

编 者 的 话

本书有一个十分显著的特征,它收入了近 800 个现行新教材中没有出现过的而高考又必考的词汇,这些词汇大部分来自牛津教材。对于选修新教材的学生来说,它们是陌生的。

2001 年的高考英语试题中,这些词汇出现多达二十个,分散在试题的各处,有时甚至出现在答题的关键之处。如完形填空中的 refresh(使……清新), profession(职业), positive(肯定的);阅读理解中的 definition(定义)等等,而 2002 年高考英语试题中,这些词汇出现达三十多个,如果在复习中不去认真对待这些未学过而又要考的词汇,考试中就会不知所云,无从应对。

为了帮助高三学生学习掌握这些词汇,特编写这本手册,将这些词汇单独列出,一一配上英文释义,并附上例句和译文,以便同学们复习时参考;这本小册子也可以供高一、高二的同学们参考,以扩大自己的词汇量。

每 100 个词汇为一个单元,配上一套练习,包括 choice 20 个, word filling 10 个, translation 10 个,涉及词汇达 40 至 50 个之多。

因为这些词汇是新教材中没有的,故称之为“新增词汇”,我们编写本书愿为你排忧解难,指点迷津。

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略 语 符 号

| | |
|---|-------|
| <i>adj.</i> | 形容词 |
| <i>adv.</i> | 副词 |
| <i>n.</i> | 名词 |
| <i>v.</i> | 动词 |
| <i>vi.</i> | 不及物动词 |
| <i>vt.</i> | 及物动词 |
| <i>pl.</i> | 复数 |
| <i>sing.</i> | 单数 |
| <i>sth.</i> | 某物 |
| <i>sb.</i> | 某人 |
| u | 不可数名词 |
| c | 可数名词 |
| <i>esp.</i> | 特别是 |
| <i>usu.</i> | 通常 |

2001 年上海市高考试卷中出现的新增词汇

| 词 汇 | | | 题 型 |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| guarantee | <i>v.</i> | 保证 | choice |
| profession | <i>n.</i> | 职业 | choice |
| positively | <i>adv.</i> | 肯定地 | cloze |
| positive | <i>adj.</i> | 肯定的 | cloze |
| assume | <i>v.</i> | 假定 | cloze |
| refresh | <i>v.</i> | 使……清新 | cloze |
| conflict | <i>n.</i> | 冲突 | reading |
| definition | <i>n.</i> | 定义 | reading |
| brief | <i>adj.</i> | 简要的 | reading |
| original | <i>adj.</i> | 最初的, 原始的 | reading |
| alcohol | <i>n.</i> | 酒精 | reading |
| extent | <i>n.</i> | 广度; 长度; 程度 | reading |
| wit | <i>n.</i> | 智慧 | reading |
| overload | <i>n.</i> | 超负荷 | reading |
| restrict | <i>vt.</i> | 限制 | reading |
| identifiable | <i>adj.</i> | 可以认出的 | reading |
| brand | <i>n.</i> | 商标 | reading |
| spear | <i>n.</i> | 长矛 | reading |
| parliament | <i>n.</i> | 议会 | reading |

2002 年上海市高考试卷中出现的新增词汇

| 词 汇 | | 题 型 |
|--------------|---------------------|--------|
| concern | <i>v.</i> 与...有关 | choice |
| candidate | <i>n.</i> 候选人;求职者 | choice |
| digital | <i>adj.</i> 数码的 | choice |
| specific | <i>adj.</i> 明确的;特定的 | choice |
| unique | <i>adj.</i> 独特的,唯一的 | choice |
| odd | <i>adj.</i> 古怪的;临时的 | cloze |
| explanation | <i>n.</i> 解释 | cloze |
| colleague | <i>n.</i> 同事 | cloze |
| guilt | <i>adj.</i> 有罪的 | cloze |
| politician | <i>n.</i> 政治家 | cloze |
| angle | <i>n.</i> 角度 | cloze |
| tragic | <i>adj.</i> 悲剧的 | cloze |
| dramatic | <i>adj.</i> 戏剧的 | cloze |
| professional | <i>adj.</i> 专业的 | cloze |
| sensitive | <i>adj.</i> 敏感的 | cloze |
| similarity | <i>n.</i> 相似 | cloze |

| 词 汇 | | 题 型 |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| uniqueness | <i>n.</i> 独特, 唯一 | cloze |
| familiarity | <i>n.</i> 熟悉 | cloze |
| wedding | <i>n.</i> 结婚, 婚礼 | reading |
| bride | <i>n.</i> 新娘 | reading |
| peculiar | <i>adj.</i> 奇怪的 | reading |
| criticize | <i>vt.</i> 批评 | reading |
| panic | <i>n.</i> 恐慌 | reading |
| ruin | <i>v.</i> 毁灭 | reading |
| description | <i>n.</i> 描述 | reading |
| cargo | <i>n.</i> 货物 | reading |
| deliver | <i>vt.</i> 分发 | reading |
| diary | <i>n.</i> 日记 | reading |
| analyse | <i>vt.</i> 分析 | reading |
| embarrass | <i>v.</i> 使局促不安 | reading |
| assembly | <i>n.</i> 集合 | reading |
| capture | <i>v., n.</i> 捕获 | reading |
| cooperate | <i>v.</i> 合作 | sentence making |

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2001 年新增词汇

Unit One(1—100word)

A

1. **abstract**/'æbstrækt/ *adj.*, *n.* 抽象(的);

(1) not real or solid;

The word “hunger” is an abstract noun.

单词“饥饿”是抽象名词。

He devotes himself to abstract study.

他致力于抽象理论的研究。

(2) a shorten form of a statement or a speech 摘要, 梗概

2. **academic**/ˌækə'demik/ *adj.* 学术的, 学校的

concerning teaching or studying esp. in a college or university:

an academic degree 学位

an academic study 学术研究

3. accidentally /ˌæksɪ'dentəli/ *adv.* 意外地

not happening by plan or intention, happening by chance;

I accidentally knocked a vase down.

我意外地将花瓶撞倒了。

4. according /ə'kɔ:diŋ/ *adv.* 按照

(1) as stated or shown by:

According to my watch, it is 4 o'clock.

按照我的表,现在是4点钟

(2) in a way that agrees with 根据:

Each man will be paid according to his ability.

每个人都将按能力付给报酬。

5. acquire /ə'kwaɪə/ *v.* 取得;学到

to get for oneself by one's own work, skill, action etc.:

He acquired knowledge of language by careful study.
通过认真地学习,他学到了语言知识。

With the money he won, he was able to acquire some property.

用自己所赚的钱,他获得了一些财富。

6. adapt/ə'dæpt/ *v.* 使适应;使适合

to change so as to be or make suitable for new needs, different conditions, etc. :

We adapted ourselves to the hot weather.

我们让自己适应炎热的天气。

He adapted an old car engine to drive his boat.

他用这台旧的汽车发动机来驱动他的船。

7. admission/əd'mɪʃən/ *n.* 准许进入

(1) [u] allowing or being allowed to enter or join a school, club, building, etc. :

Soon after his admission he became an officer of the society.

他加入以后不久,就成为了该协会的一名干事。

(2) [c] an act of allowing someone to enter or join:

An admission to the school is by examinations.

学校通过考试来录取学生。

8. affection/ə'fækjən/ *n.* [u] 喜爱;慈爱

gentle, lasting love, as of parents for their children:

Grandparents have great affection for their grandsons and daughters.

祖父母都很爱他们的孙子和孙女们。

9. agriculture/'ægrɪkʌltʃə/ *n.* [u] 农业; 农艺

the art or practice of farming, esp. of growing crops:

With the rapid increase in population, it is necessary for agriculture to develop quickly.

随着人口的快速增长,有必要加快农业的发展。

10. alcohol/'ælkəhɒl/ *n.* [u] 酒精, 乙醇

the pure colourless liquid present in drinks that can make one drunk, such as wine, beer, and spirits:

an alcohol lamp 酒精灯

11. altitude/'æltɪtjuːd/ *n.* [c] 海拔

height, as of a mountain above sea level:

an altitude of 2,000 metres above sea level

海拔 2000 米

12. amaze/ə'meɪz/ *v.* 使吃惊

fill with great surprise or wonder:

You amazed me.

你使我大吃一惊。

I was amazed by what he said.

他说的话使我很吃惊。

13. ancestor/'ænsɪstə/ *n.* [c] 祖先

a person esp. one living a long time ago, from whom another is descended;

ancestress(女祖先)

14. angle/ 'æŋɡl/ *n.* 角度

(1) space between two lines or surfaces that meet:

An angle of 90° is called a right angle.

90° 的角叫做直角。

(2) a point of view:

If you look at the accident from another angle, you will see how funny it all was.

如果从另一角度来看这一事故,你会发现这一切是多么可笑。

15. ankle/ 'æŋkl/ *n.* 脚踝

the joint between foot and leg:

He was wounded on the ankle.

他脚踝受伤了。

16. annual/ 'ænjʊəl/ *adv.* 每年的, *n.* 年刊

every year or once a year:

the annual output 年产量

an annual report 年度报告

17. apart/ə'pɔ:t/ *adv.* 分开, 分隔开

separate, away, distant;

We planted the trees wide apart.

我们距离隔得很开地种植树木。

He kept himself apart from the other children.

他把自己和其他孩子隔开。

18. apparent/ə'pærənt/ *adj.* 显然的

clearly seen or understood;

In spite of her apparent indifference, we still treated her heart and soul.

尽管她显得十分冷漠, 我们仍然真心诚意地待她。

It was apparent to us all that great changes had taken place in our hometown.

很显然, 我们的家乡发生了巨大的变化。

19. applaud/ə'plɔ:d/ *v.* 鼓掌

to praise (a play, actor, performance, etc.) esp. by striking one's hands together;

I applaud your decision.

我为你的决定而鼓掌。

20. applicant/ˈæplɪkənt/ *n.* 申请人

a person who makes a request, esp. officially and in

writing, for something such as a job, a place in a school, or tickets for the theatre:

There are so many applicants, so it is impossible for me to get the job.

申请求职者那么多,我不可能得到这份工作。

21. approach/ə'prəʊtʃ/ *v., n.* 接近

to come near or nearer(to):

We approached the camp.

我们走近了营地。

His work is approaching perfection.

他的工作趋于完美。

Our approach drove away animals.

我们的接近赶走了动物。

22. appropriate/ə'prəʊpriət/ *adj.* 合适的, 适当的

correct or suitable:

His bright clothes were not appropriate for a funeral.

他那色彩明亮的衣服不适合参加葬礼。

23. approve/ə'pru:v/ *v.* 赞成; 批准

agree officially:

The minister approved the building plans.

部长批准了建设计划。

24. architecture/'ɑ:kitektʃə/ *n.* u 建筑学

the art and science of building, including its planning, making, and ornamentation:

He is going to major in architecture in the university.
在大学里他准备主修建筑学。

25. argue/ɑ:gju:/ *v.* 争辩, 争吵

to provide reasons for or against something esp. clearly and in proper order:

He argued well.

他辩论得很好。

He is always ready to argue about politics with others.

他随时准备和别人争辩政治问题。

26. arouse/ə'rauz/ *v.* 引起, 导致

(1) to cause to become active:

What he said aroused our interest.

他说的话引起了我们的兴趣。

(2) to cause to wake:

We aroused him from his deep sleep.

我们把他从沉睡中唤醒。

27. arrow/'ærəu/ *n.* 箭; 箭头

- (1) a thin straight stick with a point at one end and usu. feathers at the other:

He shot the bird with an arrow.

他用箭射死了那只鸟。

- (2) a sign like an arrow(→) used to show direction or the position of something:

We followed the arrow and reached the temple.

我们顺着箭头走,到了那座庙宇。

28. assemble/ə'sembl/ *v.* 集合, 召集

to gather or collect together:

If we can assemble everybody then we can leave.

如果能把每个人都召集在一起,我们就可以离开了。

Pupils assemble for lessons at 8.

学生们在8点钟集合上课。

29. assume/ə'sju:m/ *v.* 假定; 承担

- (1) to take as a fact or as true with proof:

I assumed that he was cheating.

我认为他,在骗人。

I assumed him(to be) able to read.

我认为他有阅读能力。

Assuming it rains tomorrow, what shall we do?

假如明天下雨,我们怎么办?

(2) take upon oneself;

You will assume your new duty tomorrow.

明天你将承担你的新职责。

30. atmosphere/'ætməsfiə/ *n.* 大气

(1) the mixed gases that surrounds any heavenly body, esp. the earth;

The atmosphere surrounding the earth helps to prevent it from getting too hot in the day and getting too cold at night.

环绕地球的大气使它不致于白天太热晚上太冷。

(2) the feeling among a group or produced by the surroundings 气氛:

There is a friendly atmosphere in our class.

我们班级的气氛很好。

31. assist/ə'sist/ *v.* 协助, 帮助

to help or support:

She assisted him in building the house.

她帮助他造房子。

Good glasses will assist you to read.

好的眼镜会帮助你阅读。