

征服英语

Conquer

高考英语 3500 词汇
精讲巧练

高中新课标

丛书主编◎王朝银

高中生必须通晓的词汇！

Mastering
3500 Words

光明日报出版社

征服英语

Conquer

高考英语 3500 词汇
精讲巧练

高中新课标

丛书主编◎王朝银

高中生必须通晓的词汇！

Mastering
3500 Words

光明日报出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高考英语3500词汇精讲巧练/王朝银主编. —北京: 光明日报出版社, 2007.3
(征服英语)

ISBN 978-7-80206-230-6

I. 高… II. 王… III. 英语课—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 (2007) 第019237号

丛书主编: 王朝银

本册主编: 刘立顺

征服英语·高考英语3500词汇精讲巧练

著 者: 刘立顺

责任编辑: 曹 杨

装帧设计: 金榜苑视觉设计中心

责任校对: 祝惠敏 徐为正

版式设计: 王秀娟

责任印制: 柴自邦

出版发行: 光明日报出版社

地 址: 北京市崇文区珠市口东大街5号, 100062

电 话: 010-67078945 (发行), 67078235 (邮购)

传 真: 010-67078227, 67078233, 67078255

网 址: <http://book.gmw.cn>

E-mail: gmcbs@gmw.cn

法律顾问: 北京盈科律师事务所郝惠珍律师

印 刷: 河南日报社彩印厂 0371-65954125

装 订: 河南日报社彩印厂

本书如有破损、缺页、装订错误, 请与本厂联系调换

开 本: 880×1230 1/32

印 张: 158

版 次: 2007年3月第1版

印 次: 2007年3月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-80206-230-6

总 定 价: 262.00元

版权所有 翻印必究

Preface

QIAN YAN

前言



对于初学者来说,词汇量的积累显得尤为重要,没有足够的词汇量,语言知识的掌握、运用能力的培养都成了无源之水。词汇量的多少已成为衡量一个外语学习者学习水平的重要标志,同时还决定了听力和阅读理解的程度。

单词是英语的基础,没有单词,就好像建大厦没有砖头,只能是幻想中的空中楼阁。语言基础学家威尔金斯(Wilkins)曾精辟地指出:“没有语法不能很好地表达,而没有词汇则什么也不能表达。”

词汇历来也是英语教学的难点之一。由于过去外语教学偏重语法的讲解,词汇教学没有得到应有的重视。随着新课标的全面推动,对英语方面提出了更高的要求。台湾大学入学词汇量要求是 7000 个单词,同为亚洲英语作为外语学习的国家韩国和日本,大学入学词汇量的要求也同我国大学英语四级考试要求的词汇量相当。我国新课标要求词汇量为 3500 个词汇,这些词汇要重点掌握,要把其中的大部分变成自己的“四会”(会听、会说、会读、会写)词汇。基于此,本书把这 3500 个词汇进行详尽地讲解,并附有历年高考题及精选模拟练习。

本书主要栏目:

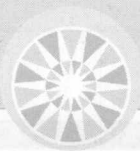
“用法点击”循循善诱,深入浅出,将知识难点一一化解,直指高考的重点难点,提高句型、语法、词法方面能力。

“词语搭配”将相关搭配一网打尽,词汇应用不再懵懵懂懂,你也可以说出英美人常说常用的英语。

“真题回放”尽收近年高考题,包含最新的 2006 年试题。

“点击高考”精选各地优质模拟题,包含少量的大学四级试题。

我们真诚希望本书能成为广大考生英语词汇备考复习的最佳助手。



目录 Contents

A	1
B	39
C	70
D	111
E	140
F	162
G	188
H	203
I	222
J	238
K	242
L	247
M	265
N	288
O	300
P	315
Q	358
R	361
S	392
T	454
U	491
V	499
W	505
X	535
Y	536
Z	539



a [强 ei, 弱 ə] / **an** [强 æn, 弱 ən] *art.* ① (非特指的) 一(个): He is a friend of mine. 他是我 的一个朋友。② (同类事物中的) 任何一 (个): A square has four sides. 正方形有四条 边。③ 每一(个): He earns 300 dollars a day. 他一天赚三百美元。④ 同一(个): (= same) We are of an age. 我们同岁。⑤ 用于某些不 可数名词前表示一种、某种: a green tea 一种 绿茶 ⑥ 在 what, rather, such, half, quite, many 引起的句子或短语中, a(n) 置其后: During the war, many a man died. 在战争中很多人丧 生。⑦ 用在 how (so, too, rather) + *adj.* + a(n) + *n.* 结构中: It is too difficult a book for be- ginner. 对初学者这是一本太难的书。⑧ 用 于某些专有名词之前, 表示“某一”: A Mr. Johns wishes to speak to you. 有位琼斯先生 想和你说话。⑨ 用在 most 构成的形容词最高 级前表示“非常, 很”: The meeting proceeded in a most friendly atmosphere. 会见在极友好 的气氛中进行。⑩ 用 and 连接的两个名词, 后面的名词不用冠词, 两个名词表示一体, 谓 语动词常用单数: A worker and engineer is playing a good knife and fork. 一位工人工程 师在刀叉飞舞地大吃大喝。⑪ 英语中不少抽 象名词, 本身是不可数的, 但是加上不定冠词 后, 赋予新义: a danger 危险人物 a big sur- prise 惊喜 have a deep hatred for the old sys- tem 对旧制度深恶痛绝 It's a pity of you to miss such a lecture. 没听上报告是个很遗憾的 事。⑫ 用于指时间或款项等多数名词前表示 一个单位: We spent a delightful summer holi- days. 我度过一个愉快的暑假。He gave me a further 200 dollars. 他另外又给了我 200 美 元。⑬ 用于序数词前, 不是表顺序“第……”

而是表“再, 又”: I think it necessary for us to learn a second language. 我认为我们再学一门 语言是很必要的。

真题回放

The sign reads “In case of _____ fire break the glass and push _____ red button.”

- A. 不填; a B. 不填; the
C. the; the D. a; a

(2003 年高考试题)

解析 答案 B。指示牌上写着“万一发生火 灾就打破玻璃或者按这个红色的按钮。”fire 表 示“火灾”时, 前面不用冠词; 而句中的 red button 显然是特指, 故应用 the。

An accident happened at _____ crossroads a few metres away from _____ bank.

- A. a; a B. 不填; a
C. 不填; the D. the; 不填

(2003 春·上海)

解析 题意: 这起交通事故发生在离一家银 行几米远的十字路口。由题意可知 at a crossroads “在十字路口”, 是考查复数形式 crossroads 单数用法, bank 此处是泛指, 故答 案 A。

—Hello, could I speak to Mr. Smith?

—Sorry, wrong number. There isn't _____ Mr. Smith here.

- A. 不填 B. a
C. the D. one

[2006·全国(一)]

解析 题意: ——喂! 我想和史密斯先生通 话, ——对不起, 你打错了, 这儿没有叫史密 斯的先生。由题意可知, 本题旨在考查不定 冠词用于专有名词前, 表示“某一个”的用法。 故答案 B。

A. 不填;不填 B. 不填;a
C. the;不填 D. the;a

解析 本题考查对冠词的掌握情况。答案为 B。句意为：人们常说老师们过着非常安逸的生活。teachers 是复数形式，表示一个群体，所以第一个空不填。life 此处是可数名词，前面用不定冠词，表示一种生活。

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

解析 题意:对他来说,戏剧表演是一种谋生的手段。The stage 是固定用法,意思是“戏剧表演、演艺界”,means 单复数同形,但由题意可知此处是单数意义,故答案 B。

①[U]字母(=alphabet): Has the child learned his ABC? 这孩子学字母了吗? ②[C]初步、入门、基础知识: the ABC of science 科学入门

abandon [ə'bændən] *vt.* ① 丢弃, 离弃: They abandoned the stolen car. 他们丢弃了那辆偷来的汽车。② 遗弃, 抛弃: He abandoned his wife and child. 他遗弃了他的妻子和孩子。③ 放弃: He had to abandon the job because of illness. 由于生病, 他不得不放弃了这份工作。

|| **abandon oneself to...** 纵情于……: He abandoned himself to drinking. 他纵情饮酒。

to 是介词,且不可跟动词原形

放弃计划(主意)

放任地,放纵地;纵情地

解析 选 A。句意为:一个好的母亲是不会丢弃自己的孩子的。

ability [ə'bilɪti] *n.* [U] ①能力, 本领: He has the ability to do the work. 他有能力做这项工作。②才能, 技能: a man of great ability 一个很有才能的人 || **to the best of one's ability** 尽最大努力

ability 后接动词时, (1) 可用 to + 动词原形 (2) in + 动名词, 且不可用 of + 动名词: He has outstanding abilities to make money. (= in making money) (不可用 of making money) 他特别有赚钱能力。

able ['eɪbl] *a.* ①能够……的,有能力的: The child is not yet able to write. 这个孩子还不会写字。②聪明的,有才干的: a very able student 一个很有才干的学生 || **be able to** 能够

解析 题意:他是一位游泳高手,在船沉后能成功地游到河岸。本题旨在考查 could 和 was able to... 用法区别:后者 = managed to... = succeeded in doing sth 而 could 没此

含义,故答案 D。

aboard [ə'bo:d] *prep./ad.* 在(到)船(飞机、车)上:It's time to go aboard the ship. 现在是上船的时候了。All aboard! 请诸位都上车(上船,登机)! Welcome aboard! 欢迎上车(上船,乘机)!

abolish [ə'bolɪʃ] *vt.* 彻底废除,废止

(syn)end/do away with/get rid of...

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* ①关于,对于:I will tell you a story about birds. 我要给你讲一个关于鸟的故事。②在……周围,在……各处:The children ran about the garden. 孩子们满花园到处跑。 *ad.* ①大约:About fifty people were present. 大约有 50 人出席。②在周围,到处:I like walk about. 我喜欢到处走。③在附近:There was nobody about. 附近没有人。

|| **be about to do sth.** (=be going to do sth.) 正要做事:【▲不与表示将来的时间状语连用,常与并列连词 when 连用,表示正要做事时另一件事情发生了。】He was about to close the door when the phone rang. 他正准备关门,突然电话响了。 || **How [What] about...?** ……怎么样:How about another cup of coffee? 再来一杯咖啡怎么样?

点击高考

Is there any book store about _____ we can buy some books?

- A. which B. where
C. that D. what

解析 题意:周围有我们可以买书的书店吗? 本题旨在考查能否正确使用定语从句的引导词。题中的 about 是副词,不可误认为介词。故答案 B。

above [ə'boʊv] *prep.* ①在……上方:The plane is flying above the clouds. 飞机在云层上空飞行。②高于,优于:Health is above wealth. 健康比财富更重要。③超过:This book is far above me. 这本书的内容太深,我看不懂。④多于,大于:It weighs above five tons. 这个东西重量在 5 吨以上。 *ad.* ①在上面,在高处:We heard a cry from above. 我

们听到从上方传来的喊叫声。②更多,更高:children aged ten and above 年龄在十岁或十岁以上的儿童 ③上文:As I mentioned above... 如上所述,…… ④(级别、权力、数目等方面)在上,以上:the organization above 上级组织 *a.* 上面的,上述的:for the above reasons 根据上述理由 || **above all** 首先,尤其重要的:Children need many things, but above all they need love. 孩子们需要很多东西,但最重要的是需要爱。

真题回放

I'd like to buy a house _____ modern, comfortable, and _____ in a quiet neighborhood.

- A. in all B. above all
C. after all D. at all (2004·福建)

解析 题意:我想买栋房子:时髦,舒适但首先要环境清静。本题旨在考查介词短语的用法:in all“总计;总共”;above all“首先,尤其重要的是”;after all“毕竟”;at all“根本”。显然答案 B。

点击高考

We were walking towards the house when we heard a cry from _____.

- A. over B. above
C. up D. on

解析 此题考查词义辨析。答案 B。我们正朝那幢房子走去,突然听到从上方传来喊声。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *ad.* ①到国外,在国外:He lived abroad for much of his life. 他的一生大半是在国外度过的。②在传播,在流传:The news soon spread abroad. 消息很快传开了。 || **at home and abroad** 国内外:He has many good friends at home and abroad. 他在国内外有许多好朋友。 || **from abroad** 从国外来的(的) || **go abroad** 出国

absence ['æbsəns] *n.* ①[U]缺席,不在:I am doing Julie's job in her absence. 朱莉不在,我正在做她的工作。②[U]缺乏,不存在:Absence of sunlight caused the plants to die. 阳

absent ['æbsənt] *a.* ① 缺席的, 不在场的: How many students are absent today? 今天有多少学生缺席? ② 心不在焉的, 出神的: He looked at me in an absent way. 他茫然地看着我。 || **be absent from** ① 缺席: She was ab-

be absent in ①在(此)in后接地点: He is absent in school/in Jinan. 他在学校上课。/他在济南。②不在……里(主语是不会动的): This word is absent in that dictionary. 在那本词典里没有这个词。 [ab'sent] *vt.* 常作absent oneself from...: She absented herself from the meeting yesterday. 昨天她没出席会议。

absolute ['æbsəlu:t] *a.* ① 十足的, 地道的: an absolute fool 十足的傻瓜 ② 不受任何限制(或约束)的: make an absolute promise 无条件答应 ③ 绝对的, 完全的: absolute freedom 绝对自由

absolute 和 perfect 一样, 语意上已是最高级的意思, 因此没有比较用法, 也不可强调程度副词 very, too, rather 修饰, 但可用 nearly: We have her nearly absolute approval. 我们几乎是得到她的完全同意。

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* ① 吸收: A sponge absorbs water. 海绵吸水。② 吸引……的注意, 使全神贯注: Her work absorbed all her energies. 她的工作耗去了她所有的精力。③ 把……并入, 同化: The small firms were absorbed into large cartels. 小商行被并入了大卡特尔。 || **be absorbed in** 全神贯注于……: The students were completely absorbed in

用法点击

(7) address oneself to... 专心致志……

点击 高考

A. absorbed B. soaked
C. digested D. drained

解析 选 A。absorb“吸收”;soak“浸泡”;digest“消化”;drain“排水”。句意为:因为干旱,地面很快就吸收了昨晚下的那点雨水。

abstract { [æb'strækt] *v.* *v.* ① 抽取,
['æbstrækt] *a. /n.*

提取 ②摘要 ③抽象(化) a. 抽象的, 抽象派的: an abstract artist 抽象派画家 n. ①摘要, 梗概 ②抽象派艺术作品 || in the abstract 抽象地, 一般性地

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] *a.* 荒谬的,荒唐的

abundance [əˈbʌndəns] [名] *n.* 丰富、大量、多; a year of abundance 丰年 || an abundance of... 大量的, 多的 || in abundance 充裕的、丰富地: At the party there was food in abundance. 宴会上食物丰盛。

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] *a.* ①大量的, 充足的:
an abundant supply of oil 充足的石油供应
②丰富的, 富裕的 || be abundant/rich in

sth. ... 丰富, 富于……: Our country is abundant/rich in natural resources. 我们国家自然资源丰富。

abuse { [ə'bjuz] v. ① 滥用, 妄用: Alcohol

and drug abuse create big social problems in the world. 酗酒、吸毒在世界上引发了大的社会问题。I can't abuse their trust. 我不能辜负他们的信任。② 辱骂, 虐待

词语搭配

A. ① abuse one's power 滥用职权

② abuse one's confidence

辜负……信任

③ abuse one's eyes 过度使用眼睛

④ abuse each other 恶言相伤

⑤ abuse children and women

虐待儿童和妇女

B. ① child abuse 儿童虐待

② drug abuse 吸毒

③ alcohol abuse 酗酒

④ sexual abuse 性虐待

⑤ the abuse power 滥用权利

点击高考

The woman often heaps abuse _____ others.

A. on

B. at

C. in

D. to

解析 选 A. heap abuse on sb. “肆意谩骂某人”。

academic [ækə'demik] a. ① 学院的, 学校的: an academic life 大学生活 ② 学术的: That idea is only of academic interest. 那个观点只具有学术上的研究价值。③ 纯理论的, 不切实际的: That's an academic point. 那是纯理论的观点。

academy [ə'kædəmi] n. [C] ① 学会, 研究院: the Academy (英国的) 皇家美术院 (= the Royal Academy of Arts) ② (中等以上) 专门学校: a military academy 陆军军官学校

accelerate [æk'seləreit] v. (使) 加快, (使) 增

速: She accelerated her car and passed the bus in front. 她加快速速超过了前面的公共汽车。|| **accelerate the growth of a plant** 促进植物生长 || **accelerate a crisis** 促使危机形成

accent { ['æksənt] n. n. [C] ① 口音, 腔调:

Judging from her accent, she must be from Sichuan. 从口音上判断, 她准是四川人。|| **speak in a German accent** 说话带有德国腔调 ② 重音: In the word “happy” the accent is on the first syllable(音节). “happy”这个词的重音在第一个音节上。vt. ① 重读: The first syllable should be accented. 第一个音节应当重读。② 强调、显眼: At this years motor show they accent sports cars. 今年的车展, 他们重点在跑车。

accept [ək'sept] vt. ① 接受, 领受: Please accept my invitation. 请接受我的邀请。② 承认, 认可: We accept your explanation of what happened. 我们同意你对所发生的事做的解释。vi. 同意, 承认: He asked her to marry him and she accepted. 他向她求婚, 她同意了。|| **accept... as** 认为是……: Every country tends to accept its own way of life as being the normal one. 任何一个国家都认为本国的生活方式是正常的。

receive 指客观上“收到”, accept 指主观上(愿意)“接受”。客观上 receive, 主观上不一定 accept. eg: He received a gift, but he didn't accept it. 他收到了一件礼物, 但他没有接受。

access ['ækses] n. [U] ① (to) 接近(或进入)的机会, 享用的机会: Every student has free access to the library. 每位学生都可以自由利用图书馆。② 通道, 入口: The giant rock cut off the only access to the village. 巨石阻断了通往村庄的惟一通道。③ 接近, 进入: He is a man of difficult access. 他这人很难接近。vt. 存取(计算机文件): He accessed the data from his personal computer. 他从个人电脑上读取资料。|| **have [gain] access to** 可以获得(或接近)…… || **give access to sb.** 使某人能

接近/能使用……

点击 高考

The people living in these apartments have free _____ to the swimming pool.

- A. time B. entrance
C. charge D. access

解析 选 D。句意为:居住在这些公寓里的人可以免费使用这个游泳池。

accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* [C] ①意外遭遇,事故:He was killed in a traffic accident. 他死于交通事故。②意外,偶然:Our meeting was a happy accident, 我们的相遇是巧事。 || **by accident**=by chance 偶然 || **without accident** 安全地,无恙地:We got back without accident. 我们平安地归来了。

accidental [æksɪ'dentl] *a.* 意外的,偶然(发生的):accidental death 意外死亡 || **accidentally** *ad.* 偶然地

accommodation [əˌkɒmə'deɪʃən] *n.* [常 *pl.*] 住处,膳宿:Can we find accommodations at a hotel for tonight? 我们今晚能找到旅馆住宿吗? || **make accommodations for** 为……提供膳宿

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* ①陪伴,陪同:I accompanied him on the trip. 我同他一起去旅行。②伴随,和……一起发生:Strong winds accompanied the rain. 狂风伴着雨来。③(*on*, *at*)为……伴奏(或伴唱):He accompanied me on the guitar. 他用吉他为我伴奏。④以……补充,以……陪衬:He accompanied his lecture with gesture. 他边演讲边打手势。

点击 高考

Premier Wen Jiabao visited the Red Square _____ by Russian President Putin.

- A. accompanying B. accompanied
C. attending D. attended

解析 选 B。句意为:温家宝总理在普京总统的陪同下参观了“红场”。根据句意可知,此处应用被动形式;accompany 多指同等地位的人之间的陪伴,attend 多指下级对上级出于尊敬而陪伴,因此 B 项为正确答案。

accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] *vt.* 完成(任务),达到(目的),实现(计划、诺言等):The task will be accomplished in a year. 这项工作将在一年内完成。 || **accomplishment** *n.* 成就

词语搭配

- ①an accomplished project 已完成的计划
- ②an accomplished fact 既成的事实
- ③an accomplished dancer 熟练的舞者
- ④an accomplished scholar 有造诣的学者

点击 高考

He can _____ more in a day than any other boy in his class.

- A. complete B. finish
C. accomplish D. achieve

解析 选 C。空格处的宾语是 more (much 的比较级),由此可知空格处表示“完成”,由以上比较可知选 C 项。句意为:他一天所完成的工作比他班上其他的男孩子都多。

accordance [ə'kɒdəns] *n.* [U] 一致,符合,和谐 || **in accordance with** 与……一致,依照,根据:I did it in accordance with the order. 我遵照命令行事。

according to [ə'kɒdɪŋ tə] *prep.* ①按照,根据:I'll do it according to your instructions. 我会照你的指示做。②据……所说,按……所载:According to the radio, it will be snowy today. 据广播报道,今天有雪。

account [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* [C] ①账,账户:Make out my account. 请算一下我的账。Open an account in a bank. 在一家银行开户。②记述,描述,报告:Give us a true account of what happened. 对我们说出事情的真相吧! *vi.* ①(*for*)说明(原因等):That accounts for his delay. 那件事说明了他为何迟到。②(在数量、比例方面)占:Imports from Japan accounted for 40% of the total. 从日本的进口占进口总量的 40%。 || **of no account** (of no im-

portance)不重要的 || **on account of** 因为,由于 || **on no account** (by no means, in no way, in no case)绝不,绝对不[▲放于句首时用倒装结构]: On no account will I do it. 我决不做它。 || **take... into account** (take account of) 考虑到,顾及,体谅: You must take it into account. 你必须把它考虑进去。 || **make much/little/no account of...** 很/不重视……: He makes much account of her musical talent. 他很看重她的音乐才华。 || **accountant** *n.* 会计

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] *vt.* 积累,积聚: He has accumulated a fortune. 他积蓄了一笔财产。 *vi.* 累积,聚积: Snow accumulated to a depth of five feet. 积雪厚达 5 英尺。

accuracy [ˈækjʊrəsi] *n.* [U] 准确(性),精确(性): Accuracy is most important in translation. 准确性在翻译中最重要的。

accurate [ˈækjʊrɪt] *a.* 精确的,准确的,正确无误的: He is very accurate in calculation. 他做计算非常正确。

accuse [ə'kju:z] *vt.* ① 指控,控告: They accused him of stealing the car. (= They charged him with stealing the car.) 他们指控他偷了那辆车。 ② 指责: Why do you accuse your son? 你为什么要责备儿子?

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] *a.* ① 习惯于……的,适应了[▲比 be used to 正式]: You'll soon get accustomed to the climate here. 你很快就会习惯这里的气候。 ② 习惯的,惯常的: her accustomed seat 她惯常的座位 He took his accustomed walk after dinner. 晚饭后他一如既往地散步。 || **be accustomed/used to doing sth.** 习惯于做某事

点击高考

Don't worry, she is accustomed to _____ like that.

- A. be spoken B. being spoken
C. speak D. being spoken to

解析 选 D. be accustomed to 中的 to 是介词。speak to sb. “与某人说话”。

ache [eɪk] *n.* [U, C] 疼痛,痛: have an ache in

the back 背痛 My tooth aches. 我牙痛。
vi. **ache to=be eager to** 急于: I was aching to tell him the good news. 我急着要把那好消息告诉他。 She was aching for freedom. 她渴盼自由。

类似搭配: ① ache for ② long for ③ hope for ④ wish for 渴望

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* ① 完成: No one can achieve anything without effort. 没有人不努力就能取得成就的。 ② 达到(目的),取得(胜利): We've achieved great victories. 我们取得了伟大胜利。

词语搭配

- ① achieve one's aim/goal/end/purpose 达到目的
- ② achieve success 达到成功
- ③ achieve fame/distinction 赢得荣誉
- ④ achieve happiness 获得快乐
- ⑤ achieve victory 赢得胜利

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n.* ① [C] 成就,成绩: a scientific achievement 科学上的成就 ② [U] 完成,达到,实现: The achievement of one's purpose depends largely upon one's effort. 实现自己的目标主要靠自己的努力。

acid [ˈæsɪd] *n.* [U, C] 酸,酸性物质 *a.* ① 酸的: have an acid taste 有酸味 ② 尖酸刻薄的: an acid comment 刻薄的批评

【辨析】 acid, sour

acid 是指水果原本具有的酸味,而 sour 多用形容食物发酵或变质后的酸味。A lemon has an acid taste. 柠檬有酸味。The milk is sour. Please don't drink it. 牛奶酸了,别喝它。

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] *vt.* ① 承认……的权威,认为: She acknowledged having been defeated ⇨ She acknowledged that she was defeated. 她承认输了。 She is acknowledged as/to be the best singer. 她被公认是最好的歌手。 ② 告知(信件、礼物等)已收到,确认: Did

you acknowledge his letter? 你有没有告诉他来信已经收到? ③对(礼物等)表示谢意: She acknowledged his help in her book. 她在书中对他的帮助表示谢意。④对……打招呼, 理会: He acknowledged me by lifting his hat. 他举帽向我致意。

点击高考

We _____ with thanks your timely aid when we were in trouble.

- A. attributed B. knowledge
C. acknowledged D. promised

解析 选 C。attribute to “归因于”; B 项是名词形式, 意为“知道”; D 项意为“答应”。根据句意, 空白处应为“感谢”, 因此, C 项是正确的。句意为“非常感谢我们有困难时你给予的及时帮助”。

acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns] *n.* ①[U] (亦用 an ~) 认识, 了解: I have no acquaintance with this book. 我对这本书一点都不熟悉。|| have an nodding acquaintance with sb. 与某人有点头之交 ②[C] 相识的人, 熟人: John is an acquaintance of mine. 约翰这个人我认识。He is not a friend, only an acquaintance. 他不是朋友, 只是一位相识。

词语搭配

- ① make/seek the acquaintance of sb. 设法结交某人
- ② cut/drop one's acquaintance with sb. 与某人绝交
- ③ on/upon further acquaintance 经进一步认识后
- ④ be acquainted with sb. 与……认识
- ⑤ be/get/become acquainted with sth. 精通, 熟知……

acquire [ə'kwɪə] *vt.* 取得, 获得, 学到: He acquired a good reputation. 他获得了好声誉。

acre ['eɪkə] *n.* ①[C] 英亩: 24 acres of forest 24 英亩森林 ② acres 土地, 地产: Look at this golden acres of grain. 看这一大片金黄色的谷

物田。

across [ə'krɒs] *prep.* ① 横过, 穿过: He walked across the bridge. 他走过那座桥。② 在……的另一边: There is a shop across the road from my house. 我家马路的对面有一个商店。 *ad.* ① 到对面, 过去: If the road is busy, don't run across. 如果来往车辆多, 就不要过马路。② 横, 阔, ……宽: The river is 20 meters across. 这条河宽 20 米。

act [ækt] *n.* [C] ① 行为, 举动: a brave [foolish] act 勇敢[愚蠢]的行为 ② [常 A-] 法令, 条例: an Act of Parliament (BrE) 议院的法案 || an Act of Congress (AmE) 国会的法案 ③ (戏剧的) 一幕: Act 1, Scene 1 第一幕第一场 *vi.* ① 行动, 做事: Think carefully before you act. (谚) 三思而后行。② 表演, 假装: She doesn't really mean it; she is just acting. 她并不是当真, 只是装腔作势而已。③ (机械、药物) 起作用: The brakes refused to act. 刹车失灵了。④ 举止, 表现: He acted kindly towards people. 他对人很亲切。 *vt.* ① 装作: He is always acting the experienced man who has seen everything. 他老是装作是个饱经世故的人。② 扮演(角色): Who is acting (the part of) Hamlet? 谁扮演哈姆雷特这个角色? || act as 担任……职务: He acts as head of the department when his boss is away. 当他的上司不在的时候, 他担任那个部门的领导。

|| act for 代理……, 为……尽力: In this case I'm acting for my friend. 在此案中我为朋友做(诉讼)代理人。 || act on ① 按照……行动: I'm acting on the advice of my lawyer. 我在根据律师的建议办事。② 对……起作用, (药) 对……有效: Does the drug take long to act on the pain? 这药要很久才能发挥药效止痛吗? || in the act of 当场, 正当从事……时: The thief was caught in the very act of stealing. 扒手作案时被当场抓获。

action ['æksjən] *n.* ① [C] 行为, 活动(指具体的活动): He is praised for the action of saving a boy's life. 他因挽救一个男孩的生命的行为

而受到表扬。②[U]行动,动作: Actions speak louder than words. (谚)行动比语言更响亮。(事实胜于雄辩)③[U]作用: exert a chemical action on a metal 对金属产生化学作用④[U]情节: The action took place in a village. 故事发生在一个乡村。|| bring an action against 对……提出诉讼 || bring... into action ①使……开始行动 ②发动……使起作用 || in action 在活动中,在运转中: Is your machine still in action? 你的机器还在运转吗? || out of action 不活动(不起作用)的,失去机能地: My car is out of action because it has run out of gas. 我的车因没油而动弹不得。|| put... in [into] action 使……活动,实行,使……付诸实施 || take action 采取行动

点击高考

The government must take _____ to prevent unemployment from getting worse.

- A. action B. act
C. measure D. actions

解析 选 A。take action/take measures“采取措施”。

active ['æktɪv] *a.* ①积极的,活跃的: He is an active member of the club. 他是俱乐部的积极分子。②主动的,起作用的: an active volcano 活火山 || take an active part in 积极参与.....

activity ['æktɪvɪti] *n.* ①[C,常 *pl.*]活动: club activities 社团活动 ②[U]活跃,活力: a street full of activity 充满生气的街道 || practical activities 实践活动

actor ['æktə] *n.* [C](男)演员

actress ['æktɪs] *n.* [C]女演员

actual ['æktʃʊəl, 'æktjuəl] *a.* 实际的,真实的,事实上的: The actual cost was much higher than we had expected. 实际成本比我们预料的高得多。|| **actuality** *n.* 现实(性); 现状,实际情况 || **actually** *ad.* 实际上,事实上; 居然,竟然

同义词: in actuality = in reality = indeed = in fact = as a matter of fact = actually 实际上,事实上。

acute [ə'kjʊt] *a.* ①严重的,激烈的: an acute shortage of food 严重缺乏食物 ②敏锐的: Dogs have an acute sense of smell. 狗有敏锐的嗅觉。③(疾病)急性的: an acute disease 急症 ④尖的,锐的: an acute angle 锐角

AD *abbr.* 公元(Anno Domini): From 200 BC to 500 AD is seven hundred years. 从公元前 200 年到公元 500 年,一共是 700 年。

ad [æd] *abbr.* (= advertisement) 广告

adapt [ə'dæpt] *vt.* ①使适应,使适合: He adapted himself to his new life. 他使自己适应新生活。②改编,修改: The novel was adapted for a film. 那部小说被改编成电影。 *vi.* (to) 适应: He adapted easily to new surroundings. 他很容易就适应了新环境。

点击高考

Have you adapted _____ in a different country?

- A. to live B. to living
C. living D. in living

解析 选 B。考查 adapt 的搭配。adapt 这个动词常和介词 to 连用,所以后面要跟动词的-ing 形式。

add [æd] *v.* (单 3-s/dz 过去、过去分词 + ed [ædɪd] 现分-ing) ①add *vt.* 加,增加: If the tea is too strong, add some more hot water. 如果茶太浓,再加点开水。②add sth. up (together) 加起来: Please add the figures up. 请把这些数加起来。③add... to... 把……加到……上: "Please add some more salt to the tomato-egg soup," he added. "It's too tasteless." "请往西红柿鸡蛋汤里再加一点盐,"他补充说:"汤太淡了。"④add to... (= increase) 增加: He didn't want to add to his mother's misery. 他不愿意增加妈妈的痛苦。⑤add up to... 加起来总共: The figures add up to 4688. 这些数加起来是 4688。

真题回放

The engines of the ship was out of order and the bad weather _____ the helplessness of

the crew at sea.

- A. added to B. resulted from
C. turned out D. made up

(2003 · 上海, 54)

解析 选 A。表示句中提到的坏天气加剧了人们的无奈。

点击高考

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

- A. had added B. to add
C. adding D. added

解析 考查对现在分词和过去分词用法的掌握情况。答案 C。来访的部长表示他对会谈感到满意, 他又补充道: 他在这里很愉快。选 C adding 在这里是现在分词做伴随状语; 若选 D, 则应该为 and then he added...

addict [ə'dikt] *vt.* 使沉溺, 使入迷, 使醉心 (多用于被动态): She addicted herself to drinking. 她喝酒成瘾。[ə'dikt] *n.* 有不良癖的人: He is an incurable drug addict. 他是一个不可救药的吸毒者。He was addicted to gambling. 他是个赌棍。

addition [ə'diʃən] *n.* ①[U] 加, 加法: He is good at addition. 他擅长加法。②[C] 增加的人 (或物): The new baby is an addition to this family. 这个新生儿是这个家庭的新成员。

|| **in addition** 另外, 加之 (= as well, 相当于连接副词) || **in addition to** 除……之外 (还) (= besides, 相当于介词): She speaks three foreign languages in addition to English. 除英语外, 她还会说三种外语。

additional [ə'diʃənl] *a.* 附加的, 另外的, 添加的: It is additional information about the report. 这是那篇报告的补充内容。

address [ə'dres] *n.* [C] ①地址, 通讯处: Write your name and address, please. 请写下你的姓名地址。②演说, 讲话: He gave an address over the radio. 他做了一次广播演说。 *vt.*

① (在信封或包裹上) 写姓名、地址: The letter was wrongly addressed. 这封信地址写错了。

②向……作 (正式) 讲话: He addressed us on the subject. 他给我们做专题演说。③称呼: Don't address me as "officer". 不要叫我“长官”。 || **address oneself to** ① (用于正式场合) 向……讲话 ②致力于, 忙着做: He addressed himself to the work in hand. 他正忙着手头的工作。

词语搭配

- ① deliver/make/give an address 发表演说
- ② hear an address 聆听演说
- ③ read an address 宣读演说稿
- ④ closing/opening address 闭幕/开幕致辞
- ⑤ a fare well address 告别演说
- ⑥ an inaugural address 就职演说

真题回放

Cartherine brought a postcard of the place she was visiting, addressed _____ to _____ and then posted it at the nearby post office.

- A. it; her B. it; herself
C. herself; her D. herself; herself

(2006 · 安徽)

解析 题意: 卡舍瑞买了一张她正游览地的明信片, 写上她自己的地址, 在附近一家邮局寄出去。本题旨在考查固定搭配 address a letter to sb. “把信寄给……”的运用。故答案是 B。(it = postcard)

adequate [ə'dikwɪt] *a.* ① (for) 充足的, 足够的 (= only just enough): The money is adequate for the trip. 这些钱是足够用来旅行。② (to) 胜任的, 适当的 (= only just good enough): a solution adequate to the problem 适合这个问题的解决方法 || **adequate to do sth.** 充分够……: Is your salary adequate to support your family? 你的薪水足够养活一家人吗? Though a bit too old, he's still adequate to the task. 他虽然年纪大了点, 却仍能胜任这项工作。

be adequate { for sth.充足
to(doing) sth. 胜任(做).....

真题回放

I hope I will not be called on in class as I'm not yet _____ prepared.

- A. attentively B. readily
C. actively D. adequately

解析 题意:我希望在课堂上不要提问我,我没做好充分地准备。本题考查词语辨析:前三项分别是“注意地”,“乐意地”,“积极地”。故答案是D。意为“充分地”。

adhere [əd'hɪə] *vi.* (to) ①附着,粘附 ②支持,追随 ③坚持,遵守

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *vt.* ①调节,改变.....以适应: He soon adjusted(himself) to army life. 他很快就适应了军旅生活。②调整,校正: I adjusted the radio dial. 我调准了收音机的波段。

administer [əd'mɪnɪstə] *vt.* ①管理,经营: The foreign minister administers foreign affairs. 外交部长掌管外交事务。②施行,执行(法律,仪典): The court administers justice. 法庭进行审判。

administration [əd'mɪnɪs'treɪʃən] *n.* ①[U]经营,支配,管理: office administration 业务管理 ②[常 sing.]管理部门,行政机关,政府: the Kennedy Administration 肯尼迪政权 ③[U]实行,执行

admirable [ə'dmərəbl] *adj.* 令人钦佩的,绝妙的,极好的

admire [əd'maɪə] *vt.* ①钦佩,羡慕 || **admire sb. for...** 因.....而钦佩某人: I admire John for his courage. 我钦佩约翰的勇气。②称赞,夸奖,欣赏: Do you admire this picture? 你欣赏这幅画吗? || **admirer n.** 崇拜者,(对女性)爱慕者 || **admiration n.** 佩服,称赞

点击高考

After she made herself up, she _____ herself in the mirror.

- A. found B. showed
C. admired D. enjoyed

解析 此题考查词义的辨析。答案C。她打扮好后,用赞赏的眼光在镜子中看着自己。admire 在句中相当于 look at sb. (sth.) with pleasure or satisfaction. found 意为“发现”; show oneself 意为“露面,(在公开场合)出现”; enjoy oneself 意为“过得愉快”,用在句中都不符语境。

admission [əd'mɪʃən] *n.* ①[U]准许进入,准许加入: He was given admission to the university. 他获得了那所大学入学许可。②[C]承认,供认: He made an admission of guilt. 他认罪。③[C,U]入场费,入场券 || **Admission Free** 免费入场 || **No admittance** 禁止入内

admit [əd'mɪt] *vt.* ①承认,供认: He admitted his guilt. 他承认了自己的罪行。②准许.....进入,准许.....加入: Children are not admitted. 儿童免进。 || **admit (to) doing sth.** 承认做了某事: Will you admit having broken the window? 你承不承认你打破了窗户? || **admit sb. to be + n./a.** 承认.....为.....: We all admit him to be foolish. 我们全都认为他是个傻瓜。 || **admit sb. to (into)...** ①允许某人进入.....: She opened the door and admitted the guests (into the room). 她打开门让客人进入(房间)。②吸收某人为.....的成员: The party branch decided to admit Wang Hua into the Party. 党支部决定吸收王华入党。

adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* ①采取,采用: Our school has adopted a new teaching method. 我们学校采用了新的教学法。②收养,领养: The Browns decided to adopt some orphans after last Sunday's over powering tsunami. 上星期天的特大海啸后,布朗夫妇决定收养一些孤儿。③正式通过,接受: The committee adopted the law. 委员会通过了这项法律。

词语搭配

adopt a method/an attitude/an idea/a name/a custom 采用某种方法/态度/意见/名字/习俗

点击高考

He failed to _____ himself to the new environment.

- A. adopt B. adapt
C. attach D. adjust

解析 选 B。adopt“采纳,收养”;adapt“适应”;attach“依附,参加”;adjust“调整”。

adult ['ædʌlt] *n.* [C] 成年人(或动物): One adult and two children, please. 请来一张大人票,两张儿童票。 **a. 成年人的,已成熟的:** an adult man 成年男子 || **an adult education** 成人教育 || **adulthood** *n.* 成年

advance [əd'vɑ:ns] *vt.* ① 推进,促进: The rain advanced their growth. 雨水促进了它们的生长。② 预先发放,预先支付 ③ 提前,使提前发生 ④ 提出(建议等) *vi.* ① 前进,进展: Our plans are advancing well. 我们的计划进展顺利。② (价格等) 上涨,增加 *n.* ① [C] 前进,进展,进步: the advance of science 科学的进步 ② [常 *sing.*] 预付,预支 ③ [C] (价格等) 增长,增加 **a. 预先的,先行的:** an advance ticket 预售票 || **in advance** ① 在前面: His ideas were in advance of his times. 他的思想走在时代的前列。② 预先,事先: make a careful plan in advance 事先仔细计划 || **advancement** *n.* 进步,促进

advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] *a.* ① 在前面的: an advanced post 前哨 ② 年迈的: a man advanced in years 老年人 ③ (文明、思想等) 先进的,超前的: advanced teachers 先进教师 ④ (学问等) 高级的,高等的: advanced mathematics 高等数学

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* ① [C] 优点,有利条件: Living in a big city has many advantages. 住在大城市里有很多有利条件。② [U] 利益,好处: There'll be no advantage in waiting any longer. 再等下去一点好处也没有。 || **be of advantage to... = be advantageous to...** 对……有利: It is of great advantage to him. 这对他非常有利。 || **gain [have, win] an advantage over** 优于,胜过: She has an advantage

over him. 她比他占较优地位。 || **to advantage** 有利地: She looks to advantage in white. 她穿白色衣服看起来更漂亮。 || **take advantage of** 利用……,占……的便宜: Don't take advantage of the weakness of others. 不要利用别人的弱点。

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* [C, U] ① 奇遇: This was a strange adventure indeed. 这确实是一个奇遇。② 冒险,冒险活动: the Adventures of Robinson Crusoe 鲁滨逊漂流记
● [pl.] 表示冒险事迹: Young people like adventure. 年轻人喜欢冒险。 || **adventurer** *n.* 冒险家;投机者 || **adventurous** *a.* 大胆的,危险的 || **adventurously** *ad.* 冒险地;大胆地 || **adventurism** *n.* 冒险主义

adverb [əd've:b] *n.* [C] 副词

advertise [ˈædvətaɪz, ˈædvɜ:təɪz] *vt.* 为……做广告,宣传: Mr. Lin advertised his goods. 林先生为他的货物做广告。 **advertise oneself** 自我推荐 The advertised house was not far from the station. 广告上的房子离车站不远。
vi. 登广告,做广告: He advertised for a job. 他登广告找一份工作。

advertisement [ˌædvə'taɪzmənt, əd'vɜ:tismənt] *n.* ① [C] 广告,公告,启事: Advertisement helps to sell goods. 登广告有助于销售。 an advertisement for toothpaste on television 一则电视牙膏广告 ② [U] 广告活动,宣传: He put an ad. for the bargain sale in a newspaper. 他在报纸上登大减价的广告。

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* [U] 劝告,忠告

词语搭配

- ① give/offer advice to sb. over sth.
就某事给某人忠告
- ② act on/accept/take/follow one's advice
听取某人劝告
- ③ seek sb.'s advice 请教某人
- ④ obtain/get sb.'s advice
得到某人的劝告