

# 高考英语词汇

## 考点突破



江苏教育出版社

# 高考英语词汇 考点突破

江苏教育出版社



## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语词汇考点突破 / 吕浙, 金民编著. —南京:  
江苏教育出版社, 2001. 9

ISBN 7-5343-4012-8

I. 高... II. ①吕... ②金... 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(2001)第 060292 号

## 高考英语词汇考点突破

吕 浙 金 民 编 著

责任编辑 王轶军 钱季玉冰

---

出 版: 江苏教育出版社  
(南京市马家街 31 号, 邮政编码: 210009)  
网 址: <http://www.edu-publisher.com>  
经 销: 江苏省新华书店  
照 排: 南京展望照排印刷有限公司  
印 刷: 镇江前进印刷厂  
(镇江市迎江路 43 号, 邮政编码: 212002)

---

开本 880×1240 毫米 1/32 印张 14.375 插页 1 字数 482 000  
2001 年 9 月第 1 版 2001 年 9 月第 1 次印刷  
印数 1-5200 册

---

ISBN 7-5343-4012-8

---

G·3707

定价: 17.40 元

江苏教育版图书若有印刷装订错误, 可向承印厂调换

苏教版图书邮购一律免收邮费。邮购电话: 025-3211774, 邮购地址: 南京市马家街 31 号, 江苏教育出版社发行科。盗版举报电话: 025-3300420、3303538。提供盗版线索者我社给予奖励。

## 前 言

在多年的高中英语教学及高考英语复习指导工作中,我们发现不少考生在英语词汇的学习方面投入了大量的时间和精力,但收效甚微。究其原因,我们认为这主要是他们在学习词汇时不得要领,把握不住重点所致。

高考英语在词汇方面,不仅考查考生掌握英语词汇的数量和对基本汉语释义的理解,更重要的是考查考生在特定的语言环境中运用词汇的综合能力。这其中包括词汇使用时的语法规则、搭配要求、习惯表达法以及同义词的辨析等。的确,对于广大考生而言,在较短的时间内学习和掌握上述几个方面的知识是件不容易的事。为解决考生在时间、精力与掌握知识量之间的矛盾,我们编写了本书。

本书收录了国家教委考试中心制定的《英语科考试说明》“词汇表”中除英语人名、地名以外的重点词汇,并配音标,标明词类,给出汉语释义和不规则动词、名词、形容词的变化形式等。对于高考英语中所要考查的重点单词,本书做了精辟的分析,即这些单词的考查要点是什么,考生容易犯哪些错误,并列出了教科书中相关的短语、同义词辨析等。为使考生积累解题经验,本书还在重点单词后配有从历年全国高考英语试卷、上海高考英语试卷及各省模拟高考英语试卷中精选出的试题,供考生练习之用。

本书融教科书、语法书、字典、教师备课手册等于一体,编写形式新颖,查阅极其方便。它是考生复习迎考、教师备课命题及非毕业班学生学习词汇用法以及语法的一本极有价值的参考书。

本书在编写过程中承蒙澳大利亚 TRARALGON SECONDARY COLLEGE 的 Michael Muscat 先生和 Roslyn Muscat 女士赐教,在此谨致以诚挚的谢意。

由于编者水平有限,不足之处敬请广大师生指教。

编者

2001年8月

---

○使用符号○

---

<i>adj.</i>	形容词	<i>pron.</i>	代词
<i>adv.</i>	副词	<i>n.</i>	名词
<i>art.</i>	冠词	<i>prep.</i>	介词
<i>conj.</i>	连词	<i>num.</i>	数词
<i>interj.</i>	感叹词	[U]	不可数名词
[C]	可数名词	<i>pl.</i>	复数
<i>aux. v.</i>	助动词	<i>vt.</i>	及物动词
<i>vi.</i>	不及物动词	<i>sth.</i>	某物
<i>sb.</i>	某人	<i>sp.</i>	某地



## A a

a /ei, ə/

an /æn, ən/ art.

1. (非特指的)一个
2. 任何一个  
(= any)
3. 一 (= one)
4. 每一 (= each)
5. 某 (= a certain)

[考点]

1. a 用在以辅音音素开头的词前, an 用在以元音音素开头的词前: a box | university | European | usual way; an apple | hour | umbrella | honest man.

2. 在下述情况中 a, an 放在形容词、副词之后:

① 用在形容词 what, such, many 等词之后: What a fine day it is! 多好的天气啊! | He is such a man. 他就是这样一个人。 | Many a student has been to Beijing. 许多学生到过北京。

② 用在 how, so, as, too 四个副词所带的形容词之后: How fine a day it is! 多好的天气啊! | He is so good a teacher that all the students love him. 他是个非常好的老师, 每个学生都喜欢他。 | This is as good a book as that one. 这本书和那本书一样好。 | It is too difficult a task for you to perform. 这项工作太艰巨, 你很难完成。

③ 和 quite, rather 这两个副词搭配时, a, an 一般后置。但是, 如果在名词之前有形容词, 这时, 前置后置都可以: It takes quite a time. 这要花很长时间。 | It takes quite a long time / a quite long time. 这要花很长时间。

3. 一些句子一经倒装, a, an 要省略: Though he is a boy, he knows a lot. → Child though / as he is, he knows a lot. 尽管他是个孩子, 但他懂得很多。

4. 在动词 turn(当……的人)后, a, an 要省略: When he grows up, he wants to turn teacher. 长大后, 他想当个教师。

5. a, an 不能用在 advice, clothing, fun, furniture, news, information, progress, weather 等不可数名词之前。在这些不可数名词前一般要用 some, a piece of 等。

6. beauty, difficulty, knowledge, pity, success, failure 等也是不可数名词, 但若具体化则为可数名词, 可以与 a,

an 连用。试比较:

*Beauty is only skin deep.* 美貌是肤浅的。

*Your daughter is quite a beauty.* 你的女儿可真是个美人。

*The sad story aroused everyone's pity.* 不幸的遭遇引起了大家的同情。

*It's a pity he didn't finish college.* 他没有完成大学学业是一件遗憾的事。

7. 序数词前一般要加定冠词 **the** 表示“第几”。但如强调“又,再”的概念,序数词前不用定冠词,而用 **a**: *A third person stood up to make a speech.* 第三个人又站起来发言了。

8. **a, an, one** 辨析: **a, an** 和 **one** 都能表示“一”的意思,但 **a, an** 强调类别, **one** 强调数量: *His mother is a teacher.* 他的母亲是位老师。 | *I have only one pen.* 我只有支钢笔。

[考题]

- I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ information about the management of your hotel, please.  
— Well, you could have \_\_\_\_\_ word with the manager. He might be helpful.  
A. some; a  
B. an; some  
C. some; some  
D. an; a
- Many people agree that \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge of English is a must in \_\_\_\_\_ international trade today.  
A. a; /  
B. the; an  
C. the; the  
D. /; the
- Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ pen? I left it here this morning.  
— Is it \_\_\_\_\_ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.  
A. a; the  
B. the; the  
C. the; a  
D. a; a
- Alice is fond of playing \_\_\_\_\_ piano while Henry is interested in listening to \_\_\_\_\_ music.  
A. /; the  
B. /; /



- C. the; /                                                  D. the; the
5. Oh, John. \_\_\_\_\_ you gave us!
- A. How a pleasant surprise  
B. How pleasant surprise  
C. What a pleasant surprise  
D. What pleasant surprise
6. \_\_\_\_\_ terrible weather we've been having these days!
- A. How a                                                  B. What a  
C. How                                                  D. What
7. — If you don't like the red coat, take the blue one.  
— OK, but do you have \_\_\_\_\_ size in blue? This one's a bit tight for me.
- A. a big                                                  B. a bigger  
C. the big                                                  D. the bigger
8. Wang Ping is quite good at English. He decides to take up \_\_\_\_\_ foreign language.
- A. the other                                                  B. a second  
C. the second                                                  D. other

B B D C C D B B      8—1

**ability** /ə'bilɪti/ *n.*

[C] 1. 能力

2. 才干

**able** /'eɪbl/ *adj.*

1. 能够做

2. 有能力的; 有才能的

**be able to do sth.**

能做…

[考点]

与此词相关的短语：**have the ability to do sth.** 具有做某事的能力。

[考点]

1. **able** 作“能够做”意思解时，可作表语和后置定语：**He is a man able to work.** 他是能做此工作的人。

2. **able** 作“有能力的，有才能的”意思解时，可以作前置定语：**an able woman** 一位有才干的女士。

3. **be able to, can** 辨析：**be able to** 用于一般现在时，可与 **can** 互换使用：**He is able to / can run faster than I.** 他能比我跑得快。

但在其他方面有以下区别：

① **be able to** 可用于各种时态，而 **can** 只有一般现在时和一般过去时 **could** 两种。







1. 大约 (= around/ some)

2. 周围;到处

be about to do sth.

正要做...

What ... about?

干什么? 做什么?

How / What about

...? ... 如何? ...

怎么样?

句子表示。

3. What / How about ... ? 用于征询意见。后接名词或动名词,不能接动词不定式: What /

How about (our / us) listening to pop music? (咱们)听流行音乐怎么样?

4. about, on, of 辨析: about 作“关于”意思解时可与 on 互换使用: argue, lecture, speak, write, a book, a discussion about/on。但 on 多暗示内容属于专门性,而 about 则多用于内容或观点的一般性的情况。值得注意的是, on 不能与 complain (发牢骚), learn, teach, a story 搭配使用, about 不能与 report 搭配使用。of 也有“关于”之意,它与 about 区别在于所表达的程度和范围不一样。试比较: She spoke about you. 她谈起过你。(也许谈过一些详情) | She spoke of you. 她提起过你。(也许仅是提到而已)

[考题]

1. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ begin when the light went out.

- A. was to                      B. was about to  
C. would                      D. was going to

2. For almost an hour the workers were just hanging \_\_\_\_\_, waiting for materials to arrive.

- A. up      B. about      C. on      D. back

88 2-1

above /ə'bi:v/

prep. 在...上面

adv. 在上面

adj. 上面的

n. 上面

above all 首先;

尤其重要的

from above 从上

方来的;来自上面

的

[考点]

1. 作副词, above 常可用于后置定语: the clouds above 上面的云 | the sentence above 上面的句子。

2. the above 表示“上述之事”,单复数同形: The above is the only thing we should do. 上述之事是我们唯一必须要做的。 | The above are the things we should do at present. 上述这些事是我们目前必须要做的。

3. above, over, on 辨析: above, over 与 on 均可以表示“在...上面”。above 与 over 都可以表示“正上方”: The lamp is above / over my desk. 灯在我桌子的上方。若不在“正上方”则只能用 above: We stayed at the hotel above the lake. 我们投宿于可以俯瞰湖泊的旅馆里。on

指在某物体的表面上: *The clock is on the table.* 钟在桌子上。

[考题]

- The water in the middle comes \_\_\_\_\_ his neck.  
A. over    B. on    C. across    D. above
- I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and \_\_\_\_\_ in a quiet environment.  
A. before all                      B. first of all  
C. after all                         D. above all
- The castle stands on a hill \_\_\_\_\_ the valley.  
A. above    B. over    C. behind    D. under

V □ □ 8-1

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/

adv. 在国外; 到国外

[考点]

与此词相关的短语: *at home and abroad* 在国内外 | *from abroad* 从国外来 | *go abroad* 出国。

absent /'æbsənt/ adj.

- 缺席的
- 不在场的
- 外出的

[考点]

be absent 常与 from 连用: *He was absent from school.* 他上课缺席。 | *I'll be absent from home in the afternoon.* 我下午将不在家。

accept /ək'sept/

vt. & vi.

- 接受
- 承认
- 答应

[考点]

accept, receive 辨析: accept 是“接受”的意思,表示愿意或同意“收下”。而 receive 是“收到,接到”的意思,只表示“收到”这一客观事实,并不含是否愿意接受的意思: *I have received a gift from him, but I'm not going to accept it.* 我收到了他的礼物,但我不想接受。

[考题]

"I'll buy this TV," he said, "if you'll \_\_\_\_\_ a cheque for the money."

- believe
- accept
- agree
- receive

8

accident

/'æksɪdənt/ n. [C]  
事故; 意外事故

[考点]

1. by accident 与 by chance 同义,表示“偶然地,意外地,无意地”: *I met her by accident / by chance in a crowded*

by accident 偶然地



bus. 在拥挤的汽车上我碰巧遇到了她。

2. accident, incident, affair, matter, business, event

辨析: accident 常指意外的不幸事故,如车祸、摔伤等: *He died from the traffic accident.* 他死于交通事故。incident 指政治上或军事上的事件,或日常小事: *A strange incident happened in the ceremony.* 在典礼上发生了点奇怪的小事。| *Several border incidents have taken place recently.* 最近发生了几次边界冲突事件。affair 涵义最广,可指已经发生或必须去做的任何事情,也可泛指事物(通常用复数,指重大的或头绪较多的事物): *We should concern ourselves with state affairs.* 我们应该关心国家大事。matter 意思是“事,事情”,是普通用语: *This is a matter I know little about.* 这件事我了解得很少。business 常指生意、商业等。它表示“事情,事物”时,往往指一种任务、责任或必须去做的事: *We do not do much business with them.* 我们不大和他们做交易。event 多指重大历史事件,也指日常生活中较重要的事情: *The founding of the People's Republic of China was a great event in the history of mankind.* 中华人民共和国的成立是人类历史上的一件大事。

[考题]

1. Did you see that \_\_\_\_\_ involving two cars and a bicycle?  
A. incident  
B. danger  
C. accident  
D. happening
2. I found the letter \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with hand  
B. by change  
C. by an accident  
D. by accident

□ ○ 2—1

according /ə'kɔ:diŋ/  
adv.

[考点]

according 为副词,使用时其后必须接 to 构成复合介词,意为“根据,按照”: *According to the TV, it will be fine.* 根据电视播出的预报,天气将晴好。| *I'll do it according to your instructions.* 我将按照你的指教去做。注意:该短

语后不能接 view, opinion 等表示观点的词。

[考题]

Now answer this question \_\_\_\_\_ the text.

- A. according to
- B. according
- C. according by
- D. according with

V

ache /eik/

n. [U / C] 疼痛

vi. 疼

have an ache in a tooth 牙痛

have an ache in one's back 背(腰)痛

across /ə'krɒs/ prep.

1. 横过

2. 越过

3. 在…对面

4. 与…交叉

adv.

1. 横过

2. 宽

[考点]

1. ache 用作单数名词时,有无不定冠词均可: Tom had (an) ache in his back. 汤姆背疼。

2. ache 与 back, head, heart, ear, tooth, stomach 等词结合而成复合名词: headache, toothache。身体其他部位的疼痛则用 pain 或 ache in 表示: a pain / ache in the foot。

3. 与 pain 的辨析见 pain。

[考点]

1. across 可以表示“宽”,放在数量词后时可与 wide 互换使用: The river is 30 metres across / wide. 这条河 30 米宽。

2. across 有“在……另一端”之意,与 on the other side of 同义: There is a bank across / on the other side of the street. 街道对面有家银行。

3. across 不能与动词 cross 连用。如不能说: He crossed across the road. 而应是: He went across the road. 或 He crossed the road. 他过了马路。

4. across, over, through 辨析: 三词均可以表示“穿过”。但对横过道路、河流等“细长物”的情况, across 和 over 都可以使用: He jumped across / over the stream. 他跳过小溪。但 over 不能用于“渡河”及从平面的一端越到另一端的情况: She swam across the river. 她游过了河。 | We drove across the desert. 我们开车穿过了沙漠。 through 的意思是从中“穿过”, across 则强调从表面通过: The lake was frozen, so we walked across the ice. 湖结冰了, 所以我们从冰上走了过去。 | It took us hours to walk through the forest. 穿过这个森林花了我们数小时。 但习惯上“渡河”用 across, 而河流、铁路等“从……境内穿过”



用 through: *The railway runs through our city.*  
铁路穿过我们的城市。

5. 与 along 的辨析见 along。

[考题]

- How long will it take to swim \_\_\_\_\_ the river.  
A. over B. across C. through D. in
- He lives in a village \_\_\_\_\_ the river.  
A. about B. through C. across D. from
- Michael found it difficult to get his British jokes \_\_\_\_\_ to American audiences.  
A. around B. over C. across D. down

□□□ 8—1

act /ækt/ vt. & vi.

1. 行动;表现

2. 扮演

n. [C]

1. 行为;举动

2. (戏剧的)一幕

act as 担任;充当

act for 代理;

为...尽力

[考点]

1. act as 作“担任,充当”讲,后面的名词如只表示一个人的职位时,冠词可以省略: *He will act as (the) chairman of the meeting.* 他将担任本次会议的主席。

2. act, action 辨析: 作为可数名词,两个词可以互换: *It's a kind act / action.* 这是一种善举。但表示具体的、简单的行为用 act;抽象的、持续的、复杂的行为用 action: *Her first act was to shut the door.* 她的第一个动作是关门。| *The time has come for action.* 行动的时间到了。

[考题]

- Classroom testing, if well done, most certainly \_\_\_\_\_ a stimulus to study and real learning.  
A. acts from B. acts on C. acts as D. acts to
- You'd better act \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor's advice.  
A. on B. in C. for C. to

□□□ 2—1

action /'ækʃən/ n.

[C/U] 行动;活动

[考点]

1. 泛指“行为”是不可数名词: *take action* 采取行动。具体指“行为;活动”为可数名词: *a kind action* 一次善举。

2. 与 act 的辨析见 act。

[考题]

The fire department was called into \_\_\_\_\_ when the alarm

active /'æktiv/ *adj.*

积极的;活跃的

be active in (doing)

sth. 对...积极

take an active part

in sth. 积极参加...

actual /'æktjuəl/

*adj.* 实际的;真实的

in actual fact 实际上;事实上

add /æd/ *vt. & vi.*

1. 加;增加

2. 接着说

add ... to 把...加入...

add to 增加

add up to 合计;总共

sounded.

A. attention B. action C. activity D. energy

8

[考题]

1. He is such a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ boy that he likes to take part in every activity in his school.

A. good B. lazy C. active D. brave

2. You should be \_\_\_\_\_ in politics.

A. active B. polite C. lively D. alive

VOZ-1

[考点]

actual, real, true 辨析: actual 表示实际存在的: *In actual life, things are not so simple.* 在实际生活中事情是没那麽简单的。real 表示真实的,不是假的: *It's real diamond.* 这是真钻石。true 指与事实 and 实际相符: *What he said is true.* 他所说的话是符合事实的。

[考题]

1. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ piano on which the composer created some of his greatest works.

A. actual B. genuine C. real D. original

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ price was lower than I had thought.

A. true B. real C. actual D. actually

OVZ-1

[考点]

1. add up to 不能用于进行时及被动语态。

2. 与 raise 等的辨析见 raise。

[考题]

1. The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks, \_\_\_\_\_ that he had enjoyed his stay here.

A. having added B. to add

C. adding D. added

2. I suppose reading this book will \_\_\_\_\_ your taste for music.

A. add B. add up C. add to D. add up to



D O O 3-1

**address** /ə'dres/*n.* [C]

- 住址; 通讯处
- 演说

*vt.*

- 写上收信人姓名、地址
- 谈话; 演说

**admire** /əd'maɪə/*vt.* 钦佩; 羡慕; 赞美**admit** /əd'mɪt/(admitting, admitted) *vt.*

- 承认
  - 准许... 进入
- admit doing /  
having done sth.  
承认做过...  
admit sb. to be 承  
认某人是...

3. The number of the students in our school  
\_\_\_\_\_ over 2000.

- A. was added      B. add to  
C. add up          D. adds up to

[考点]

- 对地址提问用 **what**, 而不用 **where**: *What's your address?* 你的住址在哪儿?
- “以……地址写”用介词 **at**: *You must write to him at this new address.* 你必须用这个新地址给他写信。
- 与 **lecture** 等的辨析见 **lecture**。

[考题]

- The chairman is to give a formal \_\_\_\_\_ at the Annual General Meeting.  
A. discussion    B. address    C. debate    D. revision
- On one occasion a letter whose only \_\_\_\_\_ was a pencil sketch of Einstein's face was quickly delivered to him by the post office.  
A. dress          B. dressing    C. address    D. stress

C B 2-1

[考点]

**admire** 后可接名词作宾语, 但不能接从句: *We all admired his courage.* 我们都赞美他的勇气。

[考点]

**admit** 后不能直接跟不定式作宾语。

[考题]

- If no one will \_\_\_\_\_ misbehaving, all pupils will be kept in after school.  
A. admit of                      B. admit to  
C. admit in                      D. admit
- This ticket \_\_\_\_\_ one person to the show.  
A. permits                      B. delivers  
C. enters                         D. admits
- Children under 18 are not \_\_\_\_\_ to the film.



admit sb. to / into

准许...进入

admit that 从句

承认...

advice /əd'vaɪs/ n.

[U] 忠告; 建议

a piece of advice 一

条建议; 一则忠告

ask for one's advice

向...征求意见、建

议

give some advice on

就...提出意见; 提

出忠告

accept / follow /

take one's advice

接受(或采纳)...

的建议、忠告

advise /əd'vaɪz/

vt. 忠告

advise sb. on sth.

给某人关于...的忠

告

advise doing sth.

建议做...

advise sb. to do

sth. / advise one's

doing sth. 建议某人

做...

advise sb. not to

do sth. / advise

sb. against doing

sth. 建议某人不

A. admitted

B. entered

C. come

D. admired

√ D D 3-1

[考点]

1. advice 是不可数名词, "一条好的建议, 忠告" 习惯上应译为 a good piece of advice。

2. advice 后的定语从句用虚拟语气 "(should) + do sth.": You'd better take my advice that you (should) give up smoking. 你最好采纳我的忠告, 把烟戒掉。

[考题]

1. I'm afraid you have to \_\_\_\_\_ his advice.

A. take B. receive C. carry D. listen

2. You should not be ashamed to accept \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a good advice B. some good advices  
C. good advices D. a good piece of advice

D A 2-1

[考点]

1. advise 后接动名词作宾语, 不能直接接不定式作宾语。此类动词见 finish。

2. advise 后可以接 sb. to do sth.。此类动词见 ask。

3. advise 后可接 that 从句, 从句用虚拟语气 "(should) + do sth.": My father advised that my sister (should) not stay up too late. 我父亲建议我妹妹不要熬夜熬得太晚。

[考题]

1. The teacher advised us \_\_\_\_\_ more English after class.

A. to speak B. speak  
C. speaking D. spoke

2. I wouldn't advise \_\_\_\_\_ there by bus, because it is too crowded.

A. go B. to go C. to going D. going

3. I advised she \_\_\_\_\_ the next day, because she had