# 高考英语词汇表》

详解

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社会科学文献出版社

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#### 《高考英语词汇表》详解详释

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## 再版说明

《〈高考英语词汇表〉详解详释》自 1997 年出版发行以来,深受各地师生的欢迎,已先后再版多次。成为广大学生高考必备的英语词汇手册。

本书是由北京重点中学的高级英语教师集几十年教 学经验之精华编写而成。因此极具特色又有很强的实用 性、针对性。

《〈高考英语词汇表〉详解详释》本着既方便学生平时学习,又适于高考复习的原则,依据教学大纲和考试说明,将必须掌握的基本词汇全部收入,在此基础上适当扩收一些单词、短语,以增加学生的词汇量。书中对所选单词、短语除给出《教学大纲》中规定掌握的词义外,还做必要的语法、用法说明,词义辨析。同时,针对学生常犯的错误,通过正误例句的辨析将易混易错之处详加阐释,使学生在熟记单词的同时,掌握相关的语法知识,正确用词造句。

本次再版,我们不仅保留了上一版的全部词汇,而 且还根据国家教委颁布的最新教材增补了 1500 多条单词、短语,以满足广大师生的要求。

出版者

## 出版说明

《高考英语词汇表》自出版发行以来,深受各地广大师生的欢迎,成为英语高考的词汇依据;但是,该资料只列举了每个单词的注音、词性和汉语释义,没有例句和更详细的用法说明,复习使用时颇觉不便。为此,该书编写组推出了这本"详解详释",希图以此弥补上面的不足,其特点如下:

- ①对单词或短语的重要用法及学生易犯错误均以例句详加阐释:
- ②针对教学及考试实际反复讲解固定搭配及正误辨 析;
  - ③对于单词用法中容易混淆的地方特别加以提示。

本书承蒙科学出版社辞典编纂专家王人龙编审不辞 辛苦地对全书作了全面的审订和校阅,在此表示特别感谢,他极端认真负责的精神实在令我们感佩。

本书编写组

#### A

a /ei.ə/,an /æn,ən/ art. 一(个,件,……)
ability / 'əbiliti/ n. 能力;才能
able /'eibl/ adj. 有能力的,能干的
be able to 能够(有能力)做某事

- (1)接不定式时,只能接肯定的不定式,同时不可以用无生命名词作主语。辨析:(X)The work was able to be done by us./(V)We were able to do the work.
- (2)able 作补语时,否定形式是 unable,不用 not able to。例: They stand there, *unable to* make a decision.

**about** /ə'baut/ *prep*. 关于;在……周围;在……的各处 *adv*. 大约;周围;到处

#### (be) about to 正要……;即将

- (1) be about to do sth. "即要,正要"(不能与表示时间的词语连用)。例:He is about to go to bed.
- (2) about 和 or 不可重用。辨析:( $\times$ ) The boy is about nine or ten years old. /( $\vee$ ) The boy is nine or ten years old.
- (3)about 表示的内容较普通,是随便提到的;而 on 用于有准备的、正式的、可供专门研究的内容。例: He spoke about the present situation of the world. (他谈到了有关当今世界形势。)
  He spoke on the situation of the world. (他论述了当今世界的形势。)
  - (4)about 如用于 know,say,speak,talk 等动词后表示"关于

某人或某事的详情",用 of 则表示某人某事的存在。例:He spoke about you. (他讲了一些有关你的事。) He spoke of you (他提到了你。)

**above** /ə'bʌv/ *prep*. 在……上面 *n*. 上面 **above all** 首先,尤其重要的

- (1) above "在……上面"并非垂直之上。例: His room is above ours.
- (2) above all "尤其重要的"。辨析:( $\times$ )It's above all, we should stay here.  $/(\checkmark)$  Above all, we should stay here.

abroad /əˈbrɔːd/ adv. 到(在)国外

absence /ˈæbsəns/ n. 缺席;不存在

absent\*/'æbsənt/ adj. 缺席的

- (1) absent from "不在……"。例: He is absent from Changchun.
- (2) absent in "在……"。例: These words are absent in the new words and expressions. (这些词已收入在生词和短语里。) absorb /əb'sə:b/ vt. 吸收(水、热、光等);吸引(注意) accept /ək'səpt/ vt. & vi. 承受;接受
  - (1) accept 后不可接不定式作宾语。辨析: (X) I accepted to go there with them.  $/(\checkmark)$  I agree to go there with them.
  - (2)accept 着重有"接受"的意思。辨析:(×)He accepted my letter yesterday./(>)He received my letter yesterday.

accident\*/'æksidənt/ n. 事故;意外事件 by accident 偶然 according /ə'kə:din/ adv. 按照;根据 according to \*\* 根据

ache\*/eik/ n. 疼痛 vi. 疼

- (1) ache 指(人)身的疼痛,往往用于持续的疼痛,或因一些小病引起的感觉,常常是局部的。例: I have an ache in my back.
- (2)ache 常常可以和表示痛的部位的词连用。如:headache,toothache。

achieve /ə't∫i:v/ vi. 完成;取得

achievement /ə'tʃi;vmənt/ n. 功绩;成就

across /əˈkrəs/ prep. 横过;穿过

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

act /ækt/ vi. 行动;做,做事 vt. 扮演

n. 法令;条例;行为;动作

act as 担任;充当

- (1)当"扮演"时, act 是及物动词。辨析:(>)He acted an old man in the play. /(X)He acted as an old man in the play.
- (2)act out 表演人连说带比划地表示。例:She tried to act out the story that she had read.

action /ˈækʃən/ n 行动;行为;活动

active /'æktiv/ adj. 积极的

actor /ˈæktə/ n. 男演员

actress /ˈæktris/ n. 女演员

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

actually /ˈæktjuəli, ˈæktʃuəli/ adv. 实际上

ad=advertisement 广告

AD /'ei'di:/ 公元

add /æd/ vt. 加;增加

#### add up to 合计为 ······

- (1)add···to···"加,增加"。例:If you add 5 to 5, you get 10.
- (2) add to"增加"。His songs added to our enjoyment.辨析: (X) he added some sugar on the milk. /(V) He added some sugar to the milk.

#### address /əˈdres/ n. 住址;通讯处

at  $\cdots$  address (在 address 前习惯用介词 at)。辨析:( $\times$ )You must write to me with the new address.  $/(\checkmark)$ You must write to me at the new address.

#### admire /əd maiə/ vt. 钦佩;羨慕;赞美

- (1)admire…for… "钦佩……"。例:We all admired him for his bravery.
  - (2)admire one's doing. 例: We admired his working hard.
- (3) admire + 不定式"非常想"。例:He would admire to be a soldier. 辨析:  $(\checkmark)$  We admired that he was honest. /(×) We admired him to be honest. /(×) We admired him for his honesty.

admit /ədˈmit/ vt. 承认

advance /əd'vq:ns/ vt. 推进;促进

vi. 前进;进展

n. 前进;进展

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

advanced /əd'vɑ:nst/ adj. 先进的;高级的advantage /əd'vɑ:ntidʒ/ n. 优点;好处adventure /əd'vent∫ə/ n. 冒险;奇遇advertise /'ædvətaiz/ vt. 为……做广告advice /əd'vais/ n. 忠告;建议

give advice 提建议

give sb. some advice 给某人一些忠告

advice 是不可数名词。a(good)piece of advice "一条(好)意见"、"一个忠告"。辨析:( $\times$ )He gave an advice on how to study English.  $/(\checkmark)$ He gave a piece of advice on how to study English.

advise /əd'vaiz/ vi. 忠告;劝告;建议
aeroplane /ˈɛərəplein/ n. 飞机
affair /ə'fɛə/ n. 事件;事情
affect /ə'fekt/ vt. 影响;感动
afford /ə'fɔːd/ vt. 担负得起(……的费用);抽得出
(时间);提供

afraid /ə'freid/ adj. (用作表语)怕,害怕 be afraid (of) 恐怕,害怕

- (1)afraid 不能作定语。辨析:(×)The afraid girl hid behind the tree. /(∨) The *frightened* girl hid behind the tree.
- (2)"afraid+不定式"表示"…不敢……"。例: He was afraid to go out, even for food.

Africa /ˈæfrikə/ n. 非洲
African /ˈæfrikən/ n. 非洲人 adj. 非洲的
after /ˈɑːftə/ prep. 在……之后
after a (short) while 不久以后
after all 毕竟;终究

- (1)after 作介词"……之后"。表示"过去一段时间之后",用过去时,表示"在某个时刻或某事件之后",用过去时或将来时。例:I shall go abroad after next Sunday.
- (2)after 后可接动名词。例: After finishing my homework, I went to play with my friends.
- (3) after 不能表示"从过去的某时或某事说到现在"。辨析: (🗸) He has been studying English since 1989. /(X) He has been studying English after 1989.
- (4)说某事件的若干时间后,应说"若干时间+after+事件"; 不可说"after+若干时间+事件"。辨析:(X) After two years of her graduation, she got married. /(V) Two years after her graduation, she got married.

#### afternoon /a:ftə'nu:n/ n. 下午

- (1)在 afternoon, morning, evening 等表示时间的名词前有指示代词 this, that, 不定代词 one, every 或有 tomorrow, yesterday 等修饰时,不可在前面接 on 或 in。辨析:(>)She goes to the market every afternoon. /(×)She goes to the market in (on) every afternoon.
- (2)说某日下午时,常在 afternoon 前加 on。例:on Sunday afternoon。
- (3)不具体说在某日上午、下午、晚上时,可用 in。例:in the 6 —

afternoon, in the morning, early in the morning,

afterwards /ˈɑːftəwədz/ adv. 后来

again /əˈgein/ adv. 义,再

again and again 再三地,反复地

against /əˈgenst, əˈgeinst/ prep. 反对;对着

- (1) be against "反对……"(相反词 be for)。辨析:(>) Those who are against the plan are young men. /(X) Those who are against of the plan are young men.
- (2) warn sb. against sb. (sth.)"告诉某人警惕某人(某事)"。例:(>)I have warned him against seeing her again./(X)I have warned him against not seeing her again.

age /eidʒ/ n. 年龄 at the age of 在……岁时

ago /əˈgəu/ adv. 以前

- (1)ago 不能独立使用,必须在前面加表示一段的时间。如:a minute ago 只接一般过去时态。辨析:(×)I had seen the film two days ago./(√)I had seen the film two years before.
- (2)在直接引语中"······ago"变为间接引语时,要改为 before。 agree /əˈɡriː/ vt. & vi. 同意,赞成

agree to do sth. 同意做某事 agree with sb. 同意某人的意见

- (1)agree with 还有"与……一致"、"(气候、食物等)适合"等。例:His words do not agree with his action.
- (2)agree to 后接"提议"、"办法"、"计划"等词。例:Do you agree to this arrangement? (你赞成这个安排吗?)

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

agreement /əˈgriːmənt/ n. 契约;协议;同意;一致
agriculture /ˈæɡrikʌltʃə/ n. 农业;农艺
ahead /əˈhed/ adv. 在前面,在前头
aid /eid/ n. 援助;救护

first aid 急救

aim /eim/ n. 瞄准;目标,目的 vt. & vi. 瞄准,对准

air /εə/ n. 空气

in the air 在空中

on the air (用无线电、电视)播送

- (1) by air (=by plane)"乘飞机","由航空"。辨析:( $\checkmark$ ) She wanted to go to Shanghai by air. / ( $\times$ ) She wanted to go to Shanghai by the air.
- (2)in the open air "在户外"、"在露天里"。例:There will be a film in the open air this evening.
- (3)airs (常用复数)作"做作的姿态"、"架子"解,不用冠词。如:put on airs "摆架子";give oneself airs "神气活现"。

airline /ˈεəlain/ n. 航空公司;航空系统 airport /ˈεəpɔːt/ n. 航空站;飞机场 alarm /əˈlɑːm/ n. 警报 alive /əˈlaiv/ adj. 活着的;存在的 all /o:l/ adj. 所有的 adv.都 pron.全部;全体

all along 一直,始终

all over 遍及……的每一部分,浑身

all the best 万事如意

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

in all 总计,全部

not at all 一点也不

- (1)作形容词"所有的"、"全部的"、"整个的"。all 与名词连用、需把 the, one's 等词放在 all 之后。例:all the people,all my life.
- (2)作不定代词,指所有人或东西、一切。作主语指人时,谓语动词用复数,指物时动词常用单数。例:All are here. (= Everyone is here). All has been done. (= All the work has been done.)
- (3)all 作先行词,指物时,用 that 引导定语从句,不用 which。例:This is all that I want.
- (4)all 与否定副词连用(如:not, never 等),句子属于部分否定,表示"一切……不都是";"不是所有的……都……"。例:Not all the ants go out for food.
- (5) all of ··· 的谓语形成,应和 of 的介词宾语在数上保持一致。与 all of 用法相同的还有 half of, most of, part of, the rest of 以及分数和百分比等。例: All (of) the students like swimming.

allow\*/ə'lau/ vt.& vi. 准许,允许

- (1)不允许"在某处做某事",应说 Smoking is not allowed here. 不应说 It is not allowed to smoke here.
- (2) allow doing sth. 是"允许做某事。"例: They should not allow taking the books out of the reading room.
- (3)allow sb. to do sht.是"允许某人做某事"。例:Who allow vou to do that?
- (4)(2、3)用法区别是; allow 后只接动名词、不接不定式,表示允许做的事,不涉及做事的人。allow 后接不定式做宾补,强调允许谁去做。

#### almost /'ɔ:lməust/ adv. 几乎,差不多

- (1)常用来修饰形容词、动词、副词、名词。
- (2)almost 放在 no. none. nothing 的前面。例:He said almost nothing worth hearing.
- (3)almost 不能用 not 修饰。辨析:(\sqrt{)}Almost no one took any rest./(\sqrt{)}almost the students/(\sqrt{)} most of the students / (\sqrt{)}almost all the students。

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

- (1)作形容词,一般只作表语;如需要做定语时,要改为only。
- (2)作副词·用在行为动词之前或句末。辨析:( $\times$ )He is the alone person who knows that.  $/(\checkmark)$ He is the *only* person who knows that.  $/(\checkmark)$ He alone knows that.  $/(\checkmark)$ He knows that alone.
- along /ə'ləŋ/ adv. 一道.一起 prep. 沿着…… 辨析:(▽)There are trees along the road./(×)There are trees along the lake.

#### aloud /ə'laud/ adv. 出声地,大声地

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

#### already /ɔːlˈredi/ adv. 已经

- (1)作"已经"解,一般用于肯定句中,在疑问句和否定句中通常用 yet。辨析:(×)I have finished my work yet./(y)I have finished my work already.
- (2)疑问句中如果用 already 便含有"惊讶","不相信"的意思。例:ls he back already? (他怎么已经回来了?)
- (3)already 常用于完成时态(多用于 to do 结构中);有时也可以用于一般时态或进行时态(一般时态多用于 to be 结构中)。例:He has already telephoned her teacher. /He is already in his fifties. /When she hurried into her classroom, Mr. Black was already beginning his lesson.

#### also /ˈɔːlsəu/ adv. 也

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

### although /o:l'ðəu/ conj.(=though) 虽然

- (1)although 引导让步状语从句时,要把从句放在主句之前, 不能放在主句之后(though 前后都可)。
- (2)从句由 although 引导,主句不能用 but,但可用 yet。辨析: (X)Although he is very young but he can help you. /(V)

Although (though) he is very young. (yet) he can help you. altogether /o:ltə'geðə/ adv. 完全地;全部,总共always /'ɔ:lweiz, 'ɔ:lwəz/ adv. 总是,一直

- (1)作"总是、永远、始终"讲,常用于一般时态。例:He always goes to school by bus.
- (2)always 表示"经常"频度副词,与现在进行时或过去进行时连用,给那些动作以感情色彩。这种用法并不强调动作在进行。例:He is always helping others. (他总是乐于助人。)You must not always be talking so much. (你不应老是这么多话。)
- (3)always 在句中的位置:句中只有一个动词,放在动词前;有 be 或助动词时,always 放在其后。辨析:(×)The door always is open. /(✓)The door is always open.
- (4) always 与 not 连用不是"总不"的意思,而是"未必"、"有时"之意。例:Crows are not always black. (乌鸦未必都是黑的。)
  am /æm,əm/ vi. (be 的第一人称单数)(我)是
- **A. M. /a. m.** \*午前(用于表示时间的数字后) 常用小写 a. m. 跟在数字后,不与 o'clock 连用。辨析:(×)She

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

amazing /ə'meizin/ adj. 令人惊异的
America /ə'merikə/ n. 美国;美洲
American /ə'merikən/ n. 美国人 adj. 美国的
among /ə'mʌŋ/ prep. (通常指二个以上的)在·····中
amusement /ə'mju:zmənt/ n. 娱乐;(复)文娱活动
ancestor /'ænsistə/ n. 祖宗;祖先
and /ænd, ənd/ conj. 和;又

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