



2004 最新版

# 世纪金榜

## 高考英语专题辅导与训练之六

丛书主编 张泉

# 词汇表

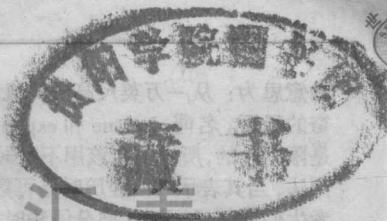
# VOCABULARY

延边大学出版社



H313  
363  
HX19.4  
z65:6

# 2004年 高考英语词汇表



ENGLISH

763677

## 第一篇:

## 最新《考纲》词汇篇

000568443

本部分涵盖了 2003 年最新《大纲》及《考纲》词汇表中的全部词汇, 词条之后除配有音标、标明词类、给出汉语意思外, 还特别附以典型例句及简明句式, 说明用法, 并进行词语辨析; 开辟 [联想记忆] 板块, 巧设最佳记忆方式; 对应考点, 专设 [即境活用]、[新句示例] 板块, 并将 2003 年最新高考试题巧妙融入其中, 每字母部分后附有 [考点锁定透视]、[跟踪实战演练] 等板块。另外, 在书后还附有 [考纲外教材内词汇], 有些释义在大纲和教材中虽未出现, 但考虑到阅读之需, 也予以收录。

第一篇



a [ei, ə], an [æn, ən]

**art.** 一(个, 件, ……); 如: There is a big apple and an orange. (表示同类事物中的一个); 如: An elephant is a useful animal. (表示非特指的任何) 一个; 如: We have three meals a day.

**用法** ☆“a”用于以辅音音素(而不是辅音字母)开头的单数名词前。如: ~ European; ~ university; ~ one-eyed boy; ~ useful book; 这一规则对于字母也适用。如: There is a [ju:] between these two letters. 两个字母之间, 有一个字母“u”。☆“an”用于以元音音素(而不是元音字母)开头的单数名词前。如: ~ honest boy; ~ hour; ~ honoured guest (贵宾); 这一规则对于字母也适用。如: There is an [ef] missing here. 这里缺少一个“f”。

☆用在专有名词前表示“谓之……的人。”如: a Mr. Black 一位叫布莱克的先生

① a(an) 与形容词 such, what, many, half 等连用时, 要放在这几个词之后。如: I have never heard of such a thing. 我从未听说过这样的事。

### 新句示例

It will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English. 很好地掌握英语会变得越来越重要。

### 即境活用

① I earn 10 dollars \_\_\_\_\_ hour as \_\_\_\_\_ supermarket cashier on

Saturdays. [2003 年上海高考, 25]

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

② Boris has brains. In fact, I doubt whether anyone in the class has \_\_\_\_\_ IQ. [NMET2002, 27]

A. a high B. a higher C. the higher D. the highest

③ Jumping out of \_\_\_\_\_ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite \_\_\_\_\_ exciting experience. [NMET2002, 26]

A. /; the B. /; an C. an; an D. the; the

④ I don't like talking on \_\_\_\_\_ telephone; I prefer writing \_\_\_\_\_ letters. [NMET2002, 春招, 26]

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

⑤ Mr Smith, there's a man at \_\_\_\_\_ the front door who says he has \_\_\_\_\_ news for you of great importance.

[2001 年春季高考, 10]

⑥ Most animals have little connection with \_\_\_\_\_ animals of \_\_\_\_\_ a different kind unless they kill them for food.

[NMET2000, 10]

⑦—Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ a pen? I left it here this morning.  
—Is it \_\_\_\_\_ a black one? I think I saw it somewhere.

[NMET97]

### 考点解析

①选 C。考查定冠词和不定冠词的区别和不定冠词在元音前的用法, 正确答案为 C。

②选 B。该题考查形容词比较级的用法。做高考试题时, 要注意在上下文中寻找关键词或提示词, 如本句中的 Boris has brains (有头脑, 智慧) 就是提示句, 下文中的 anyone 与 Boris

IQ (智商) 在本句中第一次出现, 为最佳选项。

③选 A。考查定冠词和不定冠词的用法。全句

贵阳学院图书馆



GYXY763677

87399325

圆  
您  
梦  
想

SHIJUNBANG



的意思为：从一万英尺高的飞机上跳下来完全是一种令人兴奋的经历。名词 airplane 和 experience 的定语都是修饰性的不是限制性的，所以都应该用不定冠词。再者注意 experience 的用法，当其表示一段经历时是可数名词，须由不定冠词修饰。考生在复习冠词这部分语法时，首先应该对它的最基本的用法牢固掌握。

④选 B。本题考查冠词的用法。on the telephone 为固定搭配，意为“在电话里”，也可以说“over the phone”，但要注意如果用介词 by，则 telephone 前不加冠词，即 by telephone 意为“用电话”。题干中第二个空不填冠词，因空后为复数名词 letters，表泛指，即 write letters 指“写信”。

⑤表特指的事物(人)用定冠词 the，在抽象名词前面一般不加冠词。

⑥当复数名词表示“泛指”时，一般不加冠词；a different kind 表示泛指，意思是某一种。

⑦不定冠词和可数名词单数连用，可表示“一个”物体，也可表示“一类”，用来区别其他类。

able ['eɪbl]

adj. 能够；有能力的，能干的 (反义词: unable) be able to (do sth.) 能(会)干……(可以有各种时态，但不与 can, could 连用)

**辨析** can 和 be able to: 1) 常可相互替代，但 can 只有现在 (can) 和过去式 (could) 两种形式，因此，当表示将来时和完成时意义或用于不定式和动名词短语之中的时候，要用 be able to。如: He has not been able to finish the job. John regretted not being able to come on time. 2) 表示过去有的某种能力时，若无时间、条件等状语时，一般不用 could 而用 was(were) able to do sth. 或用 used to be able to do sth. 代替；表示过去某一次曾做成某事，除在从句中，一般不用 could，而用 was(were) able to do sth.，在此情况下，经过一番努力而“能够”干某事。如: He didn't agree with me at first, but in the end I was able to persuade him. 他起初不同意我的意见，但最终我还是说服了他。

即境活用

The fire spread through the hotel very quickly, but everyone was able to get out. [NMET97]

about [ə'baʊt]

prep. 关于；在……周围；在……的各处 adv. 大约；周围；到处 (be) about to (do sth.) 正要……He was about to leave when it began to rain. (表示很快要发生的将来) 在 be about to 后面不能加 soon, at once 等表示时间的状语。有些动词、名词可以与 about, on 连用，其搭配详见下表。✓表示可以连用，×表示不可连用：

	about	on
argue (议论)	✓	✓
lecture (讲课)	✓	✓
speak (谈论)	✓	✓
write (写)	✓	✓
a book (书)	✓	✓
a discussion (讨论)	✓	✓
complain (发牢骚)	✓	×
learn (学习, 了解)	✓	×
read (读)	✓	×
teach (教)	✓	×
report (报告)	×	✓

**辨析** about 和 on: 用 on 时，表示内容是严肃的、学术性的，可供专门研究的人阅读，用 about 时，表示内容较为普遍，不很正式。如: a book on Chinese history 一本关于中国历史的书, a book for children about China 一本供儿童阅读的有关中国的书。

即境活用

① Is there any bookstore about \_\_\_\_\_ we can buy some books?  
A. which B. where C. that D. what

② I have no money \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A. on B. about C. with D. to

考点解析

①选 B。本题主要考查复合句中连词的用法。句意：周围有我们可以买书的书屋吗？此处 about 是副词，不是介词，若作介词，选 A 的话，其意思不符合逻辑。about 也可作介词，例如：What are you about? 你在从事什么工作？Do you have a lighter about you? 你身上带打火机了吗？

②选 B。句意：我身上没带钱。have... about 意为“身边有……；带着……”；另外，about 和 almost (nearly)：about 主要是“大约” (a little more or less) 之意；而后者主要是“将近” (a little less than) 之意。

**辨析** above 和 below: above 在……上面；below 在下面，与 below 相对；above 和 below 均可用作介词，above 首先，尤其重要的 (用作插入语) 将来时完成时或不定式、动名词短语中。

① We were walking towards the house when we heard a cry from \_\_\_\_\_

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

② There is a bridge \_\_\_\_\_ the river.  
A. above B. over C. below D. under

考点解析

①选 B。本题考查词义辨析。句意：我们正朝那幢房子走去，突然听到从上方传来叫喊声。

②选 B。句意：河上面有座桥。above, on 和 over 都有“在……上面”之意。on 表示和表面接触，而 over 是“在……的正上方”，其反义词为 under；above 只表示在上方，不管位置高出多少，其反义词为 below。当遇到表示数字和长度的词语时，over 较常用，但如果是表示高低刻度，则用 above。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d]

adv. 到(在)国外 be (go, live, travel) ~ / come (return) from ~ / both at home and ~ 国内外

即境活用

Are you going \_\_\_\_\_ for your holidays?  
A. aboard B. abroad C. overseas D. board

考点解析

选 B。句意：你要出国度假吗？abroad 在国外或在海外，一般只用作副词，但也可用作形容词，常放在名词后；aboard 在船(或飞机、车)上；overseas 作副词时与 abroad 用法基本相同，但作形容词时，常放在名词之前；board 木板。

accept [ək'sept]

vt. & vi. 接受；承认，答应

**辨析** accept 和 receive: accept 指主观上乐意“接受”，receive 指客观上“收到”。He received the gift but he didn't accept it. 他收到了那件礼物但没有接受。

He accepted a present from his friend. 他接受了朋友的礼物。  
I can't accept you as my assistant. 我不能同意你做我的助手。

[联想记忆]

☆ ac + cept 注意: cc 双写  
同根词: except [ɪk'sept] prep. 除……之外

同义词: receive [ri'si:v] v. 收到; 接待  
反义词: refuse [ri'fju:z] v. 拒绝

accident [æksɪdənt]

c. n. 意外事件; 事故 by ~ 偶然的 = by chance

辨析 accident 和 incident: accident 偶然事故; incident 小事件, (政治性) 事件, 事变。例如: the Xi'an Incident 西安事变

[联想记忆] ☆ ac + cid + ent; ent 这里用作 n. 后缀。

注意: 双写 cc

同根词: incident [ɪn'sɪdənt] n. (偶然) 事件; 事变

以 -ent 结尾的单词: student n. 学生

以 -ident 结尾的单词: president n. 总统; 主席

即境活用

He was killed in a road accident. 句意: 他死于一场车祸。

※ according [ə'kɔ:diŋ]

adv. (与 to 连用) 按照; 根据 According to the report, he is alive. 根据报告, 他还活着。其中 to 是介词, 其后接名词、代词或动名词, 不接动词不定式。

[联想记忆] ☆ ac + cord + ing; -ing, n. 后缀。

注意: cc 双写

同根词: record [rɪ'kɔ:d] v. 记录; 录音 [rɪ'kɔ:d] n. 唱片; 记录

ache [eɪk]

c. n. 疼痛

have an ~ in the back 背疼; vi. 疼痛 ~ all over 全身疼

辨析 ache 和 pain: ache 指局部之痛, pain 泛指各种程度之痛。

[联想记忆] | ache all over. 我全身疼痛。

复合词: backache [ˈbækəɪk] n. 背痛

headache [ˈhedəɪk] n. 头痛

同义词: pain [peɪn] n. 疼痛; 痛苦

achieve [ə'tʃi:v]

vt. 完成; 获得; 达到

The scientist won the Nobel Prize because of the great success he had achieved in physics. 由于在物理学方面取得的巨大成功, 这名科学家获得了诺贝尔奖。

[联想记忆]

以 -ieve 结尾的单词:

believe [bɪ'li:v] v. 相信; 信赖; 认为

同义词:

finish [ˈfɪnɪʃ] v. & n. 结束; 完成

gain [geɪn] v. & n. 获得; 赢得; 增加; vi. 获利

reach [ri:tʃ] v. 到达; 达到; 伸手; 延伸

即境活用

There is not much to ~ in this business.

A. gain B. get C. achieve D. win

考点解析

选 A。本题考查近义词的辨析。句意: 在这笔生意中, 获利不大。

across [ə'krɔ:s]

prep. & adv. 横过; 穿过; 在...的另一边; 在对面

辨析 across, through 和 cross: across 指从一边到另一边, through 则强调穿过空间。cross 是动词或名词。如: across a river, bridge, square; through a village, city, valley; Look right and left before you cross the street.

act [ækt]

vi. 行动; 做; 演出 vt. 扮演(角色) n. 法令; 条例; (戏的) 幕场 act as 担任; 充当 (= work as; serve as); act as guard(s)

[联想记忆] 以 -act 结尾的单词:

fact [fækt] n. 事实; 实际

exact [ɪg'zækt] adj. 正确的; 精确的; 严格的

attract [ə'trækt] vt. 吸引; 引起; vi. 有吸引力

同义词: deed [di:d] n. 事迹; 行为; 实际

active [æktɪv]

adj. 积极的; 活跃的 take (an ~) part in (积极) 参加..., be ~ in sth. (在...方面) 很积极; lead an ~ life 过着活跃的生活。如: Although she is over 70, she is still active.

actor [ˈæktə]

n. 男演员 His father is an ~. 他父亲是一位演员。

[联想记忆] act + or; -or, n. ...的人

含有 actor 的单词:

tractor [ˈtræktə] n. 拖拉机; 牵引车

factory [ˈfæktəri] n. 工厂; 制造厂

actress [ˈæktɪs]

n. 女演员 The ~ has much imagination.

那位女演员具有丰富的想像力。

[联想记忆] act + ress; -ress, n. (阴性) 女...

结尾意义相同的单词: actress

waitress [ˈweɪtrɪs] n. 女侍者; 女服务员; 女招待

mistress [ˈmɪstrɪs] n. 主妇; 女人; 女教师

以 -ress 结尾的单词:

press [pres] v. & n. 压; 按; 踩; 强迫

dress [dres] n. 服装; 女服; vt. (给...) 穿衣

address [ə'dres] n. 地址; 致辞; vt. 写...致辞; 写地址

express [ɪks'pres] vt. 表达; 表示; 表现; 压出; n. 快车; 快递

actual [ˈæktʃuəl]

adj. 实际的; 真实的; 现实的 in ~ life 在现实生活中

辨析 actual, real: real 指“真实的”, 而不是假的; actual 指现实中实实在在存在的, 而不是想像中存在的。例如: This is the actual piano he bought for \$1000.

[联想记忆] act + ual; -ual, adj. 后缀。

以 -ual 结尾的单词, 注意发音区别:

equal [ɪ'kwəl] adj. 同等的; 相等的 vt. 等于

usual [ˈju:ʒuəl] adj. 通常的; 平常的

同义词: real [riəl] adj. 真的; 真正的

true [tru:] adj. 真的; 真实的; 忠实的; 正确的

actually [ˈæktʃuəli]

adv. 实际; 确实 (in fact; in reality; as a matter of fact)

[联想记忆] actual + ly; -ly, ad. 后缀。

以 -ually 结尾的单词, 注意发音区别:

equally [ɪ'kwəli] ad. 相等地; 平等地; 公平地

usually [ˈju:ʒuəli] ad. 通常; 平常

gradually [ˈgrædʒuəli] ad. 逐渐地

同义词: really [riəli] ad. 真正地; 确实地, 非常; 十分

add [æd]

vt. 加; 增加, 补充说 ~...to... 把...加到...之上, ~to 增加 (= increase); ~up 加起来; Please ~up the figures. 请把那些数字加起来。He added that he would come again.

add up to 合计为

反义词: reduce 减少

即境活用

① The engines of the ship was out of order and the bad weather the helplessness of the crew at sea.

[2003 年上海高考, 54]



增加

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

② 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

考点解析

①选A。表示句中提到的两种情况都加剧了人们的无奈。  
②选C。考题考查现在分词和过去分词的用法。句意：来访的部长表示他对会谈感到满意，他又补充说：他在这里很愉快。adding在这里是现在分词作伴随状语；若选D，则应该为and then he added...。

address [ə'dres] *n.* 住址；通讯处

What is your address? 你住哪儿？

admire [əd'maɪə] *v.* 钦佩；羡慕；赞美

admire sb. for (doing) sth. 因某事而钦佩某人

admire 后可跟名词或代词作宾语，但不能跟宾语从句。  
(√) I admire his bravery. 我佩服他的勇敢。  
(√) I admire him for his bravery. 我佩服他的勇敢。  
(×) I admire that he is so brave.

[联想记忆] ad + mire; ad. to 加强语气; mire, 惊奇；(惊奇，羡慕) 以 -ire 结尾的单词：

- fire [faɪə] *n.* 火；*v.* 燃烧；开火；解雇
- hire [haɪə] *vt. & n.* 租用；雇用；*vi.* 受雇
- tire [taɪə] *n.* (= tyre) 轮胎；外胎；*v.* (使) 疲劳；(使) 厌倦
- wire [waɪə] *n.* 电线；金属丝(线)
- desire [dɪ'zaɪə] *v.* 希望；*n.* 愿望；希望；欲望

\* admit [əd'mɪt]

appreciate 欣赏；鉴赏；感激

*vt.* 承认 He admitted the truth of the story. / He admitted the story to be true. / He admitted that the story was true. 他承认那故事是真的。~ one's mistakes 承认错误

[联想记忆] ad + mit  
同根词：permit [pə'mɪt] *v.* 允许；许可；[pə'mɪt] *n.* 通行证  
以 -mit 结尾的单词：

- limit ['lɪmɪt] *vt.* 限制；限定
- allow *v.* 允许；承认 let *vt.* 让；允许

\* advance [əd'vɑ:ns]

advance 推进；促进

[联想记忆] adv + ance; ance, *v.* 后缀  
以 -ance 结尾的单词，注意发音区别：

- chance [tʃa:ns] *n.* 机会；运气；可能性
- France [frɑ:ns] *n.* 法国；法兰西
- glance [glɑ:ns] *n.* 看一眼
- balance [bæləns] *n.* 秤；天平；平衡

同义词：progress *n.* 前进；发展；*vi.* 前进；进步

\* advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]

disadvantage 缺点

Living in a big city has many ~s. 住在大城市里有很多便利。  
adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* 冒险；奇遇 He told me about his ~s in the African forest. 他给我讲了他在非洲森林里的奇遇。

[联想记忆] ad + venture  
同根词：event ['ɪvent] *n.* 事件；大事

put down: 镇压，停止

invent [ɪn'vent] *vt.* 发明；创造  
prevent [prɪ'vent] *vt.* 防止；阻止  
同义词：risk [rɪsk] *vt.* 冒着……的危险；*n.* 危险；冒险

advise [əd'vaɪs]

*n.* 忠告；建议 a piece of ~ 一条建议；give (sb.) some ~ on (how to do) sth. 就(如何做)某事给某人建议；  
take/follow sb.'s ~ 采纳某人的建议；  
ask for sb.'s ~ = ask sb. for ~ 征询某人的建议；  
act (or: do sth.) on sb.'s ~ 按某人的建议去做某事

[联想记忆] adv + ice (冰)  
以 -vice 结尾的单词：  
service ['sɜ:vɪs] *n.* 招待；服务  
同义词：suggestion [sə'dʒestʃən] *n.* 建议；意见；暗示  
即境活用

Father went to his doctor for advice about his heart trouble. [MET87]

advise [əd'vaɪs]

*vt.* 忠告、劝告；建议 ~ sb. to do sth. 否定结构是 ~ sb. not to do sth. 或 ~ sb. against sth.  
辨析 advise, suggest (建议)：advise 和 suggest 都可以接从句，从句谓语用原形动词或“should + 原形动词”表示虚拟语气。表达“建议某人干某事”两者接法不同。例如：

- advise sb. doing sth. [正]
- advise sb.'s doing sth. [正]
- advise sb. to do sth. [正]
- suggest sb. doing sth. [正]
- suggest sb.'s doing sth. [正]
- suggest sb. to do sth. [误]

exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz]

[联想记忆] ad + vise; vice, *v.* 后缀  
以 -ise 结尾的单词：  
rise [raɪz] *vi.* 升起；上升；起床；站起；*n.* 上升；出现  
wise [waɪz] *a.* 聪明的；英明的；明智的  
exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz] *v. & n.* 练习；锻炼；运动

surprise [sə'praɪz] *vt.* 使惊奇；*n.* 惊奇；诧异  
同义词：suggest [sə'dʒest] *vt.* 提议；建议；暗示

\* affair [ə'feə]

*n.* 事情；事件 (pl.) 事务；情形 foreign ~s 外交事务

afford [ə'fɔ:d]

*vt.* 负担起(……的费用)；抽得出时间(常与 can, could, be able to 连用) I can't ~ (to keep) a car. 我买不起汽车。The children can't ~ time for the cinema. 孩子们抽不出时间去看电影。  
辨析 afford 接动词不定式、名词或代词，不接动名词 -ing 形式。例如：can't afford doing; [误] can't afford to do; [正] can't afford it; [正]

afraid [ə'freɪd]

*adj.* (用作表语) (害)怕；担心；恐怕  
辨析 be ~ of (doing) sth. 恐怕；害怕；担心会做……；be ~ to do sth. (害怕得) 不敢于……；be ~ that-clause; "Are we on time?" "I'm ~ not." ("I'm ~ so.")

Africa ['æfrɪkə]

*n.* 非洲 The girl was born in ~. 这女孩出生在非洲。

African ['æfrɪkən]

*c. n.* 非洲人；(复数: Africans) *adj.* 非洲(人)的

after ['ɑ:ftə]

*prep.* 在……之后

世  
纪  
金  
榜

SHIJIJINBANG

辨析 1. after 和 behind: after 指位次的“先后之后”, 而 behind 则指位置的“前后之后”。

2. in 和 after(在……之后):

in 接“时间段”表示“在……之后”用于将来时。

例如: He will come back in ten days. 他将于十天后回来。

after 接“时间段”只用于过去时。

例如: He came back after 10 days. 十天以后他回来了。

after 接“时间点”用于将来时。

例如: He will be here after 10. 他将在十点以后到达这里。

adv. 在后; 后来; conj. 在……以后 soon ~ 不久以后

after all 毕竟; 终究 He passed the exam, after all.

afternoon [a:ftə'nu:n]

n. 下午 in the ~ 在下午; on the ~ of July, 1

afterwards [a:ftəwədz]

adv. 后来

again [ə'geɪn, ə'gen]

adv. 又, 再; 再一次

again and again 再三地; 反复地 (= over and over; time and ~)

once again 再一次

against [ə'geɪnst, ə'genst]

prep. 反对; 对着; 靠着; 迎着 (逆) be ~ sth. 反对……

[联想记忆] again + st; -st, 仅用来改变词性及组成新的单词。

反义词: for [fɔ:] prep. 为了; 赞成; 由于; 因为

age [eɪdʒ]

c. n. 年龄; 时代; 好久, 长时间; What's his ~? 他多大了?

for ~s 很久 at the age of 在……岁时 (仅作状语)

ago [ə'gəʊ]

adv. 以前 two years ~

辨析 ago 和 before: ago 不单独使用, 要和一段时间连用作状语, 指从现在起的以前, 用于过去时; before 指从过去起的以前, 用于过去完成时, 单独用于现在完成时。例如: I visited him two days ago, but he had gone to London five days before. 我两天前去拜访他时, 他早已在此 5 天前就到伦敦去了。

agree [ə'grɪ]

vt. & vi. 同意, 赞成; ~ to sth. 同意 (计划, 安排, 提议, 办法等)

agree to do sth. 同意做某事 (注: 不可说 sb. to do sth.)

agree with sb. 同意某人的意见; with sth. 与……一致; (气候, 食物等) 适合。The climate doesn't ~ with me. 这气候对我不适宜。 (名词: agreement 反义词: disagree)

即境活用

① The manager has agreed to improve the working conditions in the company. [99·上海, 22]

② We agreed to meet her but so far she hasn't turned up yet. [NMET95]

\*agriculture [ægrɪkʌltʃə]

n. 农业; 农艺; 农学

ahead [ə'hed]

adv. 在前面; 在……前面; 比……早 ~ of time 提前;

two miles ahead 前方两英里; go ahead 前进; (口语) 干吧

例如: One man went ahead to see what was happening in the front. 一个人朝前走, 去看看前面出了什么事。

\*aim [eɪm]

c. n. 目的, 目标

n. 瞄准 take (careful) ~ (at) 瞄准

vt. vi. 瞄准; 对准, ~ (your gun) at the enemy

aim at 瞄准



air [eə]

n. 空气; 大气; (加 the) 天空 in (the) ~ 在空中; on (the) ~ 广播中; by air 乘飞机 (= by plane); in the open ~ 在户外, 在露天

\*aircraft ['eɪkrɑ:ft] aircraft

n. 飞机, 航空器 ☆ aircraft 的单复数同形。

airport ['eəpɔ:t]

c. n. 飞机场; 航空站 at the ~ 在机场

alive [ə'laɪv]

adj. 活着的 (不作前置定语) the greatest man ~ 当今伟人

The bear was caught ~. 那头熊被活捉了。

辨析 alive, live 和 living:

alive 常用作表语, 作定语时必须后置。如 three soldiers alive

三个活着的士兵。live 读 [laɪv], 只修饰物, 如 live coal 燃煤。

living 作定语可前可后, 可以修饰“人”, 也可以修饰“物”。

all [ɔ:l]

adj. (修饰单数名词) 全, 总, 整; (修饰复数名词) 全部, 所有的

adv. 都; 全部地 pron. 全部, 全体

all over 到处; 结束

all over the country/world 遍及全国/全世界

in all 总计, 全部 (= altogether)

not at all 一点也不; 别客气 (回答 Thank you. 的用语)

all along 一直; 始终 (= all the time)

at all (否定句中) 全然; 一点也不; (疑问句中) 究竟, 到底;

(条件句中) 既然……就; (肯定句中) 到底; 真的; 竟然; 还 (常带有较强的感情色彩)

例句

I surf the internet all the time and I like playing computer games.

我总是在互联网上冲浪, 我喜欢玩电脑游戏。

allow [ə'laʊ]

vt. vi. 准许, 允许 ~ sb. sth.; ~ sb. to do sth.; ~ doing sth.

almost ['ɔ:lməʊst]

adv. 几乎, 差不多, (= nearly) 注: 其前不能加 very; 在 any, no, none, never, nothing 等词前只用该词, 不用 nearly; 而在 not 的

后面只用 nearly, 且 not nearly 的意思是“绝不, 相差甚远”。

alone [ə'ləʊn]

adj. (只作表语) 单独的;

adv. 单独地, 独自; 只有 (用于名词或代词后)

Money can't prove one happy. leave sb. ~ 别打扰某人。

辨析 alone 和 lonely: alone 只是陈述一个客观事实: 独自一人, 没有别的同伴; lonely 则是一种主观感受, 有感情色彩, 表示“寂寞, 冷清”。例如: She lives alone, but she never feels lonely. 她独自一人生活, 但从不到感到寂寞。

along [ə'lɒŋ]

adv. 一道, 一起; 向前 (= forward) prep. 沿着 (= down)

即境活用

We are all going to the games. Why don't you come along? [96·上海, 16]

\*aloud [ə'laʊd]

adv. 出声地; 大声地

read ~ 朗读; think ~ 自言自语; call/cry ~ 高声叫喊 (大声哭)

already [ɔ:lɪ'di]

adv. 已经

辨析 already 和 yet: already 用于肯定句, yet 用于疑问句或否定句, 疑问句若用 already 则含有惊讶之意。

圆 您 梦 想

SHIJI JINBANG

例如: Is she back already? 她怎么已经回来了?

also ['ɔ:lsoʊ]

adv. 也

辨析 also, too 和 either: also 与 too 用于肯定句, either 用于否定句, also 紧靠动词前, too 常用于句末, 有时可用句中, either 必须放在句末。

although ['ɔ:lðəʊ]

conj. (= though) 虽然, 尽管, 注: 不与 but 连用, 但可与副词 yet, still 连用, 表示语气的转折。

辨析 although, though, as, in spite of (尽管): although 主要用于句首; though 可用于句首或句中, 也可构成倒装句; as 只引导倒装句; in spite of 是介词短语, 后接名词或动名词。

altogether [ɔ:l'teɪgəðə]

adv. 完全地; 总共; 全部 (比较: all together 表示“全体一起, 齐地”) 如: They stood up all together. 他们同时站了起来。

always [ɔ:lweɪz]

adv. 总是; 一直; 永远 (= for ever)

☆ not always... (未必都...) 是部分否定。

☆ 放在 be 动词、助动词后, 行为动词之前。

☆ 用于进行时态表示说话人赞赏、不耐烦或不赞同等感情色彩。

例如: He is always asking whys. 他老是问这问那没个完。

A. M. / a. m.

午前, 上午 (用于表示时间的数字后) at 10 (o'clock)

即境活用 We're to meet each other at the gate of the college

A. at nine a. m. B. at 9 o'clock a. m.

C. at 9 a. m. in the morning D. at 9:00 a. m.

考点解析 选 A、D。本题考查某一具体时间的表达法。句意: 我们上午九点在学校门口见面。a. m. 不与 o'clock, in the morning 连用。

am [æm, əm]

vi. (我)是 (be 的第一人称单数)

America [ə'merɪkə]

n. 美国; 美洲

American [ə'merɪkən]

adj. 美国的; 美洲的 (c. n. 美国人; 美洲人 (复数: Americans))

习惯用法 the American 指全体美国人或说话中所指的复数美国人, 是复数概念。

among [ə'mʌŋ]

prep. 在...中间 (用于三个或三个以上的人或事物之间); 是...中间的一个 (= one of)

比较: between 是指在两者之间, 或三个以上的人或物的每两个之间。

and [ænd, ənd]

conj. 和; 又; 那么, 于是

辨析 and 与 or: 肯定句中的并列关系用 and, 否定句中的并列关系用 or, 例如: There is no water or air on the moon. 月球上没有水, 也没有空气。

即境活用

① He has \_\_\_ brother \_\_\_ sister. A. no; and B. no; or C. not; or D. not; and

考点解析

①选 B。本题考查 no 和 not, and 和 or 的用法。句意: 他没有哥

哥也没有姐姐。no 在这里作形容词“没有”解, 可以直接用来修饰名词, 中间不需其他成分。本句为否定句, 只能用 or 连接。

② One more week, and we will accomplish the task.

[99. 上海, 13]

anger [ˈæŋgə]

n. 愤怒; in ~ 愤怒地 (= angrily); with ~ 由于愤怒

[联想记忆] 以 -anger 结尾的单词:

anger 愤怒

danger [ˈdeɪndʒə] n. 危险; 危险物

stranger [ˈstreɪndʒə] n. 生人; 陌生人, 异乡人

angry [ˈæŋɡri]

adj. 愤怒的; 生气的

be ~ at/about sth 因某事而生气

get/be ~ with sb. 对某人发怒

animal [ˈænɪməl]

n. 动物; 牲畜

※ announce [əˈnaʊns]

v. 宣布; 宣告; 通知 ~ to sb. 向某人宣布; It has been ~ d

that... 已宣布... (名词: announcement)

[联想记忆] an + nounce

注意: nn 双写

同根词: pronounce [prəˈnaʊns] v. 发音; 宣布

同义词: declare [dɪˈkleɪə] v. 宣告; 申报; 声明

another [əˈnʌðə]

adj. & pron. 再一个; 另一个

辨析 another 指三个以上的“另一个”, 修饰可数名词单数; the other 指两个中的“另一个”; others 泛指“别人”或指“另外的人或物”但不是全部; the others 指其余全部的人或物

one after another 一个接一个地; 相继地; 按顺序地

one another 相互; 彼此。

即境活用

① Shanghai is really a fascinating city and we've decided to stay for two weeks. [2003 年上海高考, 27]

A. another B. other C. the other D. other's

考点解析

①选 A。考表示泛指意义的限定词之间的区别, 正确答案为 A; 表示“又, 再”。

② One of the sides of the board should be painted yellow, and C. [2000 年北京、安徽·春季高考]

A. the other is white

B. another white

C. the other white

D. another is white

answer [ˈɑ:nsə]

n. & vt. 回答, 答复, 回信 n. 答案

answer for 对...负责; 受到报应

辨析 answer 与 reply:

作动词时, answer 接名词和从句; reply 也接从句, 但接名词时, 通常要加 to, 如 reply to a question 回答问题 (= answer a question)。

即境活用

If no one answers the phone at home, ring me at work.

[NMET93]

anxious [ˈæŋkɪəs]

adj. 渴望的; 忧虑的 be ~ about/for 为...担心; be ~ to do sth. 急切想做; be ~ that-clause 渴望...

[联想记忆] an + x + ious; -ious, a 后缀

以 -ious 结尾的单词:

anxious 焦虑的

be anxious 焦虑

Curious

anxious

第一篇 最新《考纲》词汇篇



obvious ['ɒvɪəs] a. 明显的; 显而易见的  
 curious ['kjʊəriəs] a. 好奇的; 求知的  
 serious ['siəriəs] a. 严肃的; 严重的; 认真的  
 various ['veəriəs] a. 各式各样的; 不同的  
 delicious [di'li:ʃəs] a. 可口的; 美味的

即境活用  
 She is anxious to leave as soon as possible. [99. 上海, 12]

any ['eni]  
 adj. 一些; 什么; 任何的  
 pron. 一个; 一些; (无论)哪一个; (无论)哪一些

辨析 1. any 和 either 都有“任何”的意思, either 指两者当中的任何一个; any 指两个以上人或东西中的任何一个。如: You could ask either of my parents. 你可以随便问我的父亲或母亲。  
 You could ask any of my friends. 你可以随便问我的哪一个朋友。  
 2. any 和 some 都可作“一些”讲。some 常用于肯定句; any 用于疑问句、否定句或条件从句, any 用于肯定句时, 表示“任何……”, “随便……”等意思; 当 some 用于疑问句中, 表示期望得到肯定的回答或表示邀请或请求之意。例如:

Please give me some ice cream. 请给我些冰淇淋。  
 I can't find any cigarettes. 我找不到香烟。  
 You may come at any time. 你随时可以来。  
 Have you got some glasses? 你有玻璃杯吗?

即境活用  
 ① Mr. Alcott, headmaster of the school, refused to accept any of the three suggestions made by the Students' Union.

② —When shall we meet again?  
 —Make it any day you like; it's all the same to me. [NMET96]

anyhow ['enihaʊ]  
 adv. 不管怎样 The door won't open ~. 门无论如何都打不开。

anyone/anybody ['eniwʌn]/['eniɒdi]  
 pron. (任何人)

即境活用  
 ① —Which tie do you prefer?  
 — tie will do.

A. Anyone B. Anybody C. Any one D. Nobody

② —Is anybody here?  
 —No. Bob and Tom have asked for leave.  
 A. anybody B. some body  
 C. everybody D. nobody

考点解析  
 ① 选 C。本题主要考查不定代词的用法。句意: “你喜欢哪条领带?” “无论哪一条都行。” A、B、D 都指人, 只有 C 既可指人, 又可指物。  
 ② 选 C。本题主要考查不定代词的用法。句意: “大家都在吗?” “不, 鲍勃和汤姆请假了。” 若选 A, 意为: 这儿有人吗? 选 B 意为: 有人在这儿吗? 选 D 意为: 这儿没人吗? 显然都不合句意。

anything ['eniθɪŋ]  
 pron. 任何事(物); 什么事(物)

即境活用  
 If there is anything I can do for you, let me know.  
 A. something B. anything  
 C. nothing D. everything

考点解析  
 选 B。本题考查词义辨析以及 something 与 anything 的用法。句

意: 如果有件事我可以帮你做的话, 请告诉我。anything 常用于疑问句、否定句、条件从句中, something 用于肯定句中。

anywhere ['eniweə]  
 adv. 任何地方, 无论哪里

apologize [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz]  
 vi. 道歉 ~ to sb. for (doing) sth. 为(做)某事向某人道歉。  
 ~ to sb for someone 替……向……道歉

[联想记忆]  
 ap + olo + g + ize; -ize, v. 后缀。  
 注意: olo 对称。以 -ize 结尾的单词:  
 size [saɪz] n. 大小; 尺寸; 号码  
 prize [praɪz] n. 奖赏; 奖品; 奖金

realize ['riəlaɪz] vt. 实现; 认识到  
 organize ['ɔ: gənaɪz] v. 组织; 筹建  
 recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz] vt. 认出; 认识; 承认  
 活用  
 —I must apologize for being ahead of time.  
 —That's all right.

A. letting you not know B. not letting you know  
 C. letting you know not D. letting not you know

考点解析  
 选 B。本题考查非谓语动词的否定形式。句意: “由于未让你提前知道, 我向你道歉。” “没关系。” apologize for doing sth. 为固定用法, 非谓语动词的否定形式是将 not 放在动词前。

appear [ə'piə]  
 v. 出现; link. v. 显得, 好像 ~ (to be) adj. / n.; ~ to do / to be doing / to have done (to sb.) that-clause.

辨析 appear, seem, look 都有看似之意, 但 appear 着重从外表看似, 有时未必如此。例如: The sky appears blue. (但事实并非蓝色); seem 会有强烈的真实性; look 表示眼睛看来如此。(名词: appearance)

即境活用  
 You must shoot at the enemy plane as soon as it appears.  
 A. is appeared B. has been appeared  
 C. appears to be seen D. appears

考点解析  
 选 D。本题考查语态。句意: 敌机一出现你就必须瞄准它射击。it 和 appear 之间是主动关系, 不能用被动语态。

apple ['æpl]  
 c. n. 苹果

April ['eɪprəl]  
 n. 四月(缩: Apr.)  
 in April 在四月; April fool 愚人节的被愚弄者

are [ɑ:]  
 vi. 是(用于第一、三人称复数及第二人称)

即境活用  
 Rainforests are being cut and burned at such a speed that they will disappear from the earth in the near future. [2002 上海春季高考, 30]  
 A. cut B. are cut C. are being cut D. had been cut

考点解析  
 选 C。本题是在语境中考查现在进行时的被动语态。本句意为: 雨林以这样的速度被砍伐和烧毁, 结果导致雨林在不远的将来就会在地球上消失。体会语境和句意便可排除 A、B、D 选项, 而选 C 为最佳答案。  
 【点击】现在进行时主要有以下用法:

国  
您  
梦  
想

SHIJUNBANG



- ①用来表示此时此刻(说话瞬间)正在进行的动作
- ②用来表示将来,即表示按计划或安排在最近将要进行的动作。这种用法仅限于少数表示动作的动词,如 arrive, come, go 等;
- ③用来表示现在,即表示现阶段正在进行的动作,而在说话的瞬间,这个动作未必在进行。本题考查的正是第③种用法,又因“雨林和砍伐”之间是被动关系,故用现在进行时的被动语态。

area ['eəriə]

n. 地区,区域;面积

What is the ~ of China? 中国有多大面积?

It is 9.6 million square kilometres in ~ (或 Its ~ is 9.6 million square kilometres.) 有九百六十万平方公里。

argue [a:'gju:]

v. 争辩,争论

~ against sth. 辩论反对某事

辨析 argue 和 quarrel: argue 侧重于说理,论证; quarrel 指吵吵闹闹的争辩。

arm [a:ɪm]

c. n. 胳膊,手臂 (复数:武器)

take up arms 拿起武器

take sth. in one's arms / have (with) a baby in one's ~s 怀里抱着一个孩子 ~ in ~s 手挽手(地)

army ['a:mi]

c. n. (总称)军队(陆军) the Eighth Route ~ 八路军

比较: air force 指“空军”, navy 是“海军”。如: His brother has been in the army for three years. 他哥哥参军已经三年了。

around [a:'raʊnd]

prep. (在……周围) 大约 adv. 到处,在周围

辨析 around 和 round: 可以互相换用, around 多用于美国, round 多用于英国。

新句示例

English is a language spoken all around the world.

英语是一种在世界各地都使用的语言。

即境活用

! There's a train coming. A. Look out B. Look around C. Look forward D. Look on

考点解析

选 A. 本题主要考查词组含义。句意:当心!有火车来了。look out 意为“当心,注意”。

\* arrival [ə'raɪvəl]

n. 到达,到来

The arrival of the train was delayed. 火车晚点到达。

arrive [ə'raɪv]

v. 到达,抵达某地

辨析 arrive 是不及物动词, reach 是及物动词, get 是口语,到达小地方用 arrive at, 大地方用 arrive in, 与 here, there 连用时,不用介词。

~ in / at a place 到达一个地方; ~ at decision 得出结论

反义词: leave 离开

即境活用

There'll be a day before we ~ to Moscow.

A. reach B. arrive C. get D. come

考点解析

选 C. 本题主要考查同义词辨析。句意:还要一天我们才能到

达莫斯科。

art [a:t]

u. n. 艺术;美术 a work of art 艺术品 an ~ school 美术学校

[联想记忆] 以 -art 结尾的单词:

cart [ka:t] n. 二轮马车;手推车

part [pa:t] n. 部分;角色;零件 对部分的,局部的

smart [sma:t] a. 漂亮的;机灵的

start [sta:t] v. & n. 动身;出发,开始(着手,做起)

article [a:'tɪkl]

c. n. 文章;冠词 an ~ of clothing 一件衣服

[联想记忆] art + icle; -icle n. 后缀。

以 -cle 结尾的单词: article icle

uncle [ʌŋkl] n. 伯父;叔父;舅父;岳父;叔叔

cycle [saɪkl] v. 循环;骑自行车; n. 周期;循环

circle [sə:kl] n. 圆圈;轨道; v. 环绕;盘旋

\* artist [a:'tɪst]

n. 艺术家;美术家;画家

His father is an artist. 他父亲是位艺术家。

as [æz, əz]

adv. 同样地 conj. 象……一样;如同,当……时候;因为,由于 prep. 作为,当做

as... as 与……一样(用于肯定句)

not as (so)... as 与……不一样(用于否定句);不及(如)…… as if / though 好像,似乎(通常接用虚拟语气的从句)

as soon as 一……就…… as long as 只要

so... as to 如此……以致于 so as to 以便

act as 充当,担任

treat sb. as 把某人当……对待

as for 至于……,就……而言

用法 ☆ 作“尽管”之意时只用于倒装句。例如:

Young as he is, he knows a lot. 他虽然年轻,但懂得很多。

注意:如果表语是名词,在该结构中,名词前不带冠词。

例如:尽管是个孩子,他却长得很高。

Child as he is, he is tall. [正]

A child as he is, he is tall. [误]

As he is a child, he is tall. [误]

☆ 作关系代词时,在限定性定语从句中代替 such。as, the same 修饰的先行词,意为“像……一样的人(或物)”;在非限定性定语从句中代替整个句子,意为“这一点”。例如:

① This is the same bag as I lost. 这像我丢失的那个手提包。

② He is good at maths, as we all know. 他擅长数学,这一点我们都知道。

注意:例②中的 as 可换为 which, 但 which 引导的非限制性定语从句不能放于句首,如:

Which we all know, he is good at maths. [误]

新句示例

As one of the stars in the NBA, Yao Ming is working hard to live his dream. 作为 NBA 的明星,姚明正在努力工作,以实现他的理想。

即境活用

As is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior high schools is increasing. [99·上海]

辨析 1. as, because, since 和 for: 都有“因为”之意。as 是个对等连接词,语气不如 because, since 强,当回答 why 的问句时,只可以用 because。since 主要是说明“显然的、已知的理由”,口语里较少用,for 语气最弱,是并列连词,用来说明理由或



提供一种解释。如: As he wasn't ready in time, we went without him. 因他未及准备好, 我们没等他就走了。

2. as, when 和 while: 都有“当……的时候”之意, as 表示的时间最短, 只能作连接词用, 强调主句与从句中的动作、事情同时发生; 而 when 表示的时间可长可短, 表示产生某种动作的时间; while 表示较长一段时间或过程, 只能作连接词用。如:

She had a talk with me as she was typewriting.  
她一边与我说话, 一边打字。

I was reading when he came in. 当他进来时, 我正在看书。

While you were reading the paper, I was working.

你在看报时, 我在干活儿。

即境活用

① \_\_\_ I know money is safe. I shall not worry about it. [2003年北京高考, 31]

- A. Even though B. Unless  
C. As long as D. While

② Our neighbour has \_\_\_ ours. [2003年北京高考, 32]

- A. as a big house as B. as big a house as  
C. the same big house as D. a house the same big as

③—How far apart do they live?

— \_\_\_ I know, they live in the same neighbourhood.

[2003年上海高考, 33]

- A. As long as B. As far as  
C. As well as D. As often as

④ Americans eat \_\_\_ vegetables per person today as they did in 1910. [2002年上海春季高考, 39]

- A. more than twice B. as twice as many  
C. twice as many as D. more than twice as many

考点解析

①选C。as long as 只要。句意是: 只要我知道这些钱是安全的, 我就不担心了。Even though 即使; unless 除非; while 当……时候。

②选B。考查形容词的比较。B选项语序正确。又如: She is as good a cook as her mother. 她和她母亲一样是烹调高手。

③选B。考查固定搭配“as far as I know”表示“据我所知”, 正确选项为B。

④选D。本题考查 as...as... 结构的用法及倍数表达法。

(1) 本题的命题者有意加入了 more than 一词语, 从而增加了本题的干扰性; 再者解本题时只有读完了题干, 理解其意, 才能选出最佳答案D, 而不致于误选为C。

(2) 倍数表达法

……倍数 + 比较级 + than + ...

……倍数 + as + a. (ad.) 原级 + as ...

……倍数 + the size (height, length, width, etc.) of + ...

1) This house is twice as large as yours.

这座房子是你的房子的两倍。

2) This house is twice larger than yours.

这座房子比你的房子大两倍。

3) The building being built over there is five times the height of this

old one. 那边正在建着的那座楼的高度是这座旧楼的5倍。

⑤ \_\_\_ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month. [NMET2001, 34]

- A. It B. As C. That D. What

⑥ It is generally believed that teaching is \_\_\_ it is a science. [NMET2001, 28]

- A. an art much as B. much an art as  
C. as an art much as D. as much an art as

⑦ These house are sold at such a low price as people expected. [2000年春季高考]

⑧ Mother was worried because little Alice was ill, especially as Father was away in France. [NMET94]

⑨—I'm going to the post office.  
—While you're there, can you get me some stamps? [NMET99]

※ ash [æʃ] n. 灰 (pl.) 灰烬

※ ashamed [ə'seɪmd]

ashamed adj. 惭愧; 害臊 You should be ~ of yourself (what you have done). 你应当对自己(所做的事情)感到惭愧。  
be ashamed for sb. 替某人惭愧  
be ashamed to do sth. 对做某事感到惭愧

Asia [eɪʃə]

n. 亚洲

[联想记忆] As + ia 以 -ia 结尾的单词:

Russia [rʌʃə] n. 俄罗斯; 俄国 India [ɪndjə] n. 印度

Oceania [əʊ'feɪnjə] n. 大洋洲 Austria ['ɔ:striə] n. 奥地利

Australia [ɔ'streɪljə] n. 澳大利亚

Asian [eɪʃən]

c. n. 亚洲人 adj. 亚洲(人)的

[联想记忆]

Asia + n; -ian, n. & a. ……人(的)

以 -ian 结尾的单词:

Russian a. 俄国(人)的; 俄语的; n. 俄国人; 俄语

Indian a. 印度(人)的; 印第安的; n. 印度人; 印第安人

Canadian a. 加拿大(人)的; n. 加拿大人

Arabian n. 阿拉伯人; a. 阿拉伯(人)的

Italian n. & a. 意大利人(的); 意大利语(的)

Australian n. 澳大利亚人; a. 澳大利亚(人)的

Austrian n. 奥地利人; a. 奥地利(人)的

ask [a:sk]

vt. vi. 问; 请求; 要求

~ the way 问路; ~ sb. to do sth.; ~ sb. a question; ~ sb. to a meeting 邀请某人到会; ~ sb. in 请某人进来。

~ a favour of sb. 请某人帮个忙; ~ sb. for sth. 向某人要某物; ask for sth. 要……; 请求

即境活用

The teacher asked us \_\_\_ so much noise. [2003年北京高考, 21]

- A. don't make B. not make  
C. not making D. not to make

圆  
您  
梦  
想

SHIJI JINBANG

考点解析

选 D。考查不定式用法。在动词 ask 后面用不定式作复合宾语。其否定形式是 not to do。常见的这类动词有: tell, warn, order, advise 等。

asleep [ə'sli:p]

adj. (表语形容词) 睡着的, 熟睡的 fall ~ 入睡

辨析 asleep 和 sleeping: 两者皆可以作表语, 作前置定语时, 只能用 sleeping, 而 asleep 可作后置定语。如:

a child ~ = a sleeping child; 不说 an ~ child; be fast/sound ~ 睡得很深(注: 不说 be very ~)。

即境活用

If you find him \_\_\_\_\_, please wake him up.

- A. is sleeping B. slept C. sleepy D. asleep

考点解析

选 D。本题考查形容词的用法。句意: 如果你发现他睡着了, 请叫醒他。

assistant [ə'sistənt]

c. n. 助手, 图书管理员 shop assistant c. n. 营业员, 店员

\*astonish [ə'stɒnɪʃ]

v. 使惊讶 be ~ ed to do sth. 因做某事而非非常吃惊; be ~ ed at sth. 对某事感到惊讶; ~ ing news 令人吃惊的消息

at [æt, ət]

prep. 在……(指地点) at the station; 在……(指时间) ~ that moment 在那时; 向……(指方向) jump ~ sb. 向某人扑去; 在……中, 在做, 在……方面, ~ work 在工作, ~ war 在交战中, be good at learning 善于学习, ~ a high (low) price 以高(低)价

即境活用

I told him what I was surprised at was his attitude towards his study. [2000 年上海春季高考]

attack [ə'tæk]

vt. & n. 攻击, 袭击

~ the enemy = make an ~ upon (on) the enemy 向敌人进攻

\*attempt [ə'tempt]

vt. & n. 试图; 尝试

The prisoners ~ ed (made an ~) to escape. 囚犯们试图逃跑。

attend [ə'tend]

vt. 出席, 参加, 看护; 照料 ~ a meeting 出席会议; ~ school 上学; ~ a film 看电影; ~ a patient 护理病人

attention [ə'tenʃən]

u. n. 注意 pay attention (to) 注意 (to 为介词, 后接名词或动名词, 不接不定式); Attention please, everyone! 各位请注意!

give one's attention (to) 注意

\*attract [ə'trækt]

(vt.) 吸引; 引起(注意、兴趣等)

He shouted to ~ attention. 他高声喊叫以引起注意。

August ['ɔ:gəst]

n. 八月(缩 Aug.)

aunt [a:nt]

c. n. 姨, 姑, 婶, 伯母, 舅母

Australia [ɔ'streɪljə]

n. 澳大利亚

Australian [ɔ'streɪljən]

c. n. 澳大利亚人; adj. 澳大利亚(人)的

author ['ɔ:θə]

作家; 作者 The author of this article points out that the air pollution has already done harm to animals as well as men.

这篇文章的作者指出, 空气污染已经对人与动物造成了危害。

autumn ['ɔ:təm]

n. 秋天, 秋季 in ~ 秋天里;

in the ~ of 2003 二〇〇三年的秋季;

in the early (late) ~ 初(深)秋时节

average ['ævərɪdʒ]

adj. 平均的 The ~ age of them is forty. 他们的平均年龄是四十岁。There are 20 people present every day on (the) ~.

平均每天有 20 人出席。

联想记忆 ave + rage 以 -rage 结尾的单词;

garage [gæ'rɑ:ʒ] n. 汽车库; 修理厂

courage [kə'reɪʒ] n. 勇气; 胆量; 英勇

storage ['stɔ:ɪdʒ] n. 贮藏; 仓库; 保管费

awake [ə'weɪk]

awoke [ə'wəʊk] awake 或 awaked

v. 唤醒; vi. 醒; adj. (一般做表语或后置定语) 醒着的 He was the only man awake.

辨析 wake 和 awake: 都有“醒来, 唤醒”之意。wake 较普遍, 指一般意义的“醒”; 而 awake 较正式, 常指抽象事物的“觉醒”, 可以用作形容词。例如:

I woke up at six this morning. 今天早上我六点就醒了。

The noise awoke the baby. 嘈杂声把婴儿吵醒了。

The national spirit is awakened. 民族精神被唤醒了。

Is she awake? 她醒着吗?

反义词: asleep 睡着的

away [ə'weɪ]

adv. 离开; 远离 be away from 远离 The station is two li ~ from here. His birthday is only two weeks ~. ……去; ……掉;

take ~ 拿起; wash the dirt ~ 洗掉污垢; go away 走开; run away 逃走; 跑开; right away 立即, 马上

用法 away 放句首时常用倒装结构: 主语为名词和代词时, 句子词序不同。例如: He was phoned for and away he went. 有电话要他去, 于是他就去了。Away went the boy. 那男孩走了。

即境活用

When Jack arrived, he learned Mary \_\_\_\_\_ for almost an hour.

- A. had gone B. had set off C. had left D. had been away

考点解析

选 D。本题主要考查动词过去完成时的用法。句意: 当杰克到达时, 他了解到玛丽离开已有一小时了。终止性动词不与延续性时间状语连用。A、B、C 项的动词均为终止性动词, 只有 D 项可表示延续性。

# Aa 考点锁定透视

## 考点锁定

本部分包括《教学大纲》“词汇表”中要求掌握的 108 个单词和 28 条习惯用语,其中应重点掌握的有:

**A. 重点单词:** a, an, able, above, accept, across, afraid, against, ago, agree, alive, all, almost, alone, already, although, always, among, and, another, answer, any, appear, arrive, as, ask, asleep, at, awake, away, abroad, accident, according, act, active, actual, add, admire, admit, advance, adventure, advice, advise, affair, afford, ahead, aim, allow, aloud, altogether, anger, announce, anxious, apologize, argue, around, ashamed, astonish, attack, attend, attract, astonish

**B. 重点词组:** be able to do sth., be afraid of, after all, once again, at the age of, agree to do sth., agree with sth., by air, all over, in all, not at all, be angry with sb., one after another, take sth. in one's arms, arrive at/in a place, as...as, not so...as, as if/though, ask for sth., ask sb. for sth., pay attention to, be away from, go/run away

**C. 易混词语:** 1. be able to, can 2. above, over, on 3. accept, receive 4. across, over, through 5. after all, above all, at all 6. be afraid of doing sth., be afraid to do sth. 7. ago, before 8. agree with, agree to, agree on, agree about 9. by air, in the air, on the air 10. alive, living, lively 11. almost, nearly 12. alone, lonely 13. already, yet, still 14. also, too, either, neither 15. though, although, as 16. among, between 17. always, all the time, often, sometimes, at times, from time to time, now and then, seldom, hardly, never 18. be angry with, be angry for, be angry about, be angry at 19. another, other, the other, others, the others 20. answer, reply 21. any, either, each 22. appear, seem 23. arrive at/in, reach, get to, leave for 24. asleep, sleep, sleeping, sleepy

## 重点透视

1. All these changes will lead to a stronger and powerful China, a country that can surprise and enrich our planet. [2003 年重庆]

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

**【透析】**这是一道难度比较大的题目。冠词的用法中,后面有修饰语的用定冠词 the,易误选 D 项,“一个强大的中国”在这里不是专有名词,仅仅表示一个事实,a country 也是先行词,无需特指,只是指一个国家而已,用不定冠词。

2. —Where is my blue shirt?  
—It's in the washing machine. You have to wear a different one. [2003 年春季招生·北京、安徽、内蒙古卷]

A. any      B. the      C. a      D. other

**【透析】**题意只是简单地表示“另一件衣服”,由于不知道“我”共有几件衣服,排除 B; other 前无 the,后需用复数名词,排除 D; any 过于强调“任意一个”,把问题考虑得过于复杂,排除 A。

3. One of my good friends is a young man and a man you'll like to work with.

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

**【透析】**定冠词常用于带有限制性后置定语的名词前,表示特指

某一(些)人或物,但使用不定冠词时,则表示不止一个的含义,不定冠词起介绍作用。

4. The doctor advised a complete rest.  
A. persuaded      B. advised      C. warned      D. said

**【透析】**persuade 表示“说服”、“劝服”,其后跟人,用于: persuade sb. to do sth. (说服某人做某事), persuade sb. into/out of (doing) sth. (劝服某人做某事[打消某念头])。warn 表示“警告”某人或某事处于某种危险状态,用于:接宾语 + of/about 短语(警告某人当心什么);接宾语 + against 短语(警告某人不许干某事);接宾语 + 动词不定式(警告某人做某事);接从句。advise 作“劝告”、“忠告”、“建议”解,强调提醒或引起注意,用于:advise sb. to do. 如: She advised me to give up the plan. (她建议我放弃这个计划。); advise doing sth. 如: I advise putting the meeting off till next week. (我建议把会议推迟到下周。); advise + 从句(虚拟语气)。如: I advised that she (should) go at once. (我劝她马上走。)

5. I aimed at the bird but missed.  
A. looked      B. glared      C. aimed      D. pointed

**【透析】**aim at 意为“(用枪)瞄准”, glare at 意为“怒目而视”, point at 意为“用手指着”, look at 意为“看着”。

6. Switzerland lies between France, Italy, Austria and Germany.  
A. among      B. between      C. in      D. to

**【透析】**among 表示三者或三者以上的人或物之间的关系; between 表示两者或每两者之间的关系,如宾语是两个以上的并列个体名词,也用 between 而不用 among。

7. Jack is a handsome, tall and dark cowboy.  
A. tall, dark, handsome      B. dark, tall and handsome  
C. handsome, tall, dark      D. handsome, tall and dark

**【透析】**多个形容词修饰同一个名词的顺序为:好(坏)高(矮)(大)小美(丑)(形)状(他)新(旧),颜色(国)(籍)(材)料特别亲。

8. He looked around and saw around then people sitting around table.  
A. around; around; around around  
B. around; around; around a round  
C. round; round; round round  
D. round; round; round around

**【透析】**around 与 round 两词的意义和用法基本相同,但 round 可作形容词用,意为“圆的”,而 around 不能作形容词用。

9. The camel can go without water for as long as two weeks.  
A. as far as      B. as good as      C. as long as      D. as well as

**【透析】**“as...as...”句型有时并不明显地表示比较。as...as possible. 本句可以归纳为“as + 原级 + as + 数量词组”表示某人或某物在某方面达到的某种程度。

10. The book says he was 67 when he died, but his actual age was 76.  
A. true      B. truly      C. really      D. actual

**【透析】**本题要用形容词作定语。actual 意为“实际上的”,“事实上的”。true 指的是和事实及实际情况相符合,不是杜撰的,与 false 相对。

Ad 跟踪实战演练

A组

1. As an unemployment is very high at the moment, it's very difficult for people to find a work. [2003年北京海淀期末]  
A. the; / B. /; / C. the; a D. an; the
2. —Do you like school life?  
—It's hard to say. If there were no any examinations, I should have a much happier time at school. [2003年北京东城]  
A. an; a B. /; a C. a; the D. /; /
3. It is a great pleasure to go to a cinema after a week's hard work. [2003年北京西城]  
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; a D. the; the
4. —What about a speech?  
—It was too tiring. A speech for me. [2003年郑州]  
A. a; the B. the; the C. the; / D. the; a
5. A cook in a restaurant by day, Karina wants to be a rock star by night. [2003年杭州]  
A. The; a B. The; the C. A; the D. A; a
6. The pizzas are delicious. He'd like a third one because a second is rather too small. [2003年杭州二中]  
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
7. We stood at the top of the mountain to the east of the city, watching a burning sun rising. [2003年南京第三次]  
A. /; a B. the; a C. the; the D. the; to
8. Most people believe that a family life is the basis of a society. [2003年南京第三次]  
A. the; the B. a; the C. /; the D. /; /
9. Cooking calls for a patience and time. It is a enjoyable but difficult experience. [2003年福建达标中学]  
A. a; an B. the; an C. /; an D. /; /
10. Teaching a child to cook will improve many of the skills that he or she will need later in a life. [2003年福州市]  
A. /; the B. a; / C. a; the D. the; a
11. I lived with my sister this summer and didn't have to pay rent. So I could save a lot of money. [2003年北京海淀期中]  
A. could B. would C. was able to D. should
12. Mr Hall understands that a maths has always been easy for him, it is not easy for the students. [2003年春季招生·北京、安徽、山东古卷]  
A. unless B. since C. although D. when
13. You should things about. Look, what a mess in your room! [2003年北京西城区]  
A. always throw B. have always thrown  
C. are always throwing D. have always been throwing
14. Our city has changed a lot; who can tell what it will be like in a ten years? [2003年湖北黄冈]  
A. other B. next C. more D. another
15. Iraq promised in time to destroy some guided missiles (导弹) the following day. [2003年金华九校高三联考]  
A. such five other B. another five such

- C. other such five D. five another such
16. —What kind of food would you like to eat?  
— Anything but Japanese.  
—How about Korean, then? [2003年北京西城]  
A. Anything B. Something C. Everything D. Nothing
17. More I had expected, the number of the audience was well over two thousand. [2003年北京海淀]  
A. As B. Which C. Whom D. That
18. —Why do you drink so much coffee?  
—Well, because it doesn't keep me awake at night, I see no harm in it. [2003年湖北黄冈]  
A. although B. as long as C. while D. where
19. We have a big library in our school. There are more than twice as many books than as many books as [2003年武汉市]  
C. many more books than D. many books as
20. As is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior high school is increasing. [2003年太原市]  
A. As B. It C. That D. What
21. —How do you like his plan?  
—I was not a bit surprised, for I had fully expected it. [2003年郑州市]  
A. as much B. so much C. that much D. very much
22. I have never seen such a beautiful movie "Hero" as, directed by Zhang Yimou. [2003年哈师大附中、东北师大附中、辽宁省实验中学联考]  
A. as B. which C. that D. it
23. —Our holiday costs a lot of money.  
—Did it? Well, that doesn't matter as long as you enjoyed yourselves. [2003年长春市]  
A. unless B. in case C. as far as D. as long as
24. As far as we know, Tom spends at least as much time watching TV as he does writing. [2003年南昌]  
A. does writing B. writes C. writing D. does to write
25. Although Mary doesn't look active, she plays an active part in social activities.  
A. active; plays B. activity; plays  
C. active; joins D. actively; joins
26. It's wrong to say "I promise that Tom is honest".  
A. promise B. think C. admire D. hope
27. Which of the following is right?  
A. The students followed after the teacher.  
B. When did you return back to your birth place?  
C. Please eat it again!  
D. She made another same again.
28. They would invited if there had been room.  
A. all would have been B. would have all been  
C. would all have been D. would have been all
29. Mr. White said nothing was worth hearing.  
A. nearly nothing B. nothing nearly  
C. almost nothing D. nothing almost
30. Having been unable to see her son for a long time, the mother be-

- came \_\_\_\_\_
31. A. eager; eager B. anxious; anxious  
C. eager; anxious D. anxious; eager
32. He apologized \_\_\_\_\_ me for \_\_\_\_\_ stepping on my foot, but I did \_\_\_\_\_ notice that at all.  
A. to; his; not B. for him; not C. to; him; not D. for; his; not
33. \_\_\_\_\_ an engineer, so he knows exactly what to do.  
A. Being B. Having been C. As D. He is
34. As \_\_\_\_\_ as you are up to 2.75 metres, I'll marry you.  
A. long B. high C. tall D. big
34. Mr. Brett was so \_\_\_\_\_ that he \_\_\_\_\_ right after \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. asleep; went to bed; sleeping  
B. sleepy; fell asleep; sleeping  
C. asleep; went to bed; going to bed  
D. sleepy; fell asleep; going to bed
35. She always tries her best to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.  
A. to make B. from making  
C. making D. that she makes

B组

36. The teacher and \_\_\_\_\_ friend with whom we're getting along well is \_\_\_\_\_ honest young man.  
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; a D. /; , an
37. The boat overturned but they \_\_\_\_\_ swim to the bank.  
A. had to B. would C. could D. were able to
38. This morning Alice \_\_\_\_\_ out \_\_\_\_\_ the door opened and in came some strangers.  
A. was just about to go; while B. went; when  
C. was just about to go; when D. was going; while
39. I \_\_\_\_\_ a heavy blow on the head from a falling stone yesterday.  
A. accepted B. met C. gave D. received
40. The Italian boy was regarded as a hero \_\_\_\_\_ he gave his life for his country.  
A. according to B. because of C. on account of D. because
41. \_\_\_\_\_, I went to the railway station to see my friend off.  
A. Behind eating my dinner quickly  
B. In eating my dinner quickly  
C. After eating my dinner quickly  
D. Afterwards eating my dinner quickly
42. Harris began to learn Russian \_\_\_\_\_ of fifty-three.  
A. age B. ages C. an age D. the age
43. Both parties agreed \_\_\_\_\_ the date, and the place for the next meeting.  
A. to B. with C. upon D. about
44. I'm interested in \_\_\_\_\_ you have said.  
A. all B. that C. all what D. anything which
45. Not \_\_\_\_\_ Welshmen speak Welsh.  
A. every B. all C. each D. that
46. Father will not \_\_\_\_\_ us to use his new car.  
A. have B. let C. make D. allow
47. The middle-aged man with deep-set eyes \_\_\_\_\_ us to go into the hall.  
A. prevented from doing B. would not let sb do.  
C. didn't allow D. stopped sb from doing
48. \_\_\_\_\_ he said he wasn't hungry, he ate the big breakfast.

- A. Even B. Unless C. In spite D. Although
49. Buying these small things cost me 50 US dollars in all.  
A. altogether B. all together C. together D. finally
50. Come on, everybody sing \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. altogether B. all together C. together D. almost
51. Don't all speak at once! \_\_\_\_\_ please.  
A. Each at one B. One by one  
C. One at a time D. One for each
52. I \_\_\_\_\_ two lecture courses, under him.  
A. joined B. attended C. took part in D. joined in
53. The station is not \_\_\_\_\_ from our school. It is only one mile \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. far away; far B. far; far away  
C. away; far away D. far away; away
54. In those days they could hardly keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lively B. alive C. live D. living
55. I don't know who wrote the letter. It can't be Mrs. Johnson, \_\_\_\_\_ she wasn't in the office that day.  
A. while B. when C. as D. though
56. I'll come with you \_\_\_\_\_ we don't stay late. I need to be up early tomorrow.  
A. even if B. as long as C. so that D. now that
57. It was not necessary, \_\_\_\_\_, for the aircraft to wait any longer.  
A. at all B. after all C. above all D. in all
58. Being able to speak another language fluently is a great \_\_\_\_\_ when you're looking for a job.  
A. advantage B. chance C. assistant D. importance
59. —I'll go to Qingdao for my new job next week.  
—I'm very much \_\_\_\_\_ your going there \_\_\_\_\_. I'll go with you.  
A. against; alone B. of; together  
C. for; longer D. about; again
60. The students were told to make \_\_\_\_\_ study of the traffic situation in \_\_\_\_\_ the city of Hangzhou.  
A. /; the B. a; the C. the; the D. a; /

【答案及解析】

A组

1. 【解析】选B。由于unemployment是不可数名词，其后又无限定词加以修饰，故第一空不填。work是不可数名词，故也不用加冠词。
2. 【解析】选B。名词复数表泛指。have a + adj. + time是固定搭配。
3. 【解析】选A。It is a pleasure to do sth. 意为“很高兴做某事”，pleasure前固定用冠词a来修饰。go to the cinema去电影院。
4. 【解析】选D。根据答句“It was too tiring”可知问句中的“speech”为特指，故用“the”修饰；而插入语“you know”后的“speech”为泛指，故用“a”修饰。
5. 【解析】选B。
6. 【解析】选C。a, the 修辞序数词时，a + 序数词表示“又、再”，不确定性；而the + 序数词表示“第几”，确定性，题目意思是“意大利饼可口极了，他想要再来一个，因为第二个太小了”，故选C。
7. 【解析】选A。这是一道考查冠词用法的题。方位词在介词短语中要用定冠词修饰，但本题方位词前无介词，故不用定冠词。另外对于世界上独一无二的事物，前如有形容词修饰，用不定冠词。
8. 【解析】选D。名词的特殊指定，泛指时的不可数名词前不加冠词。
9. 【解析】选C。学习厨艺需要耐心和时间，不是特指的哪种耐心，所以不用冠词。enjoyable experience是可数的，且开头发音为元

音应用 an。

10. 【解析】选 B。later in life 表示以后的生活中,不加冠词。句意:教一个孩子煮饭能提高他(她)在以后生活中需要的许多项技能。
11. 【解析】选 C。would 表“会”,should 为“应该”,题中 could 和 was able to 表示“能够”,符合题意;could 为天生所能达到的,而 was able to 是后天努力所能达到的,因此符合“省钱”语境。
12. 【解析】选 C。这个句子是一个宾语从句中套了一个让步状语从句,意思是 Mr Hall 知道尽管数学对他来说很简单,对学生们来说并不容易。A 项 unless 是除非;B 项表示因为;D 项引导时间状语从句。
13. 【解析】选 C。“be always doing”此种用法在语气上含有不满与责备。
14. 【解析】选 D。another 再,又一;其他均不对。
15. 【解析】选 B。此题考查定语与中心语的修饰关系。我们一般用 another + 基数表示“另外几个”“又有几个”。e.g. Please have another one apple. “再吃一个苹果吧”,故我们用 another five, 表示中心词的性质的词语较数词来说要离中心词近。e.g. another ten big apples “还有 10 个大苹果”。
16. 【解析】选 A。“but Japanese”除了日本的,可知其意思是除日本的 anything。
17. 【解析】选 A。此处“As...”为固定句型,译为“正如……”;题中,正如我所预料的。
18. 【解析】选 B。as long as 有“只要,如果”之意,还有“既然,由于”之意,在句中当“由于”讲。
19. 【解析】选 B。“倍数 + as + adj. + as”用来表示二者比较。
20. 【解析】选 A。as 可以引导定语从句,在句中作主语时,后面常接行为动词的被动语态。其他选项不能引导非限制性定语从句。
21. 【解析】选 A。答句中的“I was not a bit surprised”意为“我一点也不感到意外”,后半句完整的表示应为“for I had fully expected as much as that (his plan)”;so much 一般用于否定句和一般疑问句中,that much 中的“that”意为“如此得,那么得”;very much 更是无从谈起。
22. 【解析】选 A。前面有 such,要用“such...as...”结构。
23. 【解析】选 D。unless“除非……否则”;in case“万一”;as far as“远到,直到”,只有 as long as“只要”符合题意。
24. 【解析】选 A。此题考查 as 的用法,as 有代词、连词等多种词

性,在这里,句子中最后一个 as 是一个连词,引导一个句子。

25. 【解析】选 A。look 在此处为连系动词,后接形容词作表语,look active 意为“看上去很活跃”。短语 play an active part in 意为“积极参加”,“在……中起重要作用”。
26. 【解析】选 C。admire 后接名词或代词,不可接从句。“我赞赏汤姆诚实”可译成: I admire Tom's honesty. 或 I admire Tom for his honesty.
27. 【解析】选 D。英语中有许多单词切忌意义重复。如:follow(= go after) 不与 after 连用; return(= go/come back) 不与 back 连用; repeat(= say again) 不与 again 连用; enter(= go/come into) 不与 into 连用。
28. 【解析】选 C。all 一般位于实义动词之前,情态动词、助动词及连系动词 be 之后,但也有例外。如:  
— Who is from the United States? — They all are.
29. 【解析】选 C。almost 常与 not, no, none, nothing 等否定词连用,位于这些词的前面,这时不能和 nearly 换用。
30. 【解析】选 C。anxious 和 eager 意义很相近, eager 带有更多热切的情绪,而 anxious 带有更多的焦虑的情绪,用 eager 的地方有时可用 anxious。
31. 【解析】选 A。“因某事向某人道歉”应为 apologize to sb. for sth.。
32. 【解析】选 D。题干中的 so 是答题的关键提示,so 是等立连词,它要求前后连接的部分必须对等,所以前面也必须是个主谓俱全的句子。
33. 【解析】选 A。as(so) long as 表示条件,等于“if”,“on condition that”,作“只要”解。
34. 【解析】选 D。sleep 这里是名词,意为“睡眠”,它也可作动词意为“入睡”,等于 fall asleep; go to bed“就寝”,“去睡觉”,是一时的动作;sleepy 是形容词,意为“有睡意的”,“困倦的”;asleep 是表语形容词,意为“已睡着的”。
35. 【解析】选 C。avoid 之后要接名词或动名词作宾语,不可接不定式和 that 从句。

B 组

- 36—40 DDCDD 41—45 CDCAB 46—50 DCDAB  
51—55 CBDBC 56—60 BBAAB

adv. 回原处,向后 v. (使)倒退

The driver ~ ed the bus a little. 司机把汽车稍微向后退了一下。

词组

back and forth: to and fro 来来往往;前后;来去

In spring we can see birds flying back and forth.

春天,我们可以看到鸟儿飞来飞去。

用法 ① back 不能与 return 连用,我们不能说: He returned back at eight yesterday morning. 应改为: He returned (was back, came back, got back) at eight yesterday morning. 他昨天早上八点回来的。② at the back of sth. 有两个含义:

Ⓐ = behind sth. Ⓑ = at the back part of sth.

反义词: front 前面

baby ['beibi]

n. 婴儿

新句示例

The baby is sucking its thumb.

那婴儿正吮吸着拇指。

back [bæk]

n. 背部;背后;后面 adj. 后面的



Handwritten notes: baby, suck, sink

即境活用

The students are planting trees at the back of the classroom.

- A. in the back of
- B. on the back of
- C. to the back of
- D. at the back of**

考点解析

选D。本题考查词组辨析。句意：学生们正在教室后面种树。

bad [bæd]

adj. 坏的；(食物等)腐败的；不正确的；使人不愉快的；严重的(比较级 worse, 最高级 worst)

go from bad to worse 愈来愈糟

have a bad/hard time 日子艰难

be bad/poor at sth. ……成绩不好

be bad for (= be harmful for) ……对……是有害的

a bad cold 重感冒

He is bad today. 他今天不舒服。

feel bad 感到不舒服

go bad (开始)变坏

It smells bad. 气味很臭。

badly [ˈbædli]

adv. 坏；恶劣地；有害地；拙劣地；严重地(比较级和最高级与 bad 相同) He was ~ wounded (ill). 他伤(病)得厉害。

He slept very ~. 他睡得很不好。(口语)非常地(与 want, need 连用) He wants it ~. 他非常想要它。

bag [bæg]

c. n. 书包；提包，袋子(书包更常说成 schoolbag)

※ baggage [ˈbæɡɪdʒ]

n. (美)行李(集合名词, 英国用 luggage)

不可说: a ~, two ~s 要说: a piece of ~, two pieces of ~

Customs officers examined all baggage at the airport.

在机场, 海关官员检查所有的行李。

[联想记忆]

bag(书包) + g + age(年龄); -age, n. 后缀

以 -age 结尾的单词, 注意发音区别:

luggage [ˈlʌɡɪdʒ] n. (总称)行李; 皮箱

※ bake [beɪk]

v. 烤, 烘 ~ bread (cakes); baker n. 面包师

ball [bɔ:l]

c. n. 球; 舞会(ball指“舞会”时, 比 dance 更豪华)

give a ball 举行舞会

You need a ball to play soccer.

没有金刚钻, 不揽瓷器活。

[联想记忆] 以 -all 结尾的单词, 注意发音区别:

all [ɔ:l] a. 全部的; 所有的; ad. 都; 十分; pron. 全部

call [kɔ:l] v. 叫喊; 称呼; 给……打电话; 拜访

fall [fɔ:l] vi. & n. 落下; 降落; n. 秋天; 瀑布

hall [hɔ:l] n. 礼堂; 大厅 tall [tɔ:l] a. 高的

wall [wɔ:l] n. 墙; 墙壁 small [smɔ:l] a. 小的; 少的

shall [ʃæl] aux v. 将会; 将要

复合词: football [ˈfʊtbɔ:l] n. 足球

volleyball [ˈvɒlibɔ:l] n. 排球

basketball [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l] n. 篮球

※ balloon [bəˈlu:n]

c. n. 气球

These colourful balloons make the garden more beautiful than usual. 五颜六色的气球使得花园比平时漂亮了许多。

[联想记忆] ball + oon; ball, 球; oo, 表示球的形状

以 -oon 结尾的单词:

moon [mu:n] n. 月亮; 月球

noon [nu:n] n. 中午; 正午

soon [su:n] ad. 早; 快; 不久

spoon [spu:n] n. 匙; 勺; 调羹; 用勺舀

cartoon [kɑ:tu:n] n. 动画片; 卡通画

banana [bəˈnaɪnə] banana

c. n. 香蕉 a hand of ~s 一串香蕉

bank [bæŋk]

c. n. (河、海、湖的)岸, 堤; 银行

in the ~ (在银行) banker n. 银行家

bargain [ˈbɑ:gɪn]

vi. 议价, 讨价还价 n. (经过讨价还价以后)成交的商品

※ base [beɪs]

c. n. 基础, 基地, 根据地

an air ~ 空军基地 vt. 基于; 以……作根据

Scientific theories must be ~d on facts.

科学理论必须以事实为根据。

※ basic [ˈbeɪsɪk]

adj. 基本的, 基础的

※ basin [ˈbeɪsɪn]

c. n. 水盆, 脸盆 a ~ of water 一盆水

basket [ˈbɑ:skɪt]

c. n. 篮子, 筐子, 篓子 a ~ of apples 一篮苹果

basketball [ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l]

c. n. 篮球运动; 篮球 play ~ 打篮球

用法 指运动时, 球类前不用冠词, 因此“打篮球”的表达:

play a basketball [误]

play the basketball [误]

play basketball [正]

玩篮球 play with a basketball [正]

bath [bɑ:θ]

c. n. 浴, 洗澡, 浴盆(室) take (have) a bath 洗澡

例如: After the long trip, he hoped to have a hot bath.

长途旅行后他希望洗个热水澡。

have/take a cold bath 洗冷水澡 have/take a hot bath 洗热水澡

[联想记忆] 以 -ath 结尾的单词, 注意发音区别:

path [pɑ:θ] n. 小路; 道路 math [mæθ] n. 数学

bathe [ˈbeɪð]

v. 浸; 洗; 冲洗; (在河或海里)洗浴; 游泳

We ~ in the bathroom before going to bed.

In hot summer, the mother bathes her baby twice a day.





在炎热的夏季,母亲每天给婴儿洗两次澡。

[联想记忆] bath的 v. 形式

变化形式相同的单词:

breath [breθ] n. 呼吸;气息;气味

breathe [bri:ð] v. 呼吸

bath

breath

breathe

bathroom [ˈbɑ:θrʊm]

n. 浴室,澡堂

There are three bedrooms, two bathrooms and a kitchen in their new house. 他们的新房子有三间卧室,两个浴室和一个厨房。

[联想记忆] bath(洗澡) + room(室)

battle [ˈbætl]

c. n. 战役,战斗,会战 gain(win) a ~ 打胜仗

即境活用

Man is fighting a \_\_\_\_\_ against pollution.

A. battle B. war C. fight D. thing

battle

考点解析

选 A。句意:人类正在为环境污染而斗争。war 指国家间的“战争”;battle 指 war 中各个“战役”;fight 指具体的“争斗”。可以有兵器,也可以没有,可以指人之间的斗争,也可指动物之间的“斗争”;struggle 指长期的、较激烈的“争斗”,往往指肉体上和精神上的战斗。

[联想记忆] 以 -attle 结尾的单词:

cattle [ˈkætl] n. 牛;家畜

同义词:fight [fait] v. & n. (跟……)打架(战斗);奋斗

struggle [ˈstrʌgl] n. & v. 斗争;奋斗;挣扎

cattle

be [bi, bi]

v. (am, are, is, was, were, being, been)是;成为

新句示例

① It is believed that man will be able to beat SARS in the years to come. 人们相信在不久的将来人类将有能力战胜“非典”。

② The computer is used to record the information of customers. 那台计算机被用于记录客户信息。

即境活用

—We could have walked to the station. It was so near.

—Yes. A taxi \_\_\_\_\_ at all necessary.

A. wasn't B. hadn't been  
C. couldn't be D. wouldn't be

考点解析

选 A。本题主要考查时态和语态。本题前句意为“我们本来是能够走着去车站的……”,但实际上没有走着去,是与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,后句说“刚才坐出租车来没有必要”,这是过去事实,直陈语气,因此用一般过去时。

beach [bi:tʃ]

c. n. 海滩,海滨

辨析 beach 指倾斜,缓和,有沙和小石头的海滨;shore 指海、湖、河的岸;coast 指海岸(线)或沿海地区。

Mr. Brown is walking along the beach.

布朗先生正沿着海滨散步。

[联想记忆] 以 -each 结尾的单词:

beach

beach each

each [i:tʃ] a. & pron. 各自;每个;每

peach [pi:tʃ] n. 桃子

reach [ri:tʃ] v. 到达;达到;伸手;延伸

teach [ti:tʃ] vt. 教;讲授;教导;vi. 教书

同义词: coast [kəʊst] n. 海岸;海滨

seaside [ˈsi:saɪd] n. & a. 海滨(的);海边(的)

seashore [ˈsi:fɔ:] n. 海岸;海滨;海边

each

bear [beə]

c. n. 熊 v. 生产(孩子)(过去式 bore;

过去分词 borne 或 born);承受

She has borne three children. 她生了三个孩子。

(比较:She was born in 1978.) I can't ~ this pain.

我无法忍受这样的痛苦。



辨析 borne 与 born: borne 和 born 是 bear 的两个过去分词。

表示“出生”或“出身”时用 born;表示“生育”时用 borne。

例如: There are great differences between pandas and bears.

Pandas are usually peaceful, calm and tender, but bears fierce,

dangerous and harmful. 熊猫和熊之间有很大的区别,熊猫通常

很平和、安静、温顺,熊却凶狠、危险、具有伤害性。

[联想记忆] 以 -ear 结尾的单词,注意发音区别:

ear [iə] n. 耳朵

dear [diə] a. 亲爱的;可爱的;昂贵的

fear [fiə] v. & n. 害怕;畏惧;担心

hear [hiə] v. 听见;听说;听到

near [niə] prep. 在……附近;靠近; a. 近的;接近的;亲近的;

ad. 近;附近;几乎;差不多

tear [v. teə; n. tiə] v. 撕开;撕裂;扯破; n. 眼泪

year [jiə] n. 年;年龄

clear [kliə] a. 清楚的;晴朗的; vt. 扫除;清除; vi. 变清楚

pear [peə] n. 梨;梨树

wear [weə] v. 穿;戴;佩带;(使)疲乏

※ beard [biəd]

beard (下巴上的)胡须 a man with a ~ / He wears a ~.

[联想记忆] 含有 ear 的单词,注意发音区别:

heart [hɑ:t] n. 心脏;中心

learn [lɜ:n] v. 学;学习;学会

同义词: moustache [məʊ'stɑ:f] n. 小胡子;髭须

beast [bi:st]

n. 兽,四足动物

辨析 animal 是动物的总称,beast 仅指较大的走兽。

beat [bi:t]

(beat, beaten [ˈbi:tɪn]) vi. (心脏等)跳动 v. 敲打;击败;胜过;

打胜;打赢

We beat them by the score of 5 to 3. 我们以五比三胜了他们。

辨析 1. beat 和 win: 在表示打赢、获胜的意思时,win 后面可以接比赛、辩论、战斗等,beat 后面接比赛、辩论、战斗等的对手。如:

He came first and won the race. 他跑在最前面,赢得了这次赛跑。

I beat John at chess yesterday. 昨天我和约翰下棋,赢了他。

世纪金榜

SHIJINBANG