不用被动语态。

【用法】able 一般用于正面含义,指"有能力"或"外来原因引起的现象",包含"能干"的意义较强;接不定式时,只接肯定的形式,不接被动的不定式;作补语时,否定形式是 unable, 不用 not able to,如:They stood there, unable to make a decision. 他们站在那儿,犹豫不决。

【例子】an able leader 有才干的领导者。The ablest man I know is her sister. 我所认识的最能干的人是他姐姐。Will you be able to come? 你能来吗?

about [ə'baut] prep.在…周围;关于,对于 || adv.附近,周围,到处;大约

[同义] around, nearby, close; regarding, upon, respecting, connected with, relating to; around, round, not far from

【词组】be about to do sth. 即将要做某事; about and about 差不多,大致相同; go about 正要、将要(做); set about 动手、着手(做); take turns about 轮流

【辨析】about, roughly:

这二个词都有"大约"之意。about 指时刻、数量、大小等接近某一标准; roughly 有"粗略"的含义。

【用法】①作"关于"解时, about 多用在内容或观点比较一般性的情况, on 则多暗示内容属于专门性; learn, read, teach, story 等词能与 about 连用, 不能与 on 连用。②be about to 后面不可再加表示时间的状语。

【例子】What can you do about it? 对此你能做些什么? Have you any money about you? 你身上有钱吗? What are you about? 你在干什么? They walked about the streets. 他们在大街上到处走。The work is about finished. 这项工作快干完了。There are few people about. 附近没多少人。

above [ə'bʌv] *prep*.在…之上,高于;超过;…的能力所不能及 | a.上述的,上面的 | adv.在

上面,往上;更多

[同义] beyond, over, on, up; above-mentioned, above-said, above-stated, aforesaid; on top, more

【反义】below, beneath, under, down, within

【词组】above all = most important of all 首先,首要; above all things(everything) 比什么都重要,第一是; be above one (one's head)太高深,无法理解; get above oneself 自以为不了起,自命不凡; above the level of the sea 海面以上,海拔; above price 无价之(宝); above the rest 特别,格外; over and above 除…之外

【辨析】above, over, on, up:

above 表示在上方或位置高出于什么(对应于 below)。例如: The sun rises above the horizon. 太阳升到地平线上。over 指"在…正上方"(= directly above)(对应于 under)。例如: A lamp hangs over us. 在我们(头顶)的上方挂着一盏灯(垂直在上)。on 表示与表面相接触(相对于 beneath),例如: There is a book on the table. 桌子上有本书。up 表示向上(对应于 down),例如: The ship sailed up the river. 船逆流而上。

【用法】在一本书或一份文件里用, see above 意思是"见上文", see over 意思是"见下文"。

【例子】We flew above the clouds. 我们在云层上面飞行。The captain of a ship is above a seaman. 船长地位高于水手。There is nothing in this shop above fifty cents. 这个店里没有一样东西价钱超过 5 角。It is above comprehension. 这难以理解。My bedroom is just above. 我的卧室就在上面。

abroad [ə'bro:d] adv. 到国外,在海外;遍布,到处

【同义】overseas, in foreign parts, out of the country, far and wide; at large, around, about, current

【词组】at home and abroad 在国内外; go (或 travel) abroad 在外国,出洋; be all abroad 感到 莫名其妙,不中肯,离题; from abroad 从国外来的,从海外来的

【辨析】形近词巧辨:aboard, abroad。

aboard prep. & adv. 在(到)船(车、飞机)上 ——所谓"在(到)船(车、飞机)上"就是"在(到) 其板(board)上"。abroad adv. 在(到)国外、户外 ——所谓"在(到)国外、户外"就是"在(到)广阔(broad)的环境中"。

【用法】在美国,abroad 一般指"在欧洲"或"到欧洲去"。

【例子】He lived abroad for many years. 他在国外住了多年。The news quickly spread abroad. 消息迅速地传遍各地。He was abroad at the dead of night. 他深更半夜还在外边。

according [əˈkɔːdin]adv.(常与 to 连用)按照,根据

[同义]in accordance with, in the light of, on the basis of, in line with, in terms of, by means of, in accord with, in agreement with, in conformity to

【用法】①according as 中的 as 为连词; according to 中的 to 为介词。②according to 不能与 me 和 my opinion 等连用, according to 用来引出来自他人或他处的消息。

【例子】You will be praised or blamed according as your work is good or bad. 你将依照工作成绩的好坏而受到奖罚。

across[əˈkrɔs] prep.横过,穿过;在…的对面;交叉;经过‖ adv.横过,穿过;在另一边

【同义】over, through, via; opposite; by way of, by route of

【词组】across-the-board 普遍的,全面的; come (或 run) across 碰到 (某人或某物); cut across 和…相违背,和…相反; get across 惹 (某人) 不高兴; put across 哄骗 (使相信或接受); get sth. across 使人理解,领会; put sth. across 讲清楚,使人听懂

【辨析】across,through:

这两个词都是"穿过"之意。across 指从房间、平原、海洋等平面延伸的一端横越到另一端或横越道路、河流等细长之物;through 着重指从物体的中间穿过。

【例子】I helped the blind man across. 我帮助那盲人走过去。My house is just across the street. 我的房子就在大街那边。He lives across the road. 他住在路对面。Can you swim across? 你能游到对岸去吗? The river is half a mile across. 河宽半英里。The two lines cut across each other. 这两条线相互交叉。

act [ækt] vi. 行动, 做; 起作用; 表演 || vt. 扮演(角色); 装作 || n. 行为, 行动; 法令, 条例; 表演 【同义】 behave, conduct, exert; accomplishment, achievement; law, staute, ordinance, measure, bill

【词组】act as 充当,起…作用; act for 代理 (某人的职务),代为 (处理某事); act against rules 违反原则; act out 表演 (对话,故事等); act up 捣乱,出毛病; act up to one's principles 按照自己的原则行事; act upon (或 on) 对…起作用; catch sb. in the (very) act of doing sth. 抓住某人干某事; in the act of (doing sth.) 正要 (做某事时)

【辨析】act,action,deed:

这三个词都有"行为"、"动作"之意。act 指具体的、短暂的、个别的举动,尤指 个人的行为、动作或已经结束的行为及其效果;action 指较复杂或长期的反复行为、动作,强调动作的过程或作用;deed 常用来表示伟大、高尚的或技能方面的行为。

【例子】We must act at once. 我们必须立即行动。She acted on our suggestion. 她根据我们的建议行事。Does the drug take long to act(on the pain)? 这药是否需要很长时间才能发挥(止痛)作用? The brakes refused to act. 刹车不灵了。

address [ə'dres] n. 地址,住址;讲话,演说 | vt.向…讲话;写姓名地址

[同义] house, home, lodging, direction, inscription, whereabouts, location, situation, place, speech, talk, lecture, discourse, dissertation, lecture, speak to, talk to, greet, salute, hail, invoke, approach

【词组】adress oneself to 专心去做,致力于,向…讲话; a form of address 称呼; an inside address 收信人地址姓名; direct address 呼语

【辨析】address, speech:

speech 是普通用语,一般指为某事对听众所做的正式或非正式的讲话,可以是有准备的。 address 是正式场用语,事先准备要发表的演说

【用法】"向大会致词"应表达为"address a meeting"不能说"address to a meeting"。

【例子】What's your permanent address? 你的永久通讯处是什么? You can try writing him at the same old address. 你可试按他原来的地址给他写信。Mr. Smith will now address the meeting. 现在由斯密史先生向大会致词。Don't address me as colonel, I'm only a major. 不要称呼我为上校,我只不过是少校。He addressed himself to the main difficulty. 他动手处理主要的难事。This letter is addressed to me. 这封信是写给我的。

afraid [ə'freid] adj. 害怕的,畏惧的;恐怕的, 担心的

【同义】fearful, frightened, alarmed, scared

【反义】fearless, bold, daring

【辨析】 ①afraid, horrible, terrible:

这三个词都有"害怕的"的意思。afraid 泛指一种"害怕的心理",多指对某一事物经常或一贯害怕;horrible 强调令人恐惧到战栗的程度;terrible 指极端的恐怖,含有痛苦或使人不知所措之意。

Dbe afraid to do, be afraid of doing:

be afraid to do 与 be afraid of doing 都可以表示"害怕"、"不敢",但是,前者着重"因害怕而不敢做某事",后者表示"担心某事可能发生":I'm afraid to dive into the swimming pool.我不敢在游泳池里跳水。I'm afraid of falling into the swimming pool.我担心会掉进游泳池里去。【用法】afraid 是表语形容词,此类形容词如 alone, asleep, awake, aware, alive, ashamed, content, unable 等一般不能直接用 very 修饰;若有 very,前边需加 much. 当然也可用其它副词修饰,例如:sound asleep, completely alone, fully aware

【例子】Are you afraid of snakes? 你怕蛇吗? She was afraid of waking her children.她怕吵醒了她的孩子们。She was afraid to quarrel with her boss.她不敢同她的老板吵架。I'm afraid (that)we shall be late.恐怕我们要迟到了。

after ['a:ftə] prep. 在…之后,在…后面 || adv. 以后,后来 || conj. 在…以后

【同义】behind

【反义】before, preceding

【词组】after all 毕竟,终究; after a time 过一段时间,过一定时候;day after day 一天一天地,成(每)天;one after another 一个一个地,一个接着一个地;one after the other 一个接一个; time after time 一次又一次地,屡次地;shortly after 以后不久;soon after 不久以后,很快;a little after 不久;just after 刚在…以后;well after 在…以后很久;look after 照顾,照看,照管; before and after 前后;after the manner of 按照…方法,仿效…的方式

【辨析】见 behind

【用法】①说某个时间以后发生了某事,谓语动词如果是过去时,可用"after + 一段时间"表示。He arrived after 4 weeks. = He arrived 4 weeks after.他在 4 星期后到达了。②表示将来多少时间以后,不该用"after",应用 in。He will arrive in 4 weeks.他将 4 周后到达。③"half after four","five minutes after eight"等表达方法是美国英语,相当于英国的"half past four"四点半钟,"five minutes after eight"八点五分。④以 after 引起的时间状语从句中的谓语动词用一般现在时代替一般将来时,用一般过去时代替过去将来时,用现在完成时代替将来完成时。 I shall start after he comes. She said she would start after he came(或 had come). I shall give it to you after I have completed it.⑤after 通常指时间先后的次序,behind 通常指位置。例如:August comes after July. A garden lies behind the house.⑥after 与 behind 在下列句子中通用,例如:Please shut the door after(或 behind) you.请随手关门。He came in after(或 behind) her.他到达得比她迟。

【例子】She fell ill on Friday and died three days after. 她星期五得病,三天后就死了。They arrived soon after. 不久以后他们到达。Shut the door after you. 请随后关门。I shall never speak to him again after what he has said about me. 由于他说了那些有关我的话,我将永远不再跟他说话。He was named after his uncle. 他是依照叔父的名来取名的。

afternoon ['aːftə'nuːn] n.下午

【用法】①说"在下午",应说"in the afternoon"或"during the afternoon";但如果说"某天或某日下午"应用"on"。例如: on the afternoon of July 1st 七月一日的下午; on Monday afternoon 星期一下午; 在后一句中口语中可将"on"省略。例如: I'll come back Monday afternoon. 我将于周一下午加来。②在"this afternoon"今天下午,"that afternoon"那天下午,"yesterday afternoon"昨天下午,"tomorrow afternoon"明天下午,"every afternoon"每天下午等词组前不用"in"或"on"。

【例子】this afternoon 今天下午 yesterday afternoon 昨天下午 tomorrow afternoon 明天下午 every afternoon 每天下午 afternoon tea 午后茶 an afternoon farmer 懒人 a rather late period(as of time or life)后半期,后半 the afternoon of life 后半生

again [ə'gein] adv.再,又;倍

【同义】repeatedly, frequently

【反义】once

【词组】now and again 时时; again and again 一再,三番五次; once again 再一次; once and again = again and again = over again 再一次; over and(over) again 翻来覆去,多次; time and again 好几次; be oneself again 病好了,复原了; as large again as... as many(或 much)多一倍

【例子】Please say that again. 那件事请你再说一遍。She was glad to be home again. 她能再回到家里感到高兴。Then again, we have to remind him of the other facts. 另外,我们还必须提醒他注意其他事实。

against [ə'geinst] prep.逆,反(对),违反;紧靠地,倚在;与…对照,对比

【同义】opposite,opposing

【反义】for

【词组】against one's will 无可奈何地,无奈; be up against(it)遇到经济上的巨大困难; run up against 忽然碰上,碰到; over against 在…对面,与…相反; against a rainy day 未雨绸缪,以备不测

【例子】We sailed against the wind. 我们逆风航行。Is there a law against spitting in the street in this country? 在这个国家里,有法律禁止在大街上吐痰吗? The rain was beating against the windows. 雨点打在窗户上。The pine trees were black against the morning sky. 在早晨天空的映照下,那些松树是黑的。We are all taking medicine against the disease. 我们都吃药预防疾病。Place the ladder against the wall. 把梯子靠在墙上。

age [eid3] n.年龄;时代 || v.(使)变老,(使)老化

【同义】period, generation, era, epoch

【反义】youth, infancy, childhood

【词组】be(或 come) of age 成年; be of an age 到了该做某事的年龄; ages ago 从前,老早; an age ago 一代人以前,多年以前; at the age of 在…岁时; be over(under) age 超过(未达)适龄年限; from age to age 世世代代; for ages 久远,长久; in one's age 在老年; with age 因年老而…【辨析】period, era, age:

period 的使用范围最广,它可以指很长一段时期,也可指很短的时间。We had a rest period of three minutes. 我们休息了三分钟的时间。His experience in teaching physics covered a period of half a century. 他有半个世纪讲授物理学的经验。age 一般指比 epoch 或 era 都长的时

代,它具有某种显著特征。the Elizabethan Age 英国女王伊丽莎白一世在位时期(1558~1603年)

【用法】年龄表达法种种

在说明准确年龄的时候,句型是"人+be+数字(+years old)",不需要用介词:He is twenty-one(years old).他21岁。在说明"大约多少岁"时,可用下列介词短语:over(或 above)twenty 20多岁;below(或 under)twenty 不到20岁;nearly(或 close to)twenty 将近20岁;in one's twenties 20 几岁(从20~29岁)

【例子】What is your age? 你多大年纪? I have't seen you for ages. 我好长时间没见你了。 After his wife's death he aged quickly. 他妻子死后,他老得很快。 The fear of what might happen aged him. 由于对可能要发生的事情的担忧,使他老得很快。

ago [əˈgəu]adv.以前

【同义】before

【辨析】ago, before:

ago 指从现在算起若干时间以前,动词因而用过去式; before 指从过去算起的某个时间之前,动词因而用过去完成式。Two years ago I went to see him, but he had left there two years before. 两年前我去看他,可是他在此两年前就已离开了那个地方。

agree [ə'gri:] vi. 赞同, 答应;适合, 一致; 商定, 约定

[同义]concur, see eye to eye, get on, settle, accord, match, suit, fit, tally, correspond, conform, consent, allow, permit, assent, accede, grant, admit, concede, yield, comply

【反义] disagree, differ, dissent, deny

【词组】agree sth. 同意(某事);agree to do sth. 答应做某事; It is unanimously agreed that…—致同意;agree to 赞同(某种建议、计划、决定或办法等);agree with 同意(某人、某方式、某种见解);agree on 表示双方就某事经过协商取得一致意见

【辨析】agree, assent, consent:

这三个词都有"同意"之意。agree 指对某事的意见或想法与他们相同,常暗示原先意见;assent 表明是在理解的基础上同意,宾语只能是意见、观点,提议;consent 指答应或同意别人已经提出或可能要求你做的事。

【用法】agree with = have the same opinion as 意为"持相同意见"(agree with 还有"一致""适合"的意思)。agree to = be willing to accept or allow sth. 意为"表示同意"。注意:后接 sb. 用 agree with 一定正确;后接 sth. 用 agree to 则未必正确。

【例子】I agree with you. 我同意你的意见。I quite agree with what you say. 我很同意你所说的话。We all agreed on the plan. 我们都同意这个计划。They agree about it. 他们同意这件事。He agreed to help me. 他同意帮我。They agreed to leave at once. 他们答应马上离开。The verb agrees with its subject in number and person. 动词与主语的人称和数一致。The climate here does not agree with me. 这里的气候对我不适宜。He agreed to help us. 他同意帮助我们。

agreement [ə'gri:mənt] n. 协议,约定;同意,达成协议

[同义]settlement, compact, treaty, pact, contract, deal, bargain, arrangement, understanding, accord, concord, unanimity, union, harmony, sympathy, bility, similarity, correspondence, consistency, conformity, compliance, acceptance

反义 disagreement

【词组】a gentleman's(或 gentlemen's)agreement 君子协定; in agreement with 与…一致,同意; arrive at /come to an agreement 达成协议; sign an agreement 签订协议; break the agreement 破坏协定; come to (arrive at, make, reach) an agreement with sb. 与某人达成协议

【用法】在 agreement 的同位语从句或所接的表语从句中,谓语用"(should)+原形动词"表示虚拟语气。

【例子】We are in agreement with their decision. 我们同意他们的决定。There is no agreement upon(about)what should be done. 关于应该怎么办没有一致意见。

ahead [ə'hed]adv.在…前,提前

[同义] leading, at the head, in front, in the lead, winning, at an advantage, advanced, superior, in the forefront, in advance, before, earlier on

【反义】backward, behind, after

【词组】ahead of 在…前头,提前,好于,优于;go ahead(或 get ahead)干得好,取得成功

【用法】ahead 作为形容词时是表语形容词。一般只作表语,有时也可作定语,但必须后置。

【例子】The road ahead was full of sheep. 前面的路上满是羊。Tom was a quick walker and soon got ahead of others. 汤姆脚步快,不久就走到其他人前头了。Full speed ahead! 全速前进!

aim [eim] n. 目的,目标;瞄准,针对 ||vi|. 目的在于,企图;瞄准,对准 ||vt|. 把…瞄准,把…对准

【同义】purpose, end, goal, object, objective, intend, mean, propose, plan

【词组】aim at;aim for 瞄准;针对;目的在于…;aim at a success 旨在成功

【辨析】aim,goal,object,purpose:

这四个词都有"目的","目标"之意。aim 指比较具体或明确的目标,常为短期的目标。goal 指经过考虑而选择的、需要经过坚持不懈的努力才能达到的目标;object 表示比较一般的、难以确定的目的或目标;purpose 常指为某一结果而进行的,经过深思熟悉的活动,该词着重于行为的意义或道理。

【用法】注意搭配:

①做…的目的 the aim to do sth.(X)
the aim in doing sth.(\(\neq\))

②致力于(做) to aim to do sth.(\(\neq\))
to aim at doing sth.(\(\neq\))

【例子】My remarks are not aimed at you. 我的评论不是针对你的。Mary aims to be a writer. 玛丽想当一位作家。What are you aiming at? 你想干什么? The hunter took aim at the lion. 猎手向狮子瞄准。He missed his aim. 他没打中他的目标。Take careful aim at the target! 细心瞄准靶子! What is your aim in working so hard? 你如此卖命工作为了什么?

air [εə] n. 大气,空气;态度,神态 | vt. 使通风

【同义】sky,atmosphere,wind,breeze

【词组】by air 通过航空途径坐飞机去; in the air 未定,悬而未决,(意见、谣言等)在流传中; on (off) the air 在广播(停播); walk on the air 非常兴奋,飘飘然; in the open air 在露天,户外; airs and graces 装腔作势; beat the air 徒劳,白费力气; castle in the air 空中楼阁; get the air 被解雇; give air to 发表(意见等); give oneself airs = put on airs 摆架子; fish in the air = plough the air 白费力气; give sb. the air [美俚]解雇某人; to up in the air 发怒,突然生气; hot air 吹

牛,夸口; leave in the air 使…悬而不决; out of thin air 无中生有地

【例子】We could not live without air. 没有空气,我们就无法生存。The fresh air made him feel hungry. 清新的空气使他感到胃口大开。He jumped into the air. 他跳到空中。I shall send the letter by air. 这封信我将航空邮寄。There was an air of excitement at the meeting. 会上一片兴奋。He has an air of importance. 他一副煞有介事的样子(神态)。We aired the room by opening the windows. 我们打开窗户使房间空气清新。

airmail ['səmeil] n. 航空邮件, 航空邮政

【同义】airpost

【例子】send letters by airmail 寄航空信。an airmail edition(报纸等的)航空版。airmail a letter 寄航空信。

airport ['səpoxt]n. 飞机场;航空站

【同义】airfield,airdrome,aerodrome,flying field,air station,airstrip

all[x:]adj. 全部的,整个的;非常的,极度的 ||adv. 完全地,十分地 ||pron. 全体,一切

【词组】above all 首先,首要;after all 毕竟,终究;all and singular 皆,全体,一律;all around 在 …周围,各处;all at once 突然同时;all but 几乎,差一点,除了…都;all clear 解除(空袭)警报;all for naught 徒然,没用;all in all 总的来说,头等重要的,最心爱的;to be all one to…对 …说来都一样;all over 全都结束;all right 行,好,无恙;all the more 更加,愈发;all the same 同样,然而;all too few 实在太少了;be all out 竭尽全力;all through 一直,从来就;all together 一道,同时,总共;at all(且于否定句)根本;in all 总共,全计;not at all 根本不,一点儿也不,别客气;sweep all before one 全胜,得到彻底的成功;the all and the one 全都,整体;once(and) for all 一劳永逸地,一切了结地,彻底地,永远地;all day(night、etc.)long 整天(夜)地;all one's life 一生,一辈子;all the time 一直,始终;all the way 一路,全程,总是,老是;all the whole 一直地;all the year round 一年到头;for all 尽管;first of all 首先;for good and all 永久地,一劳水逸地

【用法】①all 指三者或三者以上的人或物。②all 为先行词或先行词有 all 修饰时,定语从句关系代词用 that,不用 which。③all 作主语时,对谓语的否定为部分否定。④all 作主语时, all 若代表"人",则谓语动词用复数形式;all 若代表"物",则谓语动词用单数形式。

【例子】He was all skin and bones. 他瘦得皮包骨头。I knew that all along. 我一向知道那件事。I am all for adopting the new technique. 我十分赞成采用这项新技术。He is sweating all over. 他全身冒汗。There were six people all told. 总共就 6 个人。It's all up with him now. 现在他怕是要完了。You will be all the better for a holiday. 你很需要度个假。She is all wrong. 她完全错了。She lost her all. 她丧失了她的一切。All enjoyed themselves. 大家都很开心。All of us(We all)want to go. 我们全体都要去。We all have to do our best. 人人都要尽最大努力。

almost ['o:lməust] adv. 几乎,差不多

【同义] nearly, well-nigh, practically, virtually, just, about, as good as, all but, close to, not for from, approaching, nearing, not quite, about, approximately

【辨析】almost, nearly:

①这两个词意思相近,肯定句中可以换用;一般说来,almost 的差距比 nearly 小,因此,在差一刻开午饭时,可以说: It's almost lunchtime. 马上要开午饭了。②almost 能和 never,no,

none, nothing, nobody, nowhere, too, more than 等连用,这种情况下不能用 nearly(▲可用 hardly,但后面不用否定词):

almost never hardly ever almost nobody

almost nobody hardly anybody

almost no money hardly any money

That was almost too little. 那几乎太少了。

③nearly 可以和 not 连用, not nearly 是"远不如"的意思;但 almost 不和 not 单独连用

▲但是 almost 和 nearly 都可以用在行为动词是否定式之前: He almost(或 nearly) didn't hear what I said. 他几乎没听清我说了什么。

【例子】almost the longest 几乎最长 almost midnight 快半夜时 almost no one 几乎没有一个人 He said almost nothing.他几乎没说什么。Almost nobody saw it.几乎没人看见。In Oxford Street you can buy almost anything.在牛津街你差不多什么都可以买到。

along [əˈlɔŋ] prep.沿着 || adv.向前

【词组】take (或 bring)…along 随身带着; all along 始终,一贯; (all the time) along with (或 along together with)和(与)…一起; be along 来到,到达; get along well with sb. 与某人相处得好; get along well with sth. 某事做得好

【用法】无论 along with 结构放于何处,句子的谓语动词形式与 with 后的成份都无关。

【例子】along the road 沿着这条路 There are trees along the river banks.沿河两岸有树木。Come along, please.请向前走。

already [ɔːlˈredi] adv.已经,早已

【辨析】already, still, yet:

already 已经;惊讶某事发生的时间比预期的早,在疑问句中表示意外、惊讶的程度更强些; The tea is already cold. 茶已经凉了。 Is the tea clod already? That's too quick. 茶已经凉了? 真太快了。still 仍;惊讶某事仍在继续,比预期结束得晚: The tea is still hot. 茶仍然热着。 yet尚(未),已经;用于否定句和疑问句中,用来谈预期发生的事情: The tea is not cold yet. 茶还没凉。 Is the tea cold yet? 茶凉了吗?

【用法】①already 通常置于 be 动词、助动词之后或实义动词之前,若置于句末则表示惊讶。②already 不能用于修饰一般将来时,修饰一般现在时的动词时,通常只限于表示持续状态的动词,如 have,know 等。③already 不能直接修饰时间副词(短语)

【例子】The postman has already been here. 邮递员已经来过这儿了。It was already midnight. 已经午夜了。I have been there already, so I don't want to go again. 我已去过了,不想再去了。

also ['ɔːlsəu] ad.也,同样;而且,还

[同义]too, as well, and, plus, along with, including, as well as, additionally, in addition, besides, further, furthermore, moreover

【词组】not only...but also...不仅…而且…

【辨析】also, as well, either, too:

这四个词或词组均可作"也"解。also 用于肯定句中,语气较强,多用于书面语,位置靠近动词;as well 用于肯定句,一般在口语中使用,通常置于句末;either 只能用于否定句中,一般置于句末;too 是口语用语,用于肯定句,一般放在句中或句末。

【用法】①also 通常置于实义动词前, be 动词或助动词后, 可修饰句子的任何部分, 在会话中被 also 修饰的词须重读。②also 不能用于否定句, 要用 not... either 或 neither. ③美国英语中, 有时 also 放在句首或句末, 这时常含有强调意味。

【例子】Tom has also been to Canada. 汤姆也去过加拿大了。She washed the children, also gave them their breakfast. 她给孩子们洗了澡,又给他们早饭吃。

am [æm] Link-v. (be 的第一人称单数形式)

【用法】I'm 是 I am 的缩写形式。I'm 不能单独使用作简短回答,后面必须接其他句子成份。

A.M.['ei'em](=ante meridiem) abbr.上午

America [əˈmerikə] n.美洲;美国

【用法】美国人往往称自己的国家为 the United States 或是 the States.

【例子】native of America 美洲人

American [ə'merikən] adj.美洲(人)的;美国(人)的 | n.美洲人;美国人

【例子】American football 美国足球 American Airlines 美国航空公司

among [ə'mʌŋ] prep.在…中,在…中间

【同义】 between, in the middle of, surrounded by, amid, amidst, midst, in the midst of, in the thick of, with, together with

【用法】①among 比 amongst 通用。amongst 多用在元音前面,如 amongst us. ②在 among 的后面,通常有表示 3 个人(或物)以上的复数名词或集合名词.

【例子】The town lies among the mountains.此镇位于群山之中。That book is the best among modern novels.在现代小说中,那一本是最好的。Among us, we will get the job done.我们一起干就能完成这项工作。They quarreled among themselves.他们互相争吵。

and [ænd] conj.和,与,加;那么,则

【词组】and all 以及其它一切,等等; and all that 同类的其它一切,以及诸如此类; And how! (表示强调或讥讽)当然啦! 那还用说! 可不是! and so forth(或 on)等等; and that 而且(用来代替前面语句的全部或一部分,并加强后面词语的语气); and what not 以及多种其它东西,诸如此类; and then 于是,然后; and yet 可是,但

【用法】①and 连接两个作宾语的动词不定式时,第二个不定式前省略 to;连接两个宾语从句时,第二个宾语从句前的 that 不可省略。②用 and 连接两个词语时,通常字母少的词放在前面;连接多个词语时,and 一般放在最后一个词语前。③and 连接的并列主语表示同一概念时谓语用单数,如:A writer and poet is (作家兼诗人)…④and 只能在肯定句中连接并列宾语,在否定句中要用 or.⑤and 引导插入语时,谓语要与主语保持一致,如:She,and not I,is chosen.

【例子】She said that she would come and that she would be well received. 她说她准备来,还说她准会受到欢迎。Start acting like a hero, and I will hit you. 要是你要威风,我就揍你。Come early, and you will see him. 早些来,那么你就会见到他。I knew that I was going to have to move out. And quit the job. And get out of the city. 我知道到头来非搬出不可,还得离

职,并离开这座城市完事。

angry ['ængri] adj. 发怒的, 愤怒的

【词组】be/get angry with sb. 生某人的气; be/get angry at sth. 因某事而生气

【用法】"生气"(状态)要用 be angry, "发怒"(动作)要用 get angry.

animal ['æniməl] adj. 动物的, 兽类的 || n. 动物, 兽类

【辨析】animal, beast, brute:

三个词都可以指"兽"。animal 是动物的总称; beast 指较大的四足动物,用于比喻时指"凶残的人"; brute 与 beast 意义相似,但更强调野兽的野蛮或愚笨的特征,也可用于比喻。

【例子】All animals including men feed on plants or other animals.包括人类在内的一切动物都是靠吃植物或其它动物为生的。Her husband is an animal.她的丈夫是一个野蛮的人。He was unable to control the animal in himself.他无法控制自己兽性的发作。Drinking releases the animal in him.醉酒使他兽性大发。They enjoyed the animal looseness of their summer clothes.他们享受着夏季着装的松弛愉快。

annoy [ə'noi] vt. 使生气,使恼火;打扰

【同义】displease, anger, vex, irk, madden, exasperate, tease, provoke, ruffle, trouble, disturb, bother, pester, plague

【反义】soothe, comfort, relieve, please, gratify

【辨析】annoy, bother:

annoy 强调被经常不断的干扰所激怒或苦恼。例如: I was annoyed by the constant noise in the neighborhood. 隔壁不断的噪声使我恼火。bother 指在身体上或精神上强加以不适。例如: That's what bothers me most. 那就是使我最烦恼的一件事。

【用法】annoy常用于被动语态。①be annoyed at (或 about) sth.对某事感到生气; She was annoyed at the student's absence.她对那学生的缺席感到很生气。He was annoyed at not being invited to the party.由于未被邀请参加这个聚会他很恼火。②be annoyed with sb.对某人感到生气; She was annoyed with the boy for being so careless.她因为这个男孩如此粗心而对他很生气。③be annoyed + that-clause 对…生气; She is annoyed that he has not answered her letter.他没有给她写回信使她很生气。④be (或 fell,get)annoyed to do sth.恼火做某事: He felt annoyed to learn that he would not be able to get the post.听说他将得不到那个职位,他心里很恼火。

【例子】He was annoyed with his wife because the dinner was badly cooked. 他对他的妻子感到生气,因为那顿饭做得不好。She looked annoyed. 她看上去很恼怒。

another [əˈnʌðə] adj. 另一个,又,在 | pron. 另一个,类似的一个

【词组】another world来世,天堂,西方极乐世界; one after another 一个接一个地,接连地,相继地; one another (each other)互相; taken(或 taking)one with another 总的看来,平均地来说; such another 同种类中的另一个; one way or another 无论如何; one thing...another 一回事…另一回事

【辨析】another,other:

作形容词均可作"别的"解, another 一般用来修饰单数名词, 但后面有 few 或数词则可用来修饰复数名词; other 指除了已经说过的, 既可修饰单数名词, 也可修饰复数名词。

【用法】①another"另一个",泛指同类事物中的另一个,或表示三个以上同类事物中的"另一

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