

根据最新考试大纲编写

词汇学习手册

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丛书总策划：张杰

English

English English

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中国书籍出版社

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English 词汇学习手册

丛书总策划：张 杰

丛书主编：秦红梅



踏着奥运的脚步去高考

中国书籍出版社

English 词汇学习手册



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前言

随着中学生英语学习内容的扩大,相应的词性、读音、词义、用法相近的词语数量也不断扩大,学生经常面对易混词语犹豫不决、举棋不定。而清晰准确地掌握和轻松自如地运用词语,直接关系到听力、阅读、翻译、写作等各项能力的发展。因此,广大高中生迫切需要一本词汇工具书,适应高中范围并有所扩展,以便能更好地配合课堂学习,在考试中取得好成绩,在高考中金榜题名,为今后的英语学习打下坚实的基础。因此我们特邀了一批在教学及高考阅卷第一线的具有丰富经验的特高级教师编写了此书。

本书有以下几大特点:

一、涵盖全面、瞄准高考、查找方便

不仅收录新课标要求的所有词汇、派生词、相关短语,还增加了许多常用词、新生词。全面解析重点单词,辨析易混词语,详细载入单词用法和例句,利于记忆。巧妙加入 2006 最新高考试题,让高考提前走近学生,让学生提前适应高考。同时此书按照字母顺序分别进行讲解,方便查找。

二、功能强大,巧妙独到,实用高效

本书瞄准高考,紧贴课标,辅以高考试题和典型例句,层层推进,方便记忆,丰富严谨,利于学生复习和教师查阅,颇具工具书、资料库之功能。

三、讲解清晰、例证丰富、点拨误区

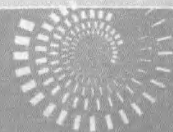
此书讲解有轻有重,例证丰富,点拨误区,精心讲解易混原因,精心设计及时练习,不仅指出单词间意义上的异同,而且说明用法上的差别,同时力求文字浅显流畅,同时又注意内容清新,让大家轻松地掌握词语的用法和差异。

相信本书定能成为同学们学习的一个支点,使学生们的英语水平有一个惊人的突破!

编者

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高中英语必考词全解



a [ei;ə] **an** [æn;ən] *art.* 一(个、件……)

用法

①a 用于以辅音开头的词语前: a year 一年; a unit 一个单元; an 用于以元音开头的词语前: an old man 一个老人; an honest man 一个诚实的男人; an hour 一个小时

②任何(= any); 每一(个)(= every): An owl can see in the dark. 猫头鹰在黑暗中能看见东西。

③单一的(= one single): He didn't tell us a thing about his holiday. 他对我们只字未提他度假的事。

④每一; 每(= per): 800 words a day 每天 800 词; 50p a pound 每磅 50 便士

⑤用于可视为一体的两个名词前: a cup and saucer 一副杯碟; a knife and fork 一副刀叉

⑥与某人姓名连用, 表示说话者不认识此人; 某人, 某一个叫……的人: Do you know a Tim Smith? 你认识一个叫蒂姆·史密斯的人吗? A Mrs Green is waiting to see you. 有一位格林太太正等着见你。

⑦用在序数词前, 表示又、再(= another): Shall I ask him a third time? 要我再问他一次吗?

辨析

a/an 和 one

a/an 表示数目“一”时, 二者有时可以换用。但 a/an 侧重于类属, 而 one 则强调数量。例如:

My mother is a teacher. 我妈妈是老师。There is one book on the desk. 桌子上有一本书。(强调只有一个)

在固定习语中, a/an 和 one 不可替换, 替换了意思就可能会改变。例如: a day or two 一两天, one or two days 一天或两天

及时练

- Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith?
—Sorry, wrong number. There isn't _____ Mr. Smith here.
A. / B. a

C. the D. one

- In _____ review of 44 studies, American researchers found that men and women who ate six key foods daily cut the risk of _____ heart disease by 76%.

A. a; the B. the; a
C. a; / D. /; a

- I knew _____ John Lennon, but not _____ famous one.

A. /; a B. a; the
C. /; the D. the; a

abandon [ə'bəndən] *vt.* 离弃; 抛弃; 放弃(+ n./v. ing):

The scientists were obliged to abandon their research. 科学家们被迫放弃了他们的研究工作。

【同】desert, quit

【反】keep, take, possess

常用词组

abandon oneself to sth. 完全屈从于(某种感情或冲动): He abandoned himself to despair. 他陷入绝望中。

辨析

abandon, desert, quit

①abandon 的确切含义是失去控制, 丧失了占有的能力或“放弃”某物, 强调“完全、永远地遗弃”, 尤其是指遗弃以前感兴趣或负有责任的人或物, 如: She abandoned her child. 她遗弃了她的孩子。

②desert 表示抛弃自己的天职或应尽的义务, 所指的不是把物扔掉, 而是人走掉。desert 的含义是“过去占有过”或“过去是伙伴”。狭义上讲, 这个词指“抛弃自己的义务”, 强调违背誓言、命令、责任、义务等。如: desert one's country 叛国; a deserted village 空无一人的村庄; the deserted wife and children 被遗弃的妻子儿女

③quit 强调“突然弃去”, 常指“停止”。如: She quit her job. 她放弃了自己的工作。

及时练

4. A good mother would not _____ her baby.

- A. abandon B. leave
C. desert D. quit

ability [ə'bilɪti] *n.* ①[U]能力 ②[C]才能: The young man has a great ability to do the job. 那个年轻人很有工作能力。

【反】inability 【派】able *adj.* 能……的, 有才能的, 能干的

常用词组

①the ability to do sth. 做某事的能力 ②the ability in doing sth. 做某事的能力 ③to the best of one's ability 尽力

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; Jim is the ablest man that I have ever met. 吉姆是我见到的最有能力的人。【反】unable

辨析

①can 和 be able to 都可以表示做事能力, 这时两者通用, 但 can 只能用于一般现在时和过去时。而 be able to 可用于任何时态。

The worker could (= was able to) swim across the Changjiang River when he was a boy. 这位工人小时候就能游过长江。

He hasn't been able to go to office for a month. 他已经一个月没能上班了。

②表示经过努力而成功的某一次动作, 只能用 was/were able to, 而不能用 could。

The plane was able to fly over the mountain, and the passengers felt safe. 飞机(能飞了这座山, 乘客们感到安全了。(不能说... could fly...))

How much were you able to make in the market yesterday? 你昨天在市场挣了多少钱?(不能说... could you make...)

③在否定句中, couldn't 与 was/were not able to 可以换用。

We were not able to (= couldn't) find Mr Smith's last Sunday.

上星期天, 我们没找到史密斯家。

He couldn't (= wasn't able to) arrive before 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

昨晚他没能在六点前到达。

④注意

A. can 和 be able to 没有进行时态。

B. be able to 后不能接不定式的被动式。

C. can 有时可用于将来时, 表示“将来可做某事的能力”。

Can you be here tomorrow morning?

明天早上你能到这儿吗?

及时练

根据句意, 用 can 和 be able to 的适当形式填空。

5. Some of us _____ use the computer now, but we _____ ten years ago.
6. One _____ call black white, and white black.
7. I _____ handle this alone.

abnormal [æb'nɔ:ml] *adj.* 不正常的, 反常的; 变态的: We do not think such an abnormal phenomenon will last long. 我们认为这样的反常现象不会持续很久。

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] *adv. & prep.* 在(船、飞机、车)上: All the passengers have gone aboard the plane. 所有的乘客都已登机了。

常用词组

all aboard 请大家上车(船)!

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] *vt.* 取消; 废除; 废止; 革除: abolish slavery 废除奴隶制

abortion [ə'bɔ:ʃən] *n.* 流产; 堕胎; 失败; 夭折; 中止; 早产

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* ①关于; 对于: a book about the universe 一本关于宇宙的书 ②在……附近; 在……周围; 在……身边: Everything about our school is beautiful. 我们学校周围的一切都是那么美好。 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, 寻找丢失的猫。 ④忙于; 从事: What have you been 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。 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。

常用词组

- ①be about to... 即将…… ②How/What about...? (你认为)……怎么样? ③What/How about...?

……怎么样(征求意见或问消息)? ④be about 在于(某事);忙于(某事)

辨析

①be about to 指最近的将来(= immediate future)。常译作“即将”、“就要”,表示动作马上就要发生。

Don't go out now. We're about to have lunch.

现在不要出去,我们就要开饭了。

②be to do sth. 和 be going to 也可作“即将、就要”解,但 be to do sth. 表示人的“意志、计划、安排、命令、禁止”等。

I'm to meet him at the station.

我将在车站接他。(含有事先安排或双方事先约定的意思。)

③be going to 表示“打算、想法、预测”。

I'm going to meet him at the station.

我将去车站接他。(指个人打算这样做,并非相约。)

④注意

A. be about to 表示即将到来的短暂时刻,因此句中不再加 at once, immediately 和表示具体时间的词语。比如,不能说 I am about to go tomorrow, 应把 tomorrow 去掉。

B. about 后接不定式,但也有接动名词的情况。

I'm just about going. 我正要去。(just 可用来加强语气。)

C. be about to 常与 when 搭配使用。

We were just about to leave when you telephoned.

我们正要离开时,你打来电话。

及时练

根据句意,用 be about to, be going to 和 be to 的适当形式填空。

8. The boys _____ go to school next week.

9. We _____ have a meeting today.

10. _____ we _____ go on with this work tomorrow?

above [ə'baʊ] *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。 ②多于,超出: He is above fifteen, but he depends on his mother for everything. 他都已经十五岁了,但什么事情还是靠他妈妈。

II *adv.* ①在上面: Look at the stars above. 看天上的星星。 ②在上文: As has been mentioned above, China will never be the superpower. 如上文所述,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 new words in the above passage. 找

出上边文章里的生词。

常用词组

①above all 首先,最重要的 ②all above 综上所述
③see above (在书或文件中)见上文 ④from above 由上而来的 ⑤the above facts 以上事实

辨析

①on 表示触及或构成某个表面的一部分,或者表示“由……支撑”、“覆在……上”的意思。

There is a reading lamp on the desk. 书桌上有一盏台灯。

A mirror was hanging on the wall. 墙上挂着一面镜子。

②upon 和 on 在许多情况下可以通用,但 upon 属于比较正式的用语,而且在一些习惯用法中不能与 on 互换。

He lay down upon/on the grass. 他躺在草地上。

You've hit the nail on the head. 你说到点子上了。

③above 表示临空的上方,或者表示“高出”、“超越”、“胜于”等抽象概念,其反义词是 below。

There is a picture above the fireplace. 壁炉的上方有一幅画。

The sun was just above the horizon. 太阳刚刚升起在地平线上。

④over 表示临空的正上方,或者表示“超越”、“胜过”、“遍及”等抽象概念;有时 over 还可以表示触及并铺盖“在上面”的意思。

The lamp hangs over the desk. 书桌的上方悬挂着一盏灯。

Spread a cloth over the table. 在桌上铺一块布。

及时练

根据句意,用 on, upon, above 和 over 的适当形式填空。

11. The spider was walking _____ the ceiling.

12. The moon was now _____ the trees in the east.

13. Miss Li placed the tray _____ the table.

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 到(在)国外: He lived abroad for much of his life. 他一生的大部分在国外度过。

常用词组

①at home and abroad 在国内外 ②from abroad 从国外来(的) ③go abroad 出国

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] *adj.* 突然的;陡峭的;生硬的

absence ['æbsəns] *n.* ①[U] 缺席;不在;离开 ②[C] 一次缺席;不在的时间: After an absence of 26 years, China returned to UN in 1971. 在 26 年的离开之后,中国在 1971 年又回到了联合国。 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, 月球上未能发现生命。【反】presence

常用词组

①absence of mind 魂不守舍, 心不在焉 ②in sb.'s absence (某人)不在时, (在某人)背地里 ③in the absence of (人)不在时; 缺少(物)

absent [ˈæbsənt] *I adj.* 缺乏的, 缺席的, 不在场的, 心不在焉的: Xiaojun was absent from school because he was ill. 小军因病没有上学。【反】present *II vt.* absent oneself from 缺席; 不参加: He absented himself from class. 他没有去上课。

absolute [ˈæbsəlu:t] *adj.* ①十足的, 地道的: an absolute fool 十足的傻瓜 ②完全的, 绝对的: That's absolute nonsense! 那完全是胡说! ③肯定的, 无疑的: We have absolute proof. 我们有确凿的证据。④无条件的: make an absolute promise 无条件答应。【派】absolutely *adv.* 肯定地, 完全地, 绝对地, 纯粹地; absolution *n.* 免罪, 赦免; absoluteness *n.* 绝对, 完全, 专制

常用词组

absolute majority 绝对多数, 过半数

absorb [əbˈsɔ:b] *vt.* 吸收, 吸引……的注意, 使……专心: Black cloth absorbs light. 黑色布料吸收光线。【派】absorption *n.* 吸收

常用词组

①be absorbed in 全神贯注于…… ②be absorbed by/with a problem 入神地研究问题

abstract [ˈæbstrækt] *I adj.* ①抽象的: We may talk of beautiful things, but beauty itself is abstract. 我们可以谈些美的事物, 但美本身却是抽象的。②抽象派的: an abstract painter 抽象派画家 *II n.* ①[C] 抽象派艺术作品 ②[C] 摘要, 梗概: Please write an abstract of this scientific article. 请给这篇科学论文写一份摘要。

absurd [əbˈsɜ:d] *adj.* 荒谬的: Their request is absurd. 他们的要求是荒谬的。

abundant [əˈbʌndənt] *adj.* 丰富的; 充足的: abundant in petroleum deposits 石油储量丰富

abuse *I n.* [əˈbju:s] 滥用, 虐待, 辱骂, 陋习, 弊端 *II vt.* [əˈbju:z] 滥用, 虐待, 辱骂: abuse a privilege 滥用特权; to abuse a horse 虐待一匹马

academic [ˌækəˈdemik] *I adj.* ①(学院或大学)教学的, 学术的: academic research 学术研究; an academic degree 学位 *II n.* [C] 专业学者, 大学教师

academy [əˈkædəmi] *n.* [C] ①(高等)专科院校: an academy of music 音乐院校; a military academy 军事院校 ②研究院, 学会: the Academy of Sciences of China 中国科学院

accelerate [əkˈseləreit] *v.* (使)加速, 促进, 增加: I accelerated and left other cars behind. 我加速行驶, 把其他的车子抛在后面。I decide to accelerate our advertising. 我决定增加我们的广告量。

accent [ˈæksənt] *n.* ①[C, U] 口音, 腔调: speak English with a foreign accent 说英语带外国腔 ②[C] 重音: The word "lady" has its accent on the first syllable. lady 这个词的重音在第一个音节上。

accept [əkˈsept] *vt.* ①接受, 认可: Will you accept his invitation? 你会接受他的邀请吗? I cannot accept this gift. 我不能接受这份礼物。【反】refuse 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。③承担(责任): Their 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

①receive 指“接到”、“收到”、“得到”别人直接给予或通过邮寄等方式送来的东西这一事实, 但并不表明收件人是否乐意接受或者是否能够接受。I have received your letter. 我已收到你的来信。I received an invitation, but was not sure whether I could go. 我收到了请帖, 但不敢肯定能否前往。②accept 则表示当事人愿意或乐意“接受”的态度。Please accept our congratulations. 请接受我们的祝贺。She received the present, but she refused to accept it. 她收到了礼物, 但拒绝接受它。

及时练

根据句意, 用 receive 和 accept 的适当形式填空。

14. I _____ a nearly written check from him.

15. The prisoners _____ tough punishment.

16. He received an invitation yesterday but he did not _____ it.

access ['ækses] *n.* ①[U]. 进入; 通道: There is no access to the street through that door. 穿过那个门没有通向大街的路。②[U] 使用; 接近: Students must have access to a good library. 学生要有使用好图书馆的便利条件。She had access to some very important people. 她能接近一些重要的人。

accessible [æk'sesəbl] *adj.* 易接近的, 可到达的, 易受影响的, 可理解的

accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* [C] ①事故, 祸事: His parents were killed in a bus accident. 他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丢失的钥匙。

【派】**accidental** *adj.* 意外的, 非主要的, 附属的 *n.* 非本质属性, 次要方面

常用词组

①by 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她。②without accident 安全地 ③have an accident 遭受意外 ④be delayed through an accident 由于事故而被耽搁

accommodation [ækəmə'deɪʃ(ə)n] *n.* 住处, 住所: look for accommodation 寻找住处; Accommodation is expensive in this city. 这个城市住房昂贵。

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* 陪伴; 伴随; 为……伴奏: be accompanied by 附有, 伴随

accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] *vt.* 完成, 实现: accomplish a purpose 达到目的; I accomplished two hours' work before dinner. 我在吃饭前完成了两小时的工作。

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *prep.* 按照; 根据(相当于介词, 后接短语或从句): According to Tom, Jane got married last month. 据汤姆说, 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。

辨析

①according to 是介词, 意为“根据……”, 后跟名词性结构。

According to the weather report, we'll have snow again tomorrow.

根据天气预报, 明天还会下雪。

Retell the story in your own words according to the key words given.

根据所提供的关键词用自己的话复述这个故事。

②according as 从属连词, 意为“随……而定”, 后接从句。

According as the demand decreases, prices will go down. 随着需求的减少, 价格的降低。

The thermometer rises or falls according as the air is hot or cold.

温度计的指示是随天气冷热而升降的。

及时练

根据句意, 用 according to 和 according as 的适当形式填空。

17. _____ John you were in Beijing last week.

18. You have been in prison six times _____ our records.

19. Everyone contributes _____ he is able in China.

account [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* ①账目: Put it on my account. 把它记在我的账上。②原因: I won't be able to go on this account. 因为这个缘故, 我不能去。The plane was delayed on account of snow. 由于下雪, 飞机误点了。③认为: I account him lucky. 我认为他很幸运。

常用词组

①collect accounts 收账 ②open an account 开账户 ③keep accounts 记账 ④give a full account of... 作一个完整的说明 ⑤on account of = because of 因为 ⑥account for 说明

accountant [ə'kaʊntənt] *n.* 会计师, 会计员

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleɪt] *v.* 积聚, 堆积: He accumulated a good library. 他积累了丰富的藏书。

accuracy [ə'kjərəsi] *n.* 准确, 精确, 准确度: with accuracy 正确地; firing accuracy 命中率

accurate [ə'kjərət] *adj.* 准确的, 精确的, 正确无误的: an accurate answer 准确的答案

辨析

precise, accurate, correct, exact

①precise 强调每个细节都非常精确;

②accurate 表示“准确的, 精确的”, 指通过努力使事情达到正确;

③correct 为一般用语, 指“正确的”;

④exact 表示“确切的, 精确无误的”, 指与事实完全相符。

及时练

(用 exact/correct/accurate 填空)

20. _____ dresses for some ceremonies are necessary for those who always attend them.

21. Is your watch _____? I suppose it's 10 minutes slow.

22. I can't tell you the _____ date, but it should be around Oct. 20.

accuse [ə'kju:z] *vt.* 谴责; 指控, 控告: accuse sb. of... 指控某人……

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] *adj.* 经常的, 惯常的: her accustomed smile 她惯常的微笑

ache [eɪk] *I vi.* 疼, 疼痛 【同】pain *II n.* [C] 疼痛 an ache in the arm 胳膊痛

辨析

①pain 多指由于身体或感情的痛苦引起的痛, 用作可数名词或不可数名词均可。

The boy was in great pain after he broke his arm.

那个孩子伤了胳膊后, 很疼痛。

take great pains with sth./to do sth./in doing sth.

意为“辛苦、努力、费尽苦心”。

Mary took great pains with her English lesson and got high marks.

玛莉下苦功学习英语并取得高分。

②ache 指持续不断的身体上的疼痛, 用作可数名词或不可数名词均可, 常和身体部位构成复合名词。

He has an ache in his/the chest. 他胸部疼痛。

She suffers from various aches and pains. 她饱受各种病痛之苦。

及时练

根据句意, 用 pain 和 ache 的适当形式填空。

23. His face was drawn with _____.

24. Grest _____ have been taken to make the information as accurate as possible.

25. I have got a bad cold and a head _____.

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* ①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成就。②凭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。【同】accomplish

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* ①[U] 完成: Such a goal was impossible of achievement. 那样的目标不可能实现。②[C] 成就, 功绩: Landing on the moon was a remarkable achievement. 登上月球是一大伟绩。

acid ['æsid] *I n.* [化学] 酸; 酸味物质 *II adj.* ①酸味的: A lemon is an acid fruit. 柠檬是一种酸的水果。②尖酸刻薄的: His remarks were rather acid. 他的话有些尖酸刻薄。

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* ①承认: acknowledge one's fault 认错, 赔不是; I acknowledge the truth of his statement. 我承认他说的是事实。②(公)认为: He was acknowledged to be/as the best player. 他被公认为最佳选手。

辨析

acknowledge, recognize, admit

①acknowledge 指公开承认隐瞒或否认过的事情, 如 With so much evidence against him he had to acknowledge his error. 在这么多的证据面前, 他不得不承认错误。

②recognize 指正式承认主权、权利等, 如: They refused to recognize the country's independence. 他们拒绝正式承认这个国家的独立。

③admit 通常指因外界压力、良心或判断而承认某事的存在或真实性, 含不情愿之意: The accused man admitted his guilt. 被告承认了他的罪行。

acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.* ①[U] 熟悉; 熟知: I have some acquaintance with Russian. 我懂一点儿俄语。②[C] 熟人; 相识的人

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 获得; 学到: She acquired a knowledge of English by careful study. 她认真学习而精通英语。

acre ['eɪkə] *n.* [C] 英亩: a farm of 20 acres 占地 20 英亩的农场; The total area of a soccer field is about two acres. 一个足球场的总面积大约为两英亩。

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. 这条河有半英里宽。

常用词组

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 ③ get sth. across 使人理解, 领会。

辨析

- ① through 强调穿越, 突破, 渡过, 如 through the forest 穿越森林, through the desert 跨越沙漠。
- ② across 跨(横)过; 强调挨或贴着表面而过, 如 across the street 过街, across the river (船) 过河。
- ③ over 在……(垂直)上方, 翻越, 强调空间感, 如 over the river (桥) 横跨河流, 反义词 under。

及时练

根据语境提示, 用 through, across 和 over 的适当形式填空, 完成句子。

26. Will you go _____ to the baker's and buy me some bread?
27. He jumped _____ the fence and ran quickly.
28. He listened to the news every day _____ the radio during the time when the Iraqi war broke out.
29. Led by his wise leadership, our army succeeded in breaking _____ the ring of encirclement (包围) of the enemy.

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? 这种头痛药很长时间才见效吗? II *vt.* 扮演; 演出: The actor acted the part of the hero. 这个演员扮演了主人公。III *n.* [C] ① 行为; 动作: a foolish act 愚蠢的行动 ② (戏剧的) 一幕: Act 1 第一幕 ③ 法令; 条例

常用词组

- ① act as... 充当……, 担任……: The villager acted as a guide for us. 这个村民为我们做了向导。
- ② act out 表演(对话、故事等): The teacher asked us to act out the story we had learned. 老师让我们表演学过的故事。
- ③ act on (upon) 对……起作用: Alcohol acts on the brain, so drivers are forbidden to drink it when they drive a car. 酒精对大脑有影响, 因此司机开车禁止饮酒。

④ catch sb. in the (very) act of (doing sth.) 抓住某人干某事: He was caught in the act of stealing a woman's purse. 他在偷一个妇女的钱包时被抓着了。

⑤ in the act of (doing sth.) 正要干某事: I was in the act of locking the door when Tom came. 我正要锁门, 汤姆来了。

⑥ put on an act (口) 装模作样, 装出来的: The boy wasn't really angry, he was putting on an act. 那男孩并未真生气, 他在装样。

⑦ act for 代理, 代表: The chairman is ill, so I'm asking Mr Smith to act for him. 因为主席有病, 所以我请史密斯先生代理。

action ['ækʃ(ə)n] *n.* 行动; 作用; 战斗; 诉讼; 方式: They took independent action. 他们已采取独立行动。

常用词组

- ① take action 采取行动 ② out of action 不能行动/运作 ③ bring an action against sb. 对某人提起诉讼

辨析

① act 一般用作可数名词, 表示具体的、短暂的、简单的行为或行为过程。Acts, not words, are what we need. 我们需要的是行动而不是空谈。The thief was caught in the act of stealing my purse. 小偷在偷我的钱包时被当场捉住。

② action 一般多用作不可数名词, 表示抽象的、连续的、复杂的行为或过程。但有时也可以用作可数名词, 含义与 act 相似。His heroic action / act was long remembered. 他的英勇行为长久地留在人们的记忆里。We need less talk and more action. 我们要少说多干。

③ deed 为可数名词, 属于正式用语, 常常指在智慧、力量、技能、勇气或品德等方面达到一定境界时产生的行为。Comrade Lei Feng spent his whole life doing good deeds. 雷锋同志一生都在做好事。The better the day, the better the deed. 日子愈吉利, 干事愈如意。

及时练

根据句意, 用 act, action 和 deed 的适当形式填空。

30. The robbers were caught in the _____ of robbing the bank of money.
31. _____ speak louder than words.
32. Good _____ should be rewarded and evil _____ punished.

active [ˈæktɪv] *adj.* ①积极的, 活泼的: Although my grandfather is over eighty, he is still active. 我祖父八十多岁了, 依然很活泼。 ②敏捷的, 灵活的: The tiger is still active though it is wounded in one of its paws. 尽管那只老虎一只爪子受了伤, 但它还是很灵活。 ③起作用的; 活性的: an active volcano 一座活火山 ④主动的 active voice 主动语态

【反】lazy

常用词组

①be active in 在……积极 ②take an active part in 积极参加 ③lead an active life 过着积极的生活 ④have an active brain 头脑灵活

activity [ækˈtɪvəti] *n.* ①[C] (pl. ties) 活动: The students have many social activities after class. 这些学生课后有许多社会活动。 ②[U] 活力: The street is in full activity even in the evening. 即使在晚上, 这条街仍然十分繁忙。

actor [ˈæktə] *n.* [C] 男演员

actress [ˈæktɪs] *n.* [C] 女演员

actual [æktʃuəl] *adj.* 实际的; 真实的 (无比较级): in actual fact 事实上; in actual life 在现实生活中

acute [əˈkju:t] *adj.* ①敏锐的; 灵敏的: an acute sense of smell 灵敏的嗅觉; She still has very acute hearing, though she is eighty years old. 尽管她已经八十岁了, 但她的听觉仍然很灵敏。 ②剧烈的; 厉害的: in acute pain 痛得厉害 ③严重的: acute shortage of food 严重缺乏食物 ④急性的 (疾病)

A. D. [ˈeɪˈdi:] 公元: Buddhism was introduced into China about A. D. 67. 佛教大约是在公元 67 年传入中国的。

ad [æd] (缩) = advertisement [ədˈvɜ:tɪsmənt] *n.* [C] 广告: want ad 招聘广告

adapt [əˈdæpt] *vt.* 改编, 改写; (使) 适应于, (使) 适合

常用词组

①adapt oneself to 使自己适应或习惯于某事 ②adapt sth. to 使某事物适当或适合 ③adapt for 使适合于, 为……改编 ④adapt from 根据……改写 (改编)

adaptation [ˌædæpˈteɪʃən] *n.* ①[C] 改编本: an adaptation of a novel for television 改编小说成电视剧本 ②[U] 适应: a period of adaptation 适应期

add [æd] *vt. & vi.* ①加, 增加: Please add the figures to the form. 请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儿糖。 ②加起来 (求出总和): If you add 6 to 3, you get nine. 六加三得九。 ③又说, 补充说: "That's a good idea," he added. "那是个好主意," 他补充说。

常用词组

①add in 包括, 加进去: Please add in these items. 请把这些项目加进去。

②add 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。

③add to 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。

④add... to... 把……加到……上: add fuel to the fire 火上浇油

addicted [əˈdɪktɪd] *adj.* 嗜好……的; 上了……瘾的: be addicted to smoking 吸烟上了瘾; be addicted to 热衷于

addition [əˈdɪʃən] *n.* ①[U] 加: The sign "+" stands for addition. 符号 "+" 代表 "加"。 ②[C] 增加物: The computer is a useful addition to the teaching tools in modern schools. 在现代化学校中, 计算机是一种有用的教学设备。

常用词组

in addition to 此外

additional [əˈdɪʃənəl] *adj.* 附加的; 另外的

address [əˈdres] *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?

常用词组

①deliver an address to 向……发表演讲 ②give a closing address 致闭幕词 ③an address of welcome 欢迎词

④address oneself to 从事于, 忙着做; 向……讲话: It's high time we addressed ourselves to work. 是我们干工作的时候了。 He addressed himself to the audience

for two hours without referring to his article. 他在没有看稿子的情况下给观众讲了两个小时。

adequate [ˈædikwɪt] *adj.* 足够的: We took adequate food for the holiday. 我们为假期带足食品。

adjust [əˈdʒʌst] *vt.* 调整; 调节; 使适合; 使适应: adjust my watch 校准我的表; adjust oneself in the school 适应学校生活

adjustment [əˈdʒʌstmənt] *n.* 调整, 调节, 调节器

administration [ədˌmɪniˈstreɪʃən] *n.* 管理, 经营; 管理部门, 行政部门, 政府; 执行; 施政: during the administration of sb. 在某人的任期内; civil administration 民政机关; academic administration (高校) 教务处

admirable [ˈædmərəbl] *adj.* 令人钦佩的, 值的赞美的, 绝妙的, 极好的

admire [ədˈmaɪə] *vt.* 钦佩; 羡慕: I admire his bravery? / I admire him for his bravery. 我羡慕他的勇敢。 His cleverness was much admired. 大家都佩服他的聪明。

admission [ədˈmɪʃən] *n.* ①[U] 准入, 接纳, 入学: Admission by ticket only. 凭票入场。 He has the requirements for admission into the university. 他具备了进入该大学的条件。 ②[U] 入场费, 入学费: Admission to the lecture is \$ 10. 演讲入场费 10 美元。 ③[U] 承认, 招供: He made a full admission of his crime. 他全盘招出了他的罪行。

admit [ədˈmɪt] *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零钱。

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

常用词组

①admit of 容许, 有余地: What he has said admits of 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。

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. 我承认不积极参加体育运动。

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。

adolescence [ˌædəˈlesns] *n.* 青春期

adolescent [ˌædəˈlesnt] I *adj.* 青春期的, 青春的 II *n.* 青少年

adopt [əˈdɒpt] *vt.* 收养; 采纳, 采用; 通过: adopt a resolution unanimously 全体一致通过决议; adopt sb.'s methods of teaching 采用某人的教学方法; adopt an idea 采纳意见; adopt a constitutional amendment 通过一项宪法修正案; adopt a child 收为养子

adore [əˈdɔː] *v.* 崇拜, 爱慕, (口语) 喜爱

adult [əˈdʌlt, ˈædʌlt] *n.* 成年人; adult education 成人教育

辨析

①adult 意为“成年人”, 常用作法律上的正式用语, 还含有“成熟”的意思, 可作名词、形容词, 多用于书面语中。

He is an adult now, so he has the right to vote. 他现在已是成年人, 完全有权参加选举。

The girl is adult in behavior. 这女孩举止老成。

②grown-up 意为“成年的, 成人”, 既可作名词, 又可作形容词; 多用于口语中, 意思与 adult 大致相同, 但更强调“脱离儿童阶段, 已经长大成人”。 He had two grown-up sons with him. 他的两个已成年的儿子和他住在一起。

You aren't a child any more and you are a grown-up person, you know. 你知道你不再是个孩子了, 而是一个大人了。

及时练

根据句意, 用 adult 和 grown-up 的适当形式填空。

33. Nobody is willing to be a dependent _____.

34. The boy eats like a _____.

35. My little sons like to go together with _____.

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 meeting was held in advance) *II n.* [C] ① 提高 ② 前进; 发展; 进步: China has made great advance (progress) in industry. 中国在工业方面进步很大。【派】advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] *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. 许多人认为居住在城市有许多好处, 比如好的学校、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。

常用词组

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

advantageous [ædvən'teidʒəs] *adj.* 有利的; 有益的

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* 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 ['ædvətaiz;] *v.* (-tised, -tising) 登广告; 为……而做广告: 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。

advertisement [əd'vɜ:tismənt; ædvə:'taizmənt] *n.* [C] 广告启事; 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被认为是非常必要的。

advice [əd'vaiz] *n.* 忠告, 建议, 劝告: a piece of advice 一条建议

常用词组

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'vaiz] *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 would get there before dark. 老师建议早点动身, 以便我们天黑前到达。

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 him 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。)

常用词组

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

辨析

① advice 是名词, 与动词 advise 只有一个字母之差, 不可混淆。advice 是不可数名词, “一条建议”不可说 an advice, 应说 a piece of advice.

② advise 作“建议、劝告”解, 至于是否“劝成”了, 未必知道。其后常跟: 名词或动名词 We advised an early start. 我们建议早点出发。

动名词

He advised waiting till proper time.

他劝告(我们)等到适当时机再行动。

不定式复合结构

Our English teacher advised us to do more listening, speaking, reading and writing. 我们的英语老师建议我们多做听说读写练习。

that 从句(从句谓语动词常用虚拟语气)

I advised that he (should) buy the book. 我建议他买这本书。

③persuade 作“劝服”解,强调劝说“成功”。常用于下列句型: persuade sb. to do sth. 和 persuade sb. into doing sth.

They persuaded her to take the TOEFL(托福) exam. 他们说服了她参加托福考试。

④suggest 是及物动词,常作“提议、建议”讲。后接名词、动名词、含疑问词的不定式短语或从句,从句要用虚拟语气。但不能接不定式和复合宾语。

I suggested going home. 我提议回家。

They have suggested (to me) that he (should) study medicine.

还可作“暗示、表明”讲,其宾语从句中不用虚拟语气。

The smile on her face suggested that she was very happy. 她脸上的笑容表明她很开心。

及时练

根据句意,用 advice, advise, persuade 和 suggest 的适当形式填空。

36. He often _____ people to use their brains.

37. I have _____ him into going there.

38. The teacher _____ that she could do the work next day.

advocate [ˈædvəkeɪt] *vt.* 拥护; 提倡; 主张: He advocates building more schools. 他主张多建几所学校。

aeroplane [ˈeərəpleɪn] *n.* [C] 飞机

affair [əˈfeə] *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. 外事办处理国际事务。 ③state of affairs 事态, 状况

辨析

①affair 的含义较广, 指已经发生的或自己关心的或必须去做的任何事情, 其复数形式一般指重大的事务。

The affair wasn't so easily settled.

这件事当时不那么容易解决。

②matter 指人们正在考虑、必须处理的事情或问题。它有时与定冠词连用, 指麻烦事、毛病, 其复数形式可以表示事态或情况。

It was a purely personal matter. 这纯粹是一件私事。

③business 是口语常用词, 无复数形式, 它强调职责、工作、任务范围内应该做的事, 有时可以直接作“职责”、“工作”、“任务”等解; 它也可以表示一般的“事情”、“事务”, 但常含贬义。

It is an armyman's business to protect the country.

保卫国家是军人的职责。

及时练

根据句意, 用 affair, matter 和 business 的适当形式填空。

39. The _____ remained a complete mystery.

40. My _____ are none of your _____.

41. What's the _____ with the sick child?

affect [əˈfekt] *vt.* 影响, 感染(疾病): It's a good idea to start a part-time job so long as it doesn't affect your studies. 只要不影响你的学习, 找一份兼职工作是一个好主意。

【派】affection *n.* 喜爱, 爱慕, 倾向

辨析

①affect 只能用作及物动词, 其含义是“使……发生变化”。“影响”这一词义还可以引申为“感动”、“感染”。

Any change in the weather affects the crops.

任何天气变化都会影响庄稼的生长。

②effect 用作名词, 着重指影响(affect)的“结果”、“效力”或“作用”。它常用于词组 have an effect on 中, 词组的意思相当于 affect。

effect 还可以用作及物动词, 但意思完全不同, 作“使发生”、“实现”、“产生……结果”解。

I hope this new drug will effect a cure. 我希望这种新药会治愈病。

及时练

根据句意, 用 affect 和 effect 的适当形式填空。

42. Smoking _____ health.

43. The _____ of the storm could be seen in the morning.

afford [əˈfɔ: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

①be 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。

②be afraid of doing 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)

③I'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? 你没坐上火车吗? —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 [ˈæfrɪkən] *n.* 非洲

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

after [ˈɑːftə] I *prep.* ①在……以后: a 后接名词: He volunteered to go to work in Tibet after graduation. 毕业后他志愿到西藏工作。b. 接动名词: After receiving her letter, I began to get prepared for the trip. 收到她的来信后, 我开始为旅行做准备。【反】before ②在……的后面(表位置): After you, please. 你先请。③仿照; 跟着: Make sentences after the model. 仿照例子造句。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

①after 是介词, 后接一个特定时间点时, 可以表示现在、过去或将来的情况。

She fell ill suddenly after eating the meal. 吃过饭后她突然病倒了。

②in 也是介词, 强调时限, 有“最多过多少时间”的含义。后接一个时间段, 常常表示从目前算起, 经过一定时间后的将来的情况; 表示过去的情况时, 时间则从过去算起。

They will arrive in five hours. 他们五小时后到达。

③later 是副词 late (迟, 晚) 的比较级, 可以说明时间的先后。在其前加一个表示时间的名词, 指由某事发生之时算起到这段时间之后。

I got up at 6:30. An hour later I went to class. (= I went to class at 7:30.) 我 6:30 起床。一小时之后, 我去上课。(即我 7:30 去上课)

及时练

根据句意, 用 after, later 和 in 填空。

44. We will go and see him _____ lunch.

45. Tom and Mike will be back _____ a minute.

46. We left an hour _____.

常用词组

①after all 毕竟; 终究: It's a small world after all. 这个世界毕竟很小。

②be after 想得到, 寻求, 追求: We are all after the truth. 我们都追求真理。

afternoon [ˈɑːftəˈnuːn] *n.* [C, U] 下午: in the afternoon 在下午(泛指)

afterwards [ˈɑːftəwədz] *adv.* 后来

again [əˈgeɪn] *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。

常用词组

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

against [əˈgeɪnst] *prep.* ①反对; 不同意(表反对, 敌对); 对抗; 反抗: 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 against a tree, playing the guitar. 年轻人倚在树上弹吉他。④以……为背景(表对照): The picture shows up well against the wall. 这幅画在墙的衬托下很显眼。

常用词组

①be against one's proposal 反对(意见) ②go against nature 违背自然 ③stand against the wall 靠墙而立