



根据新课标编写

◎ 主编 / 刘玉 钱一欣

高中英语 词汇

高分 特训

单词在练



词汇使用率 **最高** 情景语境 **最真实**

习题形式 **最新颖** 化繁为简 **最实用**

下



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吉林出版集团有限责任公司

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语词汇高分特训. 下 / 钱一欣, 刘玉主编
-- 长春: 吉林出版集团有限责任公司, 2012.1
ISBN 978-7-5463-7873-2

I. ①高… II. ①钱… ②刘… III. ①英语—词汇—
高中—教学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 249664 号

高中英语词汇高分特训(下)

主 编:钱一欣 刘 玉
责任编辑:于 鑫 孙昌斌
封面设计:李立嗣
开 本:787mm×1092mm 1/16
字 数:198 千字
印 张:10.75
版 次:2012 年 1 月第 1 版
印 次:2012 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

出 版:吉林出版集团有限责任公司
发 行:吉林出版集团外语教育有限公司
地 址:长春市泰来街 1825 号
邮编:130011
电 话:总编办:0431-86012683
发行部:0431-86012675 0431-86012826(Fax)
网 址:www.360hours.com
印 刷:长春良原印业有限公司

ISBN 978-7-5463-7873-2 定价:19.80 元

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对于英语学习来说，词汇是最基本、也是最重要的部分。掌握一定的词汇是进行听、说、读、写、译等语言交流的基础。长久以来，我们都很重视英语词汇的学习，但却存在比较严重的问题，主要体现在对于词汇学习缺乏正确的理解和科学的方法。许多学生为了应试片面追求纯粹的词汇量的增长，错误地认为只要词汇量上去了，英语水平自然会提高。所以在学习中仍然机械地记忆单词，时间花费不少，却收效甚微，而且容易对英语学习失去信心。

本书选取最新的高频词和词组，经过科学分级和联想归类，涵盖了各级各类课程标准和大纲；彻底贯彻了“在语境中学习语言”的先进理论，充分强调了实用性；辅以生动、活泼的训练方式，摒弃了呆板和枯燥。可谓“小单词，大风景”。

《高中英语词汇高分特训》具有以下特色：

- 分层设级，循序渐进。

全套图书按认知规律和词频理论分为两册，每册60个主题单元，6个综合测试，步步为营。

- 语境记忆，科学新颖。

内容取材贴近生活，时尚真实，生动高效，实现了“在语境中学习语言”。

- 简约精致，趣味盎然。

针对性练习巧妙地融入了图片、漫画、游戏等丰富形式，激发读者的学习兴趣。

- 目录清晰，词表实用。

目录按主题归类，清晰明了。词表按音标、词性、释义、惯用法、搭配、例句、辨析、用法列项，方便学习查询。

希望本书能够在读者的英语学习过程中尽微薄之力，这也正是编者编著此书的目的所在。

编 者

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Chapter 1

Inventing things

Vocabulary

design n. ① [U] 设计

[dɪ'zaɪn] ② [C] 图样; 图案

③ [C] 企图

vt. ① 设计; 绘制

② 计划; 企图

【型】

design sb sth 为某人设计……*design sb/sth to be* 指定……为……

【辨】

*design*指为达到某种特定的目的而周密地、精心地“计划, 筹划”, 偏重于计划的目的性、周密性和细致性; *intend*指在心中已有确定的目标或计划。**develop** vt. ① 发展; 形成

[dɪ'veləp] ② 开发; 研制

③ (逐渐) 显现出; 显影

vi. ① 发展

② 成长; 发育

【惯】

develop from 从……中长出来, (使) 由……发展成*develop into* (使) 发展成, 变成……

【例】

He says his country wants to develop its traditional friendship with China. 他说他们的国家希望发展和中国的传统友谊。**discover** vt. 发现, 发觉

[dɪ'skʌvə(r)]

【例】

But I did discover a beautiful part of the country. 但我确实发现了这个国家一个美丽的地方。

【辨】

*discover*指发现或偶然发现原来就存在但一直未被认识的东西; *invent*指发明原来不存在的东西, 有时也可指虚构、捏造。**forerunner** n. [C] 先驱, 先导, 先锋

['fɔːrʌnə(r)]

【例】

She is a forerunner of the modern women's movement. 她是现代妇女运动的先驱。**ingenious** adj. 别致的, 巧妙的

[ɪn'dʒiːniəs]

【例】

Try to think of unusual and ingenious solutions. 尽量想想不同寻常的、巧妙的解决方法。**innovation** n. [C] ① 新方法, 新事物

[ɪnəʊ'veɪʃən]

② 革新, 创新

【例】

Farmers are introducing innovations which increase the productivity. 农民们正引进提高生产力的新方法。**invention** n. [C] 发明

[ɪn'ventʃən]

【例】

Edison invented the electric light lamp. 爱迪生发明了电灯。**inventor** n. [C] 发明者

[ɪn'ventə(r)]

launch n. [C] 发射; (船)下水; (新产品)投入

[lɔːntʃ] vt. ① 发射

② 使(船)下水

③ 发动; 发起(运动); 推出(产品)

④ 使开始从事

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【例】 *I saw the launch of the rocket yesterday.* 我昨天看了火箭发射。

produce vt. ① 生产，制造

['prɒdʒu:s] ② 显示；出示

n. [C] 产品，农产品

research and development 研究与开发
technology n. [C] 工艺，技术

[tek'nɒlədʒɪ]

【例】 *Space flights require advanced technology.* 宇宙飞行需要先进技术。

Using the Vocabulary

A Put the letters in order and find six verbs connected with inventing things.

1 e v i d e s _____

4 n g d e i s _____

2 l n a c u h _____

5 v e l p o e d _____

3 r p o d c e u _____

6 d i s v o r e c _____

B Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs from A.

MONOPOLY In 1934, Charles Darrow (1) _____ how to keep his friends and family entertained — he introduced them to his board game, Monopoly. The place names on the board were from Philadelphia, where he lived, and the counters were (2) _____ using charms from his wife's bracelet as models. Darrow (3) _____ the first 5,000 sets himself before Parker Brothers took over and (4) _____ the game in 1935. It is sometimes said that Darrow (5) _____ the game from a rent-and-sale game which had been (6) _____ by an Englishwoman in the 1920s.

C Complete the text with the words in the box.

forerunner ingenious innovations invention
inventor research and development technology

VIDEO GAMES Today huge amounts of money are spent on (1) _____ of the latest video games. The first one, however, was a simple game of on-screen table tennis. Its (2) _____ was US physicist Willy Higinbotham, who came up with his (3) _____ idea in just two weeks in 1958 for an open day at the Brookhaven National Laboratory. This was to be the (4) _____ of a multi-million dollar industry.

Three years later, Steve Russell, working at Massachusetts Institute of Technology devised Spacewar, the first video computer game. This was played on a \$4 million computer, so was only played in universities. However, within ten years, improved (5) _____, especially the (6) _____ of the microprocessor, meant that computer games could become more widespread and in 1971, the first arcade computer video game was launched by Nolan Bushnell and a company called Nutting Associates.

Atari, Bushnell's own company, created the first home video game in 1974, but since then later (7) _____, such as Nintendo Game Boy and Sony PlayStation, have taken over the market.

Chapter 2

Advertising

Vocabulary

advert n. [C] 广告 (informal ad)

[æd'vɜ:t]

【例】 *The advert is showing how smart touch devices can change your life.* 这条广告展示了智能触屏装置如何改变你的生活。

brand n. [C] 品牌, 商标

[brænd]

campaign n. [C] 运动, (政治或商业性) 活动

[kæm'peɪn]

【例】 *More such bad news will appear during the election campaign.* 在竞选期间更多诸如此类的坏消息会出现。

commercial break 广告时间

jingle n. [C] 广告短歌

['dʒɪŋɡl]

marketing n. 市场营销

['mɑ:kɪtɪŋ]

【例】 *That sounds like a really clever marketing strategy.* 这听起来真是个聪明的销售策略。

promote vt. 促进, 提升, 促销

[prə'məʊt]

【例】 *Milk promotes health.* 牛奶可增进健康。

publicity n. 公众的注意, 名声

[pʌb'lɪsəti]

【例】 *The singer star's marriage got a lot of publicity.* 这位歌星的婚事引起公众很大的注意。

slogan n. [C] 标语, 口号

['sləʊɡən]

【例】 *We need a new slogan for the advertising campaign.* 我们在广告宣传活动中需要一个新的口号。

target audience 目标听众, 目标客户

【例】 *The show's main target audience are middle-class Americans.* 该节目主要面向美国的中产阶级观众。

Using the Vocabulary

A Complete the text with the words in the box.

advert brand campaign commercial break jingle marketing product
promote publicity slogan target audience

Imagine that a company is preparing for the launch of a new range of pizzas. It will often use an advertising agency for its (1) _____ needs. The advertising team have to find out if a similar (2) _____ is made by another company, what is special about this particular (3) _____ and who is likely to buy it. They then have to think of ways to (4) _____ the new pizzas — perhaps an (5) _____ on TV showing a famous chef lifting one out of the oven. The short film may be accompanied by a (6) _____, say with Italian music, or a (7) _____, such as “Pizza Pizzazz, the pizza with pizzazz”. When the film is ready, the advertising team decide the best time of day for broadcast, depending on its (8) _____. If it was aimed at children, for example, it would be shown in a (9) _____ during the day. The (10) _____ may also include further (11) _____ in magazines.

B Match the words from A with the definitions.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 giving information about something to attract people's attention | _____ |
| 2 a piece of information that tries to persuade people to buy something | _____ |
| 3 something that is made in large quantities and sold | _____ |
| 4 a short phrase that is easy to remember | _____ |
| 5 advertise something to increase its sales or popularity | _____ |
| 6 a plan to do a number of things to achieve a special aim | _____ |
| 7 the name of something that is made by a particular company | _____ |
| 8 a short simple tune or song, used on TV | _____ |
| 9 a short period of advertisements between and during TV programmes | _____ |
| 10 ways a company encourages people to buy their things | _____ |
| 11 people something is intended for | _____ |

Chapter 3

At the doctor's

Vocabulary

appointment n. [C] 约会, 约定

[ə'pɔɪntmənt]

【辨】

appointment 通常指与人谈生意或与医生等事先约定的见面; *date* 则往往指恋爱时的约会。

【例】

They made an appointment for the second day of May. 他们在5月2号有个约会。

blood test 验血**condition** n. ① [C] 状况; 状态

[kən'dɪʃən]

② [C] 环境; 形势

③ [C] 条件; 前提

vt. ① 训练; 适应

② 调整……的状况; 改善……的情况

③ 对……有重要影响; 决定

【惯】

on condition (that) 如果
out of condition 健康不佳

【例】

The patient was in a critical condition. 病人的情况十分危急。
Exercise conditions your muscles. 锻炼使肌肉健壮。

cough n. [C] 咳嗽

[kɒf]

v. 咳嗽

【例】

I have an awful cough, doctor. 我咳嗽得很厉害, 医生。

disease n. [U] 病, 疾病; 不健全

[dɪ'zi:z]

【例】

Air pollution can also cause the disease. 空气污染也可以引起此病。

illness n. [C] 病, 疾病

['ɪlnəs]

【例】

Stress may result in minor illness. 压力可能会造成小的疾病。

【辨】

illness 多指患病的状态及持续的时间; *disease* 泛指各种严重的疾病; *sickness* 多指晕船、恶心等方面的疾病。

infection n. [C] ① 传染病

[ɪn'fekʃən]

② 传染; 传播; 感染

【例】

Measles is an infection. 麻疹是一种传染病。

infectious adj. 传染性的

[ɪn'fekʃəs]

injection n. [C] 注射, 注入

[ɪn'dʒekʃən]

【例】

The nurse gave the patient an injection of penicillin. 护士给患者打了一针青霉素。

prescription n. 处方, 药方

[prɪ'skrɪpʃən]

prevention n. ① 阻止

[prɪ'ventʃən]

② 预防

【例】

But still more might be done with crisis prevention. 但在危机预防方面, 可能仍有很多工作要做。

rash n. 皮疹

[ræʃ]

adj. 轻率的, 鲁莽的

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【例】 *He is rash and is always jumping to conclusions.* 他很鲁莽，总是轻率的下结论。

symptom n. [C] 症状，征兆

['sɪmptəm]

【例】 *The doctor interpreted the symptoms properly.* 医生正确地解释了这些症状。

vaccination n. 疫苗

[ˌvæksɪ'neɪʃən]

virus n. [C] 病毒

['vaɪrəs]

【例】 *My brother is suffering from a virus infection.* 我弟弟受了一种病毒感染。

Using the Vocabulary

A Match the underlined words with the definitions below.

I last went to the doctor's before I went to South-east Asia. The doctor gave me a prescription for anti-malaria tablets, but warned me that avoiding mosquito bites was the only really effective form of prevention against malaria. Apparently the infection can take up to one year to develop. If you have any illness or flu-like symptoms, such as a headache, a cough and aching muscles, especially within three months of your return home, you have to see your doctor immediately.

The doctor also told me to make an appointment with the nurse to get a vaccination against typhoid and another against Hepatitis A. I hate the thought of an injection, but I had no choice if I wanted to travel to Laos and Cambodia. I'd heard of someone who'd felt unwell and had been covered in a red rash. When his condition got worse, he'd had a blood test and this had diagnosed typhoid. Similarly, Hepatitis A is something I'd prefer to avoid. It's caused by a virus found in dirty food or water, and is infectious, so can be caught from other people with the disease.

- 1 the act of stopping something happening
- 2 area of small spots that appear on your skin when you are ill
- 3 piece of paper from the doctor that says what medicine you need
- 4 illness which has a name and is recognised by certain symptoms
- 5 arrangement to see someone at a particular time
- 6 the state someone is in
- 7 that can be easily passed on to another person
- 8 the sending out of air from your throat and mouth with a sudden, loud noise
- 9 the putting of a drug into someone with a needle
- 10 changes in your body that are signs of illness
- 11 a very small organism which causes disease
- 12 an injection to prevent someone getting a disease
- 13 a disease in part of your body that is caused by a bacteria or virus
- 14 analysis of your blood, which can identify disease
- 15 state of being in bad health

Chapter 4

Crime

Vocabulary

armed robbery 持枪抢劫**arson** n. [U] 纵火(罪), 放火(罪)

['ɑ:sən]

【例】 *The police suspected arson.* 警方怀疑有人纵火。**assault** n. [U] (武力/口头上的) 攻击, 袭击

[ə'so:lt] vt. (武力/口头上的) 攻击, 袭击

【惯】

an assault on 对……的攻击, 袭击

【例】 *He was sent to prison for assault.* 他因袭击他人而被送进了监狱。
We assaulted the city on all sides. 我们从四面八方向该城发起突击。**charge** n. ① [C] 费用; 价钱

[tʃɑ:dʒ]

② [C] 控告; 指控; 指责

③ [U] 管理; 照管; 掌管

vi. ① 收费; 要价

② 冲锋; 向前冲

vt. ① 索(价); 要……支付

② 控告; 指控; 指责

【搭】

charge gaily 兴高采烈地闲聊
charge heavily 支付一大笔钱

【惯】

charge against 控告
charge at 向……袭击; 扑向
charge down 冲上前; 往下冲
charge for 要价; 收费**crime prevention** 防止犯罪的措施**crime rate** 犯罪率**drink driving** 酒后驾车**investigate** v. 调查, 侦查

[ɪn'vestɪgeɪt]

【例】 *He has carefully investigated the allegations.* 他对这些指控作了详细调查。**mugging** n. 行凶抢劫

['mʌŋɪŋ]

offence n. [C] 违法行为, 犯罪, 违例

[ə'fens]

【例】 *He was dragged to prison for this offence.* 由于此违法行为, 他被关进监狱。**photofit** n. 拼图像法

['fəuteɪfɪt]

question n. ① [C] 问题

['kwɛstʃən]

② [U] 疑问; 不确定

③ [C] 难题; 需讨论/考虑的问题

vt. ① 询问; 审问

② 怀疑; 对……表示疑问

【惯】

beyond the question 毫无疑问
in question 正在谈论的
out of question 毫无疑问
out of the question 毫无可能的, 绝对做不到的**rape** n. [C] 强奸

[reɪp] vt. 强奸

【例】 *He had committed several rapes.* 他犯了几起强奸罪。**shoplifting** n. 商店货物扒窃

['ʃɒplɪftɪŋ]

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suspect vt. ① 怀疑; 推测

['sʌspekt] ② 对……表示怀疑

n. [C] 嫌疑犯, 可疑分子

adj. 可疑的

【惯】

suspect sb of doing sth 怀疑某人做过某事

【例】 *They suspected an ambush.* 他们怀疑有埋伏。

theft n. [U] 偷盗, 偷窃

[θeft]

【例】 *He was put in prison for theft.* 他因盗窃而被送进监狱。

victim n. [C] 牺牲品; 受害者

['vɪktɪm]

【例】 *Thousands of people became victims of the earthquake.* 几千人死于那次地震。

Using the Vocabulary

A Match the headings with the newspaper articles.

1 Arson case solved

2 Crime rate rises

3 Hunt for suspect

4 Men held after theft

5 Teenager jailed for rape

6 Police investigate assault and mugging

1 _____	2 _____
3 _____	4 _____
5 _____	6 _____

B Find eight types of crime in the articles and headings in A.

1 arm _____

2 ar _____

3 a _____

4 d _____

5 m _____

6 ra _____

7 s _____

8 t _____

e Last month there were 37 reports of crime in the Crook area compared with 26 in July, despite the introduction of a Neighbourhood Watch scheme intended to address crime prevention.

f A 19-year-old has been imprisoned for four years for dragging a 36-year-old woman from her car at gunpoint and sexually assaulting her. The youth was also found guilty of car hijacking and armed robbery.

a Police are appealing for help in identifying a woman caught shoplifting on close circuit TV yesterday afternoon. They also want to question a witness who is known to have been entering the clothes shop in Darlington as the thief escaped.

b Two unemployed youths have been charged with stealing a Fiat Uno after an incident outside a house in Park Drive. They will also face charges of drink driving.

c A man was attacked as he walked home last night. The thieves ran off with his wallet. Police have released photofit pictures after the victim gave detailed descriptions of his attackers.

d A 63-year-old widow will be sentenced next month after she admitted setting fire to her council house. This is the fourth time the woman has committed the same offence.

Chapter 5

Languages

Vocabulary

accent

['æksənt] n. [C] ① 口音, 腔调

② 重音, 重音符号

[ək'sent] vt. 重读

【例】 *He speaks English with a strong Chinese accent.* 他说英语带有很重的汉语味儿。
Please accent the first syllable. 请重读第一个音节。

bilingual adj. 能说两种语言的, 两种语言的

[baɪ'lɪŋɡwəl]

【例】 *She had always been bilingual in Russian and English.* 她同时学会了说两种语言, 俄语和英语。

body language 身体语言, 肢体语言

dialect n. [C] 方言

['daɪəlekt]

【例】 *He wrote a play in a local dialect.* 他用当地方言写了一个剧本。

first language 母语, 第一语言

fluent adj. 流利的, 流畅的

['fluənt]

【例】 *My father speaks fluent English.* 我父亲讲一口流利的英语。

foreign language 外语

international language 国际语言

【例】 *English has become the international language.* 英语已成为国际语言。

monolingual adj. 只用一种语言的, 单语的

[ˌmɒnəʊ'lɪŋɡwəl]

【例】 *Being monolingual in a globalised world is a disadvantage.* 在全球化的世界中只会一种语言是一项劣势。

mother tongue 母语, 本国语言

【例】 *Australian authorities also encourage immigrants to use their mother tongue.* 澳洲地方政府也鼓励移民使用母语。

multilingual adj. 会说数种语言的

[ˌmʌltɪ'lɪŋɡwəl]

official language 官方语言

【例】 *English is the official language in many countries.* 英语在许多国家被当作官方语言。

second language 第二语言

【例】 *English is spoken as a second language in many parts of India.* 英语在印度的很多地区被作为第二语言使用。

Using the Vocabulary

A Match the sentence halves. Write the letters in the box below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 If you are monolingual, | a you are able to speak a language easily, well and quickly. |
| 2 If you are bilingual, | b you speak or use only one language. |
| 3 If you are multilingual, | c your pronunciation is connected with your country, area or social class. |
| 4 If you speak with an accent | d you use words that are only spoken in your part accent, of the country. |
| 5 If you speak a dialect, | e you are able to use more than two languages. |
| 6 If you are fluent, | f you are able to use two languages for communication. |

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

B Complete the text with the words in the box.

body first foreign international official second

A person's (1) _____ language (or mother tongue) is the language they learn from their parents as they are growing up. If someone moves abroad and learns the language of their new country, then this language is their (2) _____ language. Children often learn a (3) _____ language at school — British children study another European language, while children of other nationalities study English. In later life, an Italian and a Swede might use English as an (4) _____ language to communicate with each other in their work or on holiday. In some countries, where many languages are spoken, there is an (5) _____ language for formal and business use. People can also communicate without words — we can use (6) _____ language to express how we feel and what we think.

C Circle the correct answers.

- 1 A bilingual / monolingual dictionary doesn't have translations.
- 2 Glen (valley), and loch (lake) are examples of Scottish accent / dialect.
- 3 Hindi and English are the two second / official languages in India.
- 4 Clapping is an example of body / international language.
- 5 Bilingual secretaries usually speak their mother tongue and a first / foreign language.
- 6 Some children are fluent / multilingual speakers at a very early age.

Chapter 6

Modern communications

Vocabulary

attachment n. ① [S] 附件, 附属物, 附加装置

[ə'tætʃmənt] ② [U] 喜爱, 依恋

cc (carbon copy) n. 复写本, 副本

dial v. 拨号, 打电话给

['daɪəl] n. [C] 钟/表面; 标度盘; 拨号盘

【例】 *Dial 5262067 and you'll get in touch with him.* 拨5262067, 你就能和他取得联系。

email n. 电子邮件

['i:meɪl] v. 发电子邮件

【例】 *You can send me an email.* 你可以给我发电子邮件。

forward vt. 寄发, 转交, 转寄

['fɔ:wəd] adj. 向前的, 前进的

adv. 向前, 前进

【例】 *It must keep moving forward to stay up.* 它必须向前飞, 才能够停留在空中。

in-box n. 收件箱

['ɪn'bɒks]

picture messaging 彩信, 图片短信

spam v. 在网上发送垃圾邮件

[spæm] n. [U] 垃圾邮件

【例】 *Recently, I have gotten a lot of spam, and it takes me hours to delete it.* 我最近收到很多垃圾邮件, 花了我很多时间才删掉。

subject n. ① [C] 主题, 题目

[sʌb'dʒɪkt] ② [C] 科, 科目

③ [S] 主语

adj. (to) 易遭……的, 易受……支配的

vt. (to) 使遭受, 使服从

【惯】

be subject to ①从属于 ②易受到

【辨】

subject 着重指文章、书籍、画或谈话等所涉及对象的题目或主题; *topic*指谈话的话题或文章的题目; *theme*则指谈话或文章的主题, 即中心思想。

text n. ① [U] 正文, 原文

[tekst] ② [C] 课文; 课本

【用】

text 作“正文”、“原文”解时与定冠词连用。

text message 短信, 文字简讯

voicemail n. [S] 语音信箱

['vɔɪsmel]