

最新高考英语词汇表

THE LATEST ENGLISH VOCABULARY

全解全释

EXPLANATION

The latest English vocabulary

Explanation.



英语词汇



数词

a /ei, ə/, **an** /æn, ən/ *art.* 一(个, 件, ……)

ability /'æbiliti/ *n.* 能力; 才能

able /'eibl/ *adj.* 有能力的, 能干的

be able to 能够(有能力)做某事

(1) 接不定式时, 只能接肯定的不定式, 同时不可以用无生命名词作主语。 辨析: (×) The work was able to be done by us. / (√) We were able to do the work.

(2) able 作补语时, 否定形式是 ~~unable~~ 不用 not able to. 例: They stand there, unable to make a decision.

about /ə'baʊt/ *prep.* 关于; 在……周围; 在……的各处

adv. 大约; 周围; 到处 (here and there)

(be) **about to** 正要……; 即将

(1) be about to do sth. “正要, 正要” (不能与表示时间的词语连用)。例: He is about to go to bed.

(2) about 和 or 不可重用。 辨析: (×) The boy is about nine or ten years old. / (√) The boy is nine or ten years old.

(3) about 表示的内容较普通, 是随便提到的; 而 on 用于有准备的、正式的、可供专门研究的内 容。例: He spoke about the present situation of the world. (他谈到了有关当今世界形势。) He spoke on the situation of the world. (他论述了当今世界的形势。)

(4) about 如用于 know, say, speak, talk 等动词后表示“关于某人或某事的详情”, 用 of 则表示某人某事的存在。 例: He spoke about you. (他讲了一些有关你的事。) He spoke of you (他提到了你。)

above /ə'baʊ/ *prep.* 在……上面 *n.* 上面

above all 首先, 尤其重要的

(1) **above** “在……上面”并非垂直之上。例: His room is above ours.

(2) **above all** “尤其重要的”。辨析: (×) It's above all, we should stay here. / (√) Above all, we should stay here.

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ *adv.* 到(在)国外

absence /'æbsəns/ *n.* 缺席; 不存在

absent /'æbsənt/ *adj.* 缺席的

△ (1) **absent from** “不在……”。例: He is absent from Changchun.

(2) **absent in** “在……”。例: These words are absent in the new words and expressions. (这些词已收入在生词和短语里。)

absorb /əb'sɔ:b/ *vt.* 吸收(水、热、光等); 吸引(注意)



accept /ək'sept/ *vt. & vi.* 承受;接受

△(1) accept 后不可接不定式作宾语。辨析: (X) I accepted to go there with them. / (✓) I agree to go there with them.

(2) accept 着重有“接受”的意思。辨析: (X) He accepted my letter yesterday. / (✓) He received my letter yesterday.

accident * /'æksɪdənt/ *n.* 事故;意外事件

by accident 偶然 = *by chance*

according /ə'kɔ:dɪŋ/ *adv.* 按照;根据

according to * 根据

ache * /eɪk/ *n.* 疼痛 *vi.* 疼

(1) ache 指(人)身的疼痛,往往用于持续的疼痛,或因一些小病引起的感觉,常常是局部的。
例: I have an ache in my back.

(2) ache 常常可以和表示痛的部位的词连用。如: headache, toothache.

achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ *vi.* 完成;取得

achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ *n.* 功绩;成就

across /ə'krɒs/ *prep.* 横过;穿过

across 指在一空间内由一端到另一端或成十字交叉穿过。辨析: (✓) Don't run across the street. / (X) Don't run through the street.

△ **act** /ækt/ *vi.* 行动;做,做事 *vt.* 扮演

n. 法令;条例;行为;动作

act as 担任;充当

(1) 当“扮演”时, act 是及物动词。辨析: (✓) He acted an old man in the play. / (X) He acted as an old man in the play.

(2) act out 表演人连说带比划地表示。例: She tried to act out the story that she had read.

action /'ækʃən/ *n.* 行动;行为;活动

active /'æktɪv/ *adj.* 积极的

actor /'æktə/ *n.* 男演员

actress /'æktɪs/ *n.* 女演员

actual * /'æktʃuəl, 'æktʃuəl/ *adj.* 实际的;真实的

actually /'æktʃuəli, 'æktʃuəli/ *adv.* 实际上

ad = advertisement 广告

AD /'eɪ'dɪz/ 公元

○ **add** /æd/ *vt.* 加;增加

add up to 合计为……

(1) add...to...“加,增加”。例: If you add 5 to 5, you get 10.

(2) add to “增加”。His songs added to our enjoyment. 辨析: (X) he added some sugar on the milk. / (✓) He added some sugar to the milk.

address /ə'dres/ *n.* 住址;通讯处

affair
affair
affair
affect

advanced
advanced
advanced
advanced

advanced
先进的高级
advance
affect
affect

afraid
afford
afraid
英语词汇

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at...address (在 address 前习惯用介词 at)。辨析: (X) You must write to me with the new address. / (V) You must write to me at the new address.

admire /əd'maɪə/ vt. 钦佩;羡慕;赞美

(1) admire...for...“钦佩……”。例: We all admired him for his bravery.

(2) admire one's doing. 例: We admired his working hard.

(3) admire + 不定式“非常想”。例: He would admire to be a soldier. 辨析: (V) We admired that he was honest. / (X) We admired him to be honest. / (X) We admired his honesty. / (V) We admired him for his honesty.

admit /əd'mɪt/ vt. 承认

advance /əd'vɑːns/ vt. 推进;促进

vi. 前进;进展

n. 前进;进展

△ in advance “预先,事先”。例: He wanted to draw his salary in advance. (他想先预支薪水。)

△ advanced /əd'vɑːnst/ adj. 先进的;高级的

△ advantage /əd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ n. 优点;好处

△ adventure /əd'ventʃə/ n. 冒险;奇遇

△ advertise /'ædvətaɪz/ vt. 为……做广告

△ advice /əd'vaɪs/ n. 忠告;建议

give advice 提建议

give sb. some advice 给某人一些忠告

advice 是不可数名词。a (good) piece of advice “一条(好)意见”、“一个忠告”。辨析: (X) He gave an advice on how to study English. / (V) He gave a piece of advice on how to study English.

advise /əd'vaɪz/ vi. 忠告;劝告;建议

△ aeroplane /'æərəpleɪn/ n. 飞机

△ affair /ə'feə/ n. 事件;事情

△ affect /ə'fekt/ vt. 影响;感动

△ afford /ə'fɔːd/ vt. 担负得起(……的费用);抽得出(时间);提供

△ afraid /ə'freɪd/ adj. (用作表语)怕,害怕

be afraid (of) 恐怕,害怕

△ (1) afraid 不能作定语。辨析: (X) The afraid girl hid behind the tree. / (V) The frightened girl hid behind the tree.

△ (2) “afraid + 不定式”表示“……不敢……”。例: He was afraid to go out, even for food.

△ Africa /'æfrɪkə/ n. 非洲

△ African /'æfrɪkən/ n. 非洲人 adj. 非洲的

after /'ɑːftə/ prep. 在……之后

after a (short) while 不久以后

after all 毕竟;终究

(1) after 作介词“……之后”。表示“过去一段时间之后”,用过去时,表示“在某个时刻或某事



件之后”，用过去时或将来时。

例：I shall go abroad after next Sunday.

(2) after 后可接动名词。例：After finishing my homework, I went to play with my friends.

△ (3) after 不能表示“从过去的某时或某事说到现在”。辨析：(✓) He has been studying English since 1989. / (×) He has been studying English after 1989.

(4) 说某事件的若干时间后，应说“若干时间 + after + 事件”；不可说“after + 若干时间 + 事件”。辨析：(×) After two years of her graduation, she got married. / (✓) Two years after her graduation, she got married.

afternoon /ˌɑːftəˈnuːn/ n. 下午

△ (1) 在 afternoon, morning, evening 等表示时间的名词前有指示代词 this, that, 不定代词 one, every 或有 tomorrow, yesterday 等修饰时，不可在前面接 on 或 in。辨析：(✓) She goes to the market every afternoon. / (×) She goes to the market in (on) every afternoon.

△ (2) 说某日下午时，常在 afternoon 前加 on。例：on Sunday afternoon.

△ (3) 不具体说在某日上午、下午、晚上时，可用 in。例：in the afternoon, in the morning, early in the morning.

afterwards /ˌɑːftəwɜːdz/ adv. 后来

again /əˈgeɪn/ adv. 又，再

again and again 再三地，反复地

against /əˈɡenst, əˈgeɪnst/ prep. 反对；对着

(1) be against “反对……”（相反词 be for）。辨析：(✓) Those who are against the plan are young men. / (×) Those who are against of the plan are young men.

(2) warn sb. against sb. (sth.) “告诉某人警惕某人（某事）”。例：(✓) I have warned him against seeing her again. / (×) I have warned him against not seeing her again.

age /eɪdʒ/ n. 年龄

at the age of 在……岁时

ago /əˈɡəʊ/ adv. 以前

(1) ago 不能独立使用，必须在前面加表示一段的时间。如：a minute ago 只接一般过去时态。辨析：(×) I had seen the film two days ago. / (✓) I had seen the film two years before.

(2) 在直接引语中“……ago”变为间接引语时，要改为 before.

agree /əˈɡriː/ vt. & vi. 同意，赞成

agree to do sth. 同意做某事

agree with sb. 同意某人的意见

(1) agree with 还有“与……一致”、“（气候、食物等）适合”等。例：His words do not agree with his action.

(2) agree to 后接“提议”、“办法”、“计划”等词。例：Do you agree to this arrangement? (你赞成这个安排吗?)

(3) agree on “对……取得一致的意见”，主语常常是协商一件事的人或单位，后面常接表示具体协议的文件、计划、行动等名词。例：Finally they agreed on a plan of work.



agreement /ə'grɪmənt/ *n.* 契约; 协议; 同意; 一致

agriculture /'ægrɪkʌltʃə/ *n.* 农业; 农艺

ahead /ə'hed/ *adv.* 在前面, 在前头

aid /eid/ *n.* 援助; 救护

first aid 急救

aim /eim/ *n.* 瞄准; 目标, 目的 *vt. & vi.* 瞄准, 对准

take aim 瞄准

air /ɛə/ *n.* 空气

in the air 在空中

on the air (用无线电、电视) 播送

(1) **be air** (= by plane) “乘飞机”, “由航空”。辨析: (✓) She wanted to go to Shanghai by air. / (×) She wanted to go to Shanghai by the air.

(2) **in the open air** “在户外”, “在露天里”。例: There will be a film *in the open air* this evening.

(3) **airs** (常用复数) 作“做作的姿态”, “架子”解, 不用冠词。如: **put on airs** “摆架子”; **give oneself airs** “神气活现”。

airline /'eɪləɪn/ *n.* 航空公司, 航空系统

airport /'eɪpɔ:t/ *n.* 航空站; 飞机场

alarm /'ælə:m/ *n.* 警报

alive /ə'laɪv/ *adj.* 活着的; 存在的

all /ɔ:l/ *adj.* 所有的 *adv.* 都 *pron.* 全部; 全体

all along 一直, 始终

all over 遍及……的每一部分; 浑身

all the best 万事如意

at all (否定句中) 全然; (疑问句中) 究竟, 到底; (条件句中) 既然……就

in all 总计, 全部

not at all 一点也不

(1) 作形容词“所有的”、“全部的”、“整个的”。**all** 与名词连用, 需把 **the, one's** 等词放在 **all** 之后。例: *all the people, all my life.*

(2) 作不定代词, 指所有人或东西、一切。作主语指人时, 谓语动词用复数, 指物时动词常用单数。例: *All are here. (= Everyone is here). All has been done. (= All the work has been done.)*

(3) **all** 作先行词, 指物时, 用 **that** 引导定语从句, 不用 **which**。例: *This is all that I want.*

(4) **all** 与否定副词连用 (如: **not, never** 等), 句子属于部分否定, 表示“一切……不都是”; “不是所有的……都……”。例: *Not all the ants go out for food.*

(5) **all of...** 的谓语形式, 应和 **of** 的介词宾语在数上保持一致。与 **all of** 用法相同的还有 **half of, most of, part of, the rest of** 以及分数和百分比等。例: *All (of) the students like swimming.*

allow /ə'laʊ/ *vt. & vi.* 准许, 允许

(1) 不允许“在某处做某事”, 应说 *Smoking is not allowed here.* 不应说 *It is not allowed to smoke here.*



(2) allow doing sth. 是“允许做某事。”例: They should not *allow taking the books out of the reading room.*

(3) allow sb. to do sth. 是“允许某人做某事”。例: Who *allow you to do that?*

(4) (2、3)用法区别是: allow 后只接动名词、不接不定式,表示允许做的事,不涉及做事的人,allow 后接不定式做宾补,强调允许谁去做。

almost /'ɔ:lməʊst/ *adv.* 几乎,差不多

(1) 常用来修饰形容词、动词、副词、名词。

(2) almost 放在 no, none, nothing 的前面。例: he said *almost nothing* worth hearing.

(3) almost 不能用 not 修饰。辨析: (✓) Almost no one took any rest. / (×) almost the students (✓) most of the students / (✓) almost all the students.

alone /ə'ləʊn/ *adj.* (只作表语) 单独的 *adv.* 单独地, 独自

(1) 作形容词, 一般只作表语; 如需要做定语时, 要改为 only.

(2) 作副词, 用在行为动词之前或句末。辨析: (×) He is the alone person who knows that. (✓) He is the *only* person who knows that. / (✓) He *alone* knows that. / (✓) He knows that *alone*.

along /ə'lɒŋ/ *adv.* 一道, 一起 *prep.* 沿着……

辨析: (✓) There are trees *along* the road. / (×) There are trees *along* the lake. / (✓) There are trees *around* the lake.

aloud /ə'laʊd/ *adv.* 出声地, 大声地

作“出声地”讲, 并不是“高声地”, 常与 read, think 连用。例: It is far better to *read aloud* than to read in silence. (朗读比默读好得多)。注意: aloud 没有比较级。辨析: (✓) “*Read aloud*, please” said the teacher. / (×) “*Read loud*, please” said the teacher.

already /ɔ:l'redi/ *adv.* 已经

(1) 作“已经”解, 一般用于肯定句中, 在疑问句和否定句中通常用 yet. 辨析: (×) I have finished my work yet. / (✓) I have finished my work *already*.

(2) 疑问句中如果用 already 便含有“惊讶”, “不相信”的意思。例: Is he back *already*? (他怎么已经回来了?)

(3) already 常用于完成时态(多用于 to do 结构中); 有时也可以用于一般时态或进行时态(一般时态多用于 to be 结构中)。例: He *has already telephoned* her teacher. / He *is already* in his fifties. / When she hurried into her classroom, Mr. Black *was already beginning* his lesson.

also /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ *adv.* 也

also 用于肯定句中, 作“也”讲。它大多放在主要动词之前或 be 动词、助动词及情态动词之后。辨析: (×) My classmates *also* can swim. / (✓) My classmates can *also* swim.

although /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/ *conj.* (= though) 虽然

(1) although 引导让步状语从句时, 要把从句放在主句之前, 不能放在主句之后 (though 前后都可)。

(2) 从句由 although 引导, 主句不能用 but, 但可用 yet. 辨析: (×) Although he is very young but he can help you. / (✓) Although (though) he is very young. (yet) he can help you.

altogether /ɔ:l'tə'geðə/ *adv.* 完全地; 全部; 总共



always /ˈɔːlweɪz, ˈɔːlwəz/ *adv.* 总是, 一直

(1) 作“总是、永远、始终”讲, 常用于一般时态。例: He *always* goes to school by bus.

(2) *always* 表示“经常”频度副词, 与现在进行时或过去进行时连用, 给那些动作以感情色彩。这种用法并不强调动作在进行。例: He *is always helping* others. (他总是乐于助人。) You *must not always be talking* so much. (你不应老是这么多话。)

(3) *always* 在句中的位置: 句中只有一个动词, 放在动词前; 有 *be* 或助动词时, *always* 放在其后。辨析: (X) The door *always is* open. /(✓) The door *is always* open.

(4) *always* 与 *not* 连用不是“总不”的意思, 而是“未必”、“有时”之意。例: Crows *are not always* black. (乌鸦未必都是黑的。)

am /æm, əm/ *vi.* (*be* 的第一人称单数) (我) 是

A. M. /a. m. “午前 (用于表示时间的数字后)

常用小写 *a. m.* 跟在数字后, 不与 *o'clock* 连用。辨析: (X) She gets up at 6 o'clock a. m.

amazing /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人惊异的

America /əˈmerɪkə/ *n.* 美国; 美洲

American /əˈmerɪkən/ *n.* 美国人 *adj.* 美国的

among /əˈmʌŋ/ *prep.* (通常指二个以上的) 在……中

amusement /əˈmjuzmənt/ *n.* 娱乐; (复) 文娱活动

ancestor /ˈænsɪstə/ *n.* 祖宗; 祖先

and /ænd, ɒnd/ *conj.* 和; 又

and so on 等等

anger /ˈæŋɡə/ *n.* 怒, 愤怒

angry /ˈæŋɡri/ *adj.* 发怒的, 生气的

(1) 作表语、宾补。例: Mother was very *angry*. His words made her *angry*.

(2) *be angry with sb.* “对某人生气”。例: Don't *be angry with* me.

(3) *be angry at (about) sth.* “对某事发怒”。例: Don't *be angry at (about)* what he has done. 辨析: (X) His teacher got *angry with* his answer. /(✓) His teacher got *angry at (about)* his answer.

(4) 作定语。例: *angry* people, an *angry* look (愤怒的神色)。

animal /ˈænɪmə/ *n.* 动物, 牲畜

announce /əˈnaʊns/ *vt.* 宣告, 宣布; 通知

announcement /əˈnaʊsmənt/ *n.* 通告; 通知

another /əˈnʌðə/ *adj. & pron.* 再一个; 另一个

one after another 相继地, 按顺序地

one another 相互, 彼此

(1) 表示“再一个”意思时, 后边可接复数名词, 表示“一组”。例: We want another five doctors. (我们还需五名医生。)

(2) **one another** 相继, 彼此 (用于二者以上的人、物中)。例: They didn't agree with one another. (他们意见不一致。)

(3) **one after another** “相继, 按顺序地” (X) They stood up *one after the other*. /(✓) They stood up



one after another.

answer /ˈɑːnsə/ n. & vt. 回答, 答复

answer for 对……负责; 受到报应

You'll answer for what you have done some day.

answering machine 留言机

ant /ænt/ n. 蚂蚁

Antarctic /ænˈtɑːktik/ n. 南极洲

anxious /ˈæŋkʃəs/ adj. 忧虑的; 渴望的

(1) be anxious to do sth. “渴望做……事”。例: He was anxious to meet you.

(2) be anxious about sth. (sb.) “担心; 由于(人、事)感到不安”。例: Mary is anxious about her mother's health.

(3) be anxious for sth. “渴望得到”。例: The girl was anxious for a bike. 辨析: (×) The old man is anxious for his health. / (✓) The old man is anxious about his health.

(4) anxious 不能以无生命做主语, 通常要以“人”为主语。

any /eni/ adj. 什么; 一些; 任何的 pron. 一个, 一些; (无论)哪一个, (无论)哪一些

(1) any 一般不能用作否定句中主语。要表示全部否定应该用 none, nobody, nothing 等否定词作主语。辨析: (×) Any language can't be taught in this school. / (✓) No language can be taught in this school.
 (大表示全部否定)

(2) any 多用于疑问句、否定句或条件状语从句中; 但也可以用于肯定句中。这时, 它的意思为“任何”, 起强调作用。例: the book may be published any day now.

★ (3) any 用作副词, 常与比较级的形式连用。例: Are you feeling any better? No, I'm feeling no better.

(4) any other 可用比较级的形式表示最高级的意味。例: The Changjiang River is longer than any other river in China. (= The Changjiang River is the longest river in China.)

anyhow /ˈenihaʊ/ adv. 不管怎样

anyone /ˈeniwʌn/ (anybody /ˈeni,bɒdi/) pron. 任何人

(1) anyone = anybody 指任何人, 不能指物, 也不与 of 连用; 作主语时, 谓语用单数形式。例: Anyone who refused to bow was thrown into prison. 辨析: (×) Anyone of you can do it. / (✓) No one of you can do it.
 (AB)

(2) anyone 分开写作 any one 既可指人, 亦可指物。指人时, 常与 of 短语连用。例: I don't like any one of them.

anything /ˈeniθɪŋ/ pron. 任何事(物)

anyway /ˈeniwei/ adv. 不管怎样

anywhere /ˈeniweə/ adv. 任何地方

apart /əˈpaːt/ adv. 相距; 分开

apart from 除去

▷ apologize /əˈpɒlədʒaɪz/ vi. 道歉

apologize to sb. for sth. (doing sth.) “为某事向某人道歉”。例: He apologized to his teacher for be-



ing late for school. 辨析: (X) I apologized to the teacher of not doing my homework. / (✓) I apologized to the teacher for not doing my homework.

△ apology /ə'pɒlədʒi/ n. 歉意; 认错

make an apology to sb. 向某人认错, 向某人道歉

辨析: (X) The boy made an apology to his carelessness. / (✓) The boy made an apology for his carelessness. 粗心

appear /ə'piə/ vi. 出现; 显得

(1) appear 用于半系动词, 与它的表语一起表达的意思往往与事实不相符合。例: He appeared quite healthy. He appears to be a fool.

▷ (2) appear to sb. + 从句“在某人看来……”。例: He appeared to me that he is quite well again. (我看他好像又健康了。)

(3) appear 和 seem 用在否定句中, 既可以否定谓语, 也可否定其后的不定式。例: She doesn't appear (seem) to like him. (= She appears (seems) not to like him.)

appearance /ə'piərəns/ n. 出现; 露面

apple /æpl/ n. 苹果

△ application /æpli'keɪʃən/ n. 申请

△ appreciate /ə'pri:ʃieɪt/ vt. 感激; 欣赏; 赞赏

常用于“appreciate + it + if”结构中, 例: He would much appreciate it if you could do him a favor.

April /'eɪprəl/ n. 四月

Arab /'ærəb/ n. 阿拉伯人

arctic /'ɑːktɪk/ n. 北极 adj. 北极的

the Arctic Ocean 北冰洋

are /ɑː, ə/ vi. 是

area /'eəriə/ n. 面积; 地区; 区域

argue /'ɑːɡjuː/ vt. & vi. 争论; 争辩

arithmetic /ə'riθmətɪk/ n. 算术

arm /ɑːm/ n. 手臂, 胳膊

take up arms 拿起武器

take……in one's arm (拥)抱

此词用于复数时, 有“怀里”和“武器”的意思。例: The woman held a baby in her arms. / At last, the people rose in arms.

armchair /'ɑːm'tʃeə/ n. 扶手椅

army /'ɑːmi/ n. 军队

around /ə'raʊnd/ prep. 在……周围 adv. 到处, 在周围

arrival /ə'reɪvəl/ n. 到来; 到达

arrive /ə'reɪv/ vi. 到达, 抵达某地

arrive 表达到达某地时, 后接介词 in 或 at。一般来说, 到达的是一个大地方, 如洲、国家、大城市等用介词 in; 如果到达的是较小的地方, 如车站、学校、村庄等, 则用介词 at. 辨析: (X) When did



you arrive Paris? / (✓) When did you arrive in Paris? / (×) When did you arrive at Paris?

arrow /'ærəʊ/ *n.* 箭

art /ɑ:t/ *n.* 艺术

名词〈不可数〉, 如表达具体一件艺术品, 可说 a work of art. 〈复数〉美术(总称, 包括绘画、雕刻等)。

article /'ɑ:tɪkl/ *n.* 文章; 冠词

artist /'ɑ:tɪst/ *n.* 美术家; 艺术家

as /æz, əz/ *adv.* 同样地 *prep.* 作为 *conj.* 像……一样; 当……的时候; 因为, 由于

as...as 与……一样

as if/though 好像, 似乎

as well 也; 又

not as/so...as 与……不一样

(1) as 用作连词, 引导让步状语从句时, 作“虽然”, “尽管”解。这时要将表语或状语提到主语之前, 使句子部分倒装。如果表语是名词, 放在句首时不能加冠词。例: Proud as these nobles are, he is afraid to see me. / Old man as he is, he still works hard. 辨析: (×) As he is old, he works hard. / (✓) Old as he is, he works hard.

(2) as 用作代词, 引导限制性定语从句, 先行词前常有 such, the same 与之呼应。如: They made the same machines as were needed in our country.

引导非限制性定语从句, as 常做主语、定语、表语等。这种情况下, as 指的是前面整个句子。The elephant is like a snake, as anybody can see.

(3) as if/though 用作连词, 作“就像……似的”、“仿佛”。引导方式状语从句或表语从句时, 从句谓语动作一般用虚拟语气, be 通常用 were 或 was。从句动作与主句动作同时发生, 从句用一般过去时, 若从句动作在主句动作之前发生, 从句用过去完成时。例: They walked past the pole and the soldiers as if they didn't exist. How wild his white hair looked as if it had been electrified.

当主句谓语动词为 look, seem, taste, smell 等词时, as if 引导的表语从句常常用陈述语气。例: It looks as if it is going to rain.

当从句中主语和主句主语一致, 从句谓语又含有动词 be 时, 这个主语和 be 可省略。例: He glanced about as if (he was) in search of something.

as if (as though) 可以接一个不定式短语。例: She waved her hand to us as if to have something to tell us.

ash /æʃ/ *n.* 灰; 灰烬(常用复数)

ashamed /ə'feɪmd/ *adj.* 惭愧, 害臊

ashtray /'æʃtreɪ/ *n.* 烟灰缸

Asia /'eɪʃə/ *n.* 亚洲

Asian /'eɪʃən/ *n.* 亚洲人 *adj.* 亚洲人的

aside /ə'saɪd/ *adv.* 在(到、向)旁边

ask /ɑ:sk/ *vt. & vi.* 问

ask for sth. 请求



(1) ask sb. to do sth. “要求某人做某事”。

(2) ask sb. sth. = ask sth. of sb. “向某人询问某事”。

(3) ask for sth. 或 ask sb. for sth. “向某人要求什么东西”。

例: He *asked for* trouble. (他自找麻烦。)

asleep /ə'sli:p/ *adj.* 睡着的, 熟睡的

(1) be asleep 表示“睡着”的状态。辨析: (✓) While I was reading, he *was asleep*. / (×) While I was reading, he went to sleep.

(2) asleep 作“睡着的”讲, 为表语形容词, 不能作前置定语。辨析: (×) an asleep boy / (✓) a sleeping boy

assistant /ə'sistent/ *n.* 助手; 图书馆管理员

shop assistant 店员

astonish /əs'tonɪʃ/ *vt.* 使惊讶

(1) be astonished at/by sth. sb. “对某人(某事)感到惊讶”。例: He *was astonished at* the result of the test.

(2) be astonished to do sth. “……感到惊讶”。例: The little girl *was astonished to see* her mother lying in the ground. (小女孩看见妈妈躺在地上惊呆了。)

(3) astonish 属心态动词, 它的分词作定语或表语时, 应注意它与主体的关系。这类词还有 surprise, delight, excite, frighten 等。辨析: (✓) The news *was astonishing*. / (×) The news *was astonished*.

astonishing /əs'tonɪfɪŋ/ *adj.* 惊人的

astonishment /əs'tonɪfɪmənt/ *n.* 惊讶

to one's **astonishment** 令某人吃惊的是

astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/ *n.* 宇宙航行者

at /æt,ət/ *prep.* 在

(1) 还可以表示“因为”、“由于”, 后接看、听到的内容。例: He was in deep sorrow *at* the news.

(2) 表示“以”(表示速度、价格)等。例: The train runs *at* fifty kilometres an hour.

(3) 表示“在……时候”。比较下列短语: *at* New year 指“在元旦期间”; *in* the new year 指“在新的一年里”; *on* the New Year's Day 指“在元旦那天”。

athlete /'æθli:t/ *n.* 田径运动员

Atlantic /ət'læntɪk/ *adj.* 大西洋的

the Atlantic Ocean/the Atlantic 大西洋

atmosphere /'ætməsfiə/ *n.* 大气; 空气

attack /ə'tæk/ *vt. & n.* 攻击; 袭击

attempt /ə'tempt/ *vt.* 试图; 尝试

attend /ə'tend/ *vt.* 出席, 参加

attention /ə'tenʃən/ *n.* 注意

pay attention (to) 注意

除词组 pay attention (to) 外, 该词还经常与 draw, call, get, catch, devote, turn, give 等动词搭配, 如: draw much attention to, call your attention to, fix your attention to (upon)。以上各词组所用 to 均为



介词,后可接名词、代词、动名词。

attentively /ə'tentivli/ *adv.* 注意地

attitude /'ætɪtjuːd/ *n.* 态度;看法

attract /ə'trækt/ *vt.* 吸引;引起

August /'ɔ:gəst/ *n.* 八月

aunt /a:nt/ *n.* 姨,姑,婶,伯母,舅母

Australia /ɔs'treɪljə/ *n.* 澳大利亚

Australian /ɔs'treɪljən/ *n.* 澳大利亚 *adj.* 澳大利亚的;澳大利亚人的

autumn /'ɔ:təm/ *n.* 秋天,秋季

avenue /'ævinjuː/ *n.* 大街(美)

average /'ævərɪdʒ/ *adj.* 平均的

on average 平均;按平均数计算

awake /ə'weɪk/ (*awoke* /ə'wəʊk/, *awaken* /ə'weɪkn/) *vt.* 唤醒 *vi.* 醒 *adj.* 醒着的

(1) *awake* 用作表语形容词时,作“醒着的”。例: Is he *awake* or asleep?

(2) *awake* 用作动词时,还常用于比喻,指国家、民族等抽象事物的“觉醒”。例: The national spirit is *awaked*. (民族精神被唤醒了。)

away /ə'wei/ *adv.* 离开

(1) *away* 与动作动词连用时,意为“……去”,“……掉”等。例: The blackboard started to *move away* faster and faster.

(2) *away* 放在句首,谓语动词为 *go, move, run, come* 等,主语为名词,句子要倒装。辨析: (✓) *Away went the boy.* / (×) *Away he went.* / (✓) *Away went he.*

(3) 在 *fly, go, ride, run, send, swim, walk* 等动词之后, *away* 和 *off* 常可以互换。



baby /'beɪbi/ *n.* 婴儿

back /bæk/ *n.* 背部;背脊;后面 *adj.* 后面的 *adv.* 回(原处),向后 *vi. & vt.* (使)倒退

keep back 保留;阻止……

(1) *lie on one's back* “仰卧”。例: The peasant *lay on his back* under a tree.

(2) *at the back of* “在……后面”(在其范围之内、外均可)。

(3) *on the back of* “在……背面(之后)”(其表面有接触)。

(4) *in the back of* “在……后面”(指在其范围之内)。辨析: (×) We have a garden *in the back of* our house. / (✓) We have a garden *at the back of* our house. / (×) We have a garden *on the back of* our house.

backward(s) /'bækwəd(z)/ *adv.* 向后

bad /bæd/ *adj.* 坏的;(食物等)腐败的

(1) *go bad* “变坏了;(食物等)腐败”。辨析: (×) The meat *goes badly*. / (✓) The meat *goes bad*.

(2) *bad for* “有害于;不适于”。例: It's *bad for* your eyes. (这对你的眼睛不利。)



badly /ˈbædli/ *adv.* 坏; 恶劣地

bag /bæg/ *n.* 书包, 提包, 口袋

baggage /ˈbæɡɪdʒ/ *n.* (美) 行李

bake /beɪk/ *vt.* 烤, 烘

balance /ˈbæləns/ *n.* 平衡; 秤

keep one's balance 保持平衡

(1) keep one's balance “保持平衡”, “保持冷静”。例: *Keep your balance when in trouble.* (困难时保持冷静。)

(2) lose one's balance “失去平衡”, “慌乱”。例: *The old woman lost her balance and fell over.*

ball /bɔ:l/ *n.* 球; 舞会

balloon /bəˈlu:n/ *n.* 气球

bamboo /bæmˈbu: / *n.* 竹子

ban /bæn/ *n.* 禁止; 禁令

banana /bəˈnɑ:nə/ *n.* 香蕉

bank /bæŋk/ *n.* (河、海、湖的) 岸, 堤; 银行

banker /ˈbæŋkə/ *n.* 银行家

bar /bɑ:/ *n.* 棒; 杆; 酒吧; 铁条

bargain /ˈbɑ:ɡɪn/ *n.* (经讨价还价之后) 成交的商品; 廉价货

base /beɪs/ *n.* 基础, 基地, 根据地 *vt.* 基于; 以……作根据

(1) be based on “根据”。例: *This novel is based on his own experience in Europe.*

(2) base...on “基于”, “以……作依据”。例: *Galileo based his idea on scientific experiment.*

basic /ˈbeɪsɪk/ *adj.* 基本的

basin /ˈbeɪsɪn/ *n.* 水盆, 脸盆

basket /ˈbɑ:skɪt/ *n.* 篮子

basketball /ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/ *n.* 篮球

bat /bæt/ *n.* (网球, 乒乓球的) 球拍; 蝙蝠

bath* /bɑ:θ/ *n.* 浴, 澡

take (have) a bath “洗澡”。例: *I'm taking a bath, please go away.*

bathe /beɪð/ *vi.* 游泳; 洗澡

bathroom /ˈbɑ:θrʊm/ *n.* 浴室; 盥洗室

battle /ˈbætl/ *n.* 战役, 战斗, 会战

(1) fight a battle against “与……作斗争”。例: *Man is fighting a battle against pollution.*

(2) in a (the) battle “在……战斗中”。例: *The old man had two sons who were killed in the battle.*

battlefield /ˈbætlfi:ld/ *n.* 战场

bay /beɪ/ *n.* 湾; 海湾

BC /ˈbi:si/ 公元前

be /bi:, bi/ *vi.* 是; 成为

应注意的是 be 作“成为”解。辨析: (✓) *I'm going to be a teacher in the future.* / (×) *I'm going to*



become a teacher in the future.

beach /bi:tʃ/ *n.* 海(河、湖)滩

beam /bi:m/ *n.* 平衡木

bean /bi:n/ *n.* 豆;豆科植物

beancurd /'bi:ŋkəd/ *n.* 豆腐

bear /beə/ *n.* 熊

beard /biəd/ *n.* (下巴上的)胡须

beast /bi:st/ *n.* 兽,四足动物

beat /bi:t/ (**beat, beaten** /'bi:tn/) *vi.* (心脏等)跳动;打;敲 *vt.* 敲打;战胜;超越

beat...to death 打死

(1) beat 作“敲打”讲时,是指用手、脚、工具等进行连续的敲打,而 strike(敲打,打)是普通用词,指急速地或突然地用力打击。例:He *struck* the table a heavy blow.

(2) beat 作“打赢”、“胜过”,后接比赛、辩论或战争中的对手的词。例:He can *beat* me at table tennis. He *beats* me in English. 而 win 后面接比赛、辩论、战斗、奖品、钱等词语。例:He *won* the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1986.

beautiful /'bjʊtəfʊl/ *adj.* 美丽的,优美的

beautiful 表示“美丽”的最普通的用语,通常指最能产生美感的美,给人以最大的满足,是高尚的、精神上的美,包含喜悦感的温柔、愉快、爱怜、优美等。可用于人,一般用于女人,亦可用于物。a beautiful girl (face, flower, picture 等)。形容男性一般用 handsome“英俊”、“漂亮”、“潇洒”。辨析: (X) That young man is beautiful. / (✓) That young man is handsome.

beauty /'bjʊti/ *n.* 美;美人

because /bi'kɔ:z, bi'kɔ:z/ *conj.* 因为

because of 因为

(1) because 作为连词“因为”,接原因从句或表语从句。例:I think it's *because* you are eating too much.

(2) because of 可以接名词,代词或动名词,还可以接从句。例:They put off the meeting *because of* the rain. He realized that the teacher was angry *because of* what he had said. 辨析:(✓) Mr. Wang was not here *because* he was ill. / (X) Mr. Wang was not here *because of* he was ill. / (✓) Mr. Wang was not here *because of* his illness.

(3) because of 短语介词“因为”,后接名词性词语,内容为客观上的原因,如:病、痛、风雨、保养、困难,等等。例:He fell ill *because of* hard work.

become /bi'kʌm/ (**became, become**) *vi.* 变得;成为

(1) become 一般不用于“将来成为”的意思(be 可以)。

(2) become 不与不定式连用。

(3) become of (= happen to) “发生”、“结果”,其主语只能是疑问代词 what(ever),多用于完成时或将来时。例:I don't know *what will become of* you. (我不知你将来会怎么样。)

bed /bed/ *n.* 床

go to bed 上床,去睡



(1) *in bed* “卧床;睡觉”。例: *She is still in bed.* (= *She is not up.*) *He is ill in bed.* (他有病卧床。) 辨析: (✓) *The boy was ill in bed.* (✗) *The boy was ill in the bed.*

(2) *make a (the) bed* “整理床铺”。辨析: (✗) *After getting up, his sister made bed for him.* (✓) *After getting up, his sister made a (the) bed for him.*

bedclothes /ˈbedkləʊðz/ *n.* 铺盖(被、褥等)

bee /bi:/ *n.* 蜜蜂

beehive /ˈbi:haiv/ *n.* 蜂箱

beer /biə/ *n.* 啤酒

before /biˈfɔ:/ *prep., adv. & conj.* 在……以前

(1) *before* 作副词“以前”、“从前”,为不确定的时间状语,单独使用,句子常用完成时态。例: *He remembered that he had met her somewhere before.*

(2) *before* 用作介词,表示“在(时间或空间)之前”,不与表示一般时间的词语连用。例如,不可说 *before a year*,而要说 *a year ago* 或 *a year before*.

(3) 如果主句中用否定式,则表示“(不久)就……”。例: *It was not long before whole country rose up.*

(4) *before long* (= *soon*) 与 *long before* 的区别: *before long* “不久”、“很快”,用于各种时态。例: *We'll meet again before long.* *long before* 是“很久以前”,单独使用一般用在过去完成时的句子里。例: *They said they had seen the film long before.* 同时, *long before* 后可以接从句。 *I had seen the film long before you saw it.*

beg /beg/ *vt. & vi.* 请求,乞求

beg one's pardon 请某人原谅;请再说一遍

(1) *beg sb. to do sth.* “请求某人做某事”。例: *The children begged us to buy them toys.*

(2) *beg* 可接从句,从句的谓语应该是虚拟语气(*should*) + 动词原形。例: *I begged that he (should) come as soon as possible.*

begin /biˈɡin/ (*began, begun*) *vi. & vt.* 开始

begin with 以……开始

(1) *begin* 后可接不定式和动名词,表示“开始做……”。不定式作宾语,不定式表示的动作可以是有意识的或无意识的。例: *It began to rain when we got home.* *begin* 后接动名词作宾语,动名词常表示有意识的动作。例: *He opened a book and began turning the pages.*

(2) *begin* 接不定式还表示如下的意义:

主语是物: *The snow began to melt when the sun came out.*

本身为进行时态: *He was beginning to get a little worried.*

表示心理活动: *I began to understand my past mistakes.*

beginning /biˈɡiniŋ/ *n.* 开始

at the beginning of 起初,开始

behind /biˈhaɪnd/ *prep.* 在……的后面

behind 主要用来表示位置“在……后面”,一般表示静态位置,很少用来表示时间。例: *He sat behind me.* / *He arrived two hours behind time.*



being /ˈbi:ɪŋ/ (be 的现在分词形式) *n.* 存在; 生灵; 物; 生物; 人

come into being 形成……局面; 产生

belief /biˈli:f/ *n.* 相信; 信念; 信仰

(1) belief 的复数是 beliefs. 这类词还有 roof, gulf 等。

(2) belief 做先行词, 后面可以接一个同位从句。例: I had no belief that you did it.

believe /biˈli:v/ *vt. & vi.* 相信; 认为

believe in 相信, 信任; 信仰

(1) believe sth. (sb.) “相信某事(某人)”。例: I believe him (his words).

(2) believe 接从句, 如果所接宾语从句含有否定含义时, 通常不否定从句而否定 believe (这种用法的词还有 think, suppose, imagine, expect 等)。例: I don't believe that he is in the office, but I'll go and see.

(3) believe 后可接形容词或不定式做补语。例: We believe this (to be) true.

(4) believe in sb. (sth.) “信任(信仰)”。例: We believe in him. (= We believe that he is a good man.) 辨析: (✓) I believe he is honest. / (×) I believe in his honesty. / (✓) I believe him to be honest. / (✓) I believe him honest.

(5) believe 一般不用于进行时(这类词还有 guess, realize, understand, suppose, know, remember 等)。

(6) be believed 后可接从句或不定式短语。例: He is believed to be a good teacher. It is commonly believed that the poem was written by Li Bai.

bell /bel/ *n.* 铃, 钟

belong /biˈlɒŋ/ *vi.* 属于, 附属

belong to 属于

(1) belong 含有持续过程的意思, 不能用进行式。

(2) 是不及物动词, 没有含被动意味的过去分词。辨析: (×) The house is belonging to him. / (×) The house is belonged to him. / (✓) The house belongs to him.

below /biˈləʊ/ *adv.* 在下面; 向下 *prep.* 在……以下

(1) 作副词用, 可以后置做定语。例: They could see the enemy in the valley below.

(2) below 和 under 作介词用都可用于表示等级、价值和程度“低于”“少于”的意思。例: She is below 40. / His essay is below the mark. (他的作文不及格)。

belt /belt/ *n.* 带

bench /ˈbentʃ/ *n.* 长凳

bend /bend/ (bent, bent) *vt.* 使弯曲 *vi.* 弯曲; 屈身

bent /bent/ *adj.* 弯的

Berlin /bəˈli:n/ *n.* 柏林

beside /biˈsaɪd/ *prep.* 在……旁边

besides /biˈsaɪdz/ *prep.* 除……之外(还有……)

besides, except, but 作介词, 都指“除……之外”。

(1) besides 的意思是“除……之外, 还有……”; 而 except (but) 的意思是“除……之外, 没有”。