

最新

# 高考英语词汇

## 无敌宝典

王慧 编著

ENGLISH

西安出版社

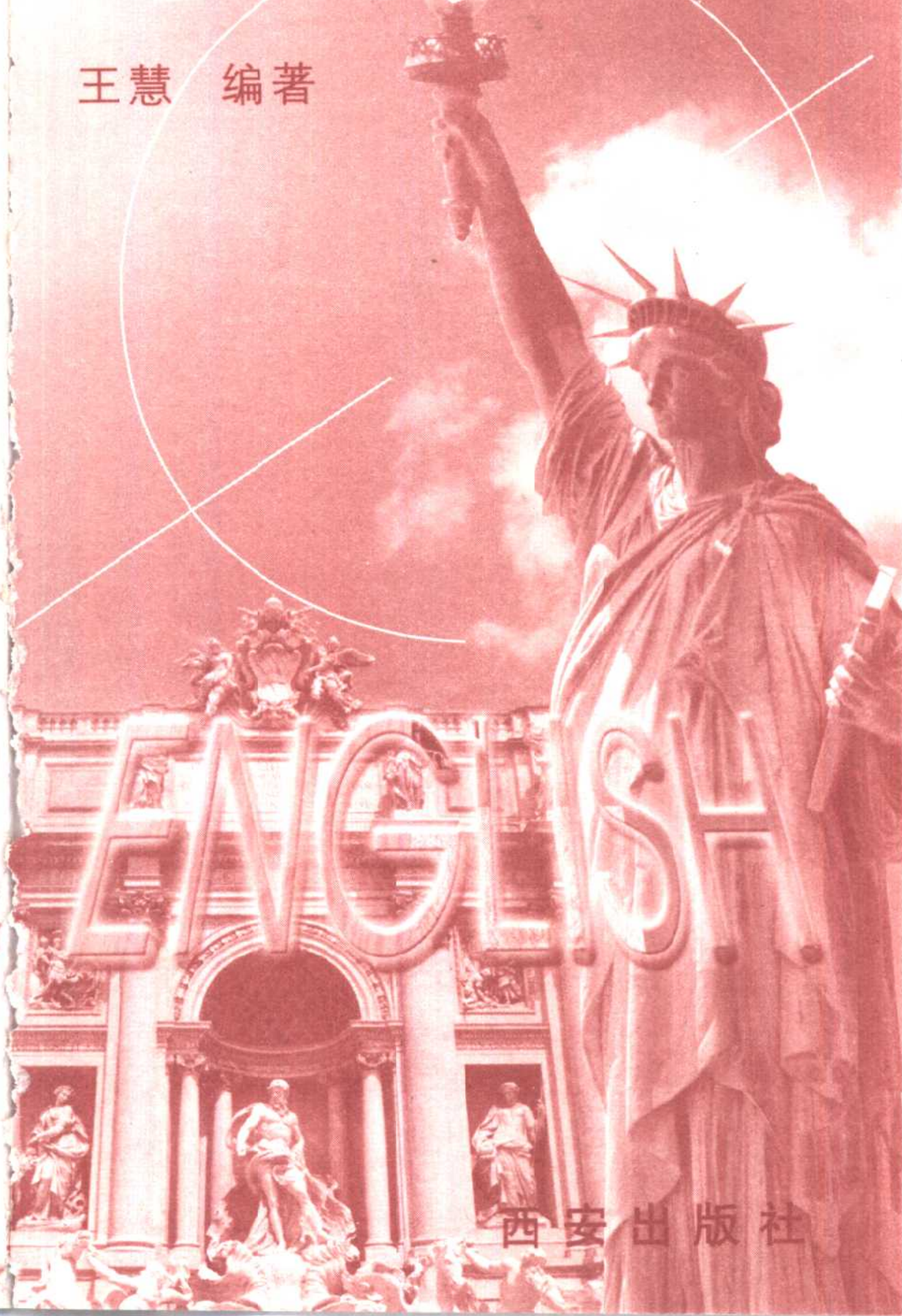


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编 著：王慧  
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△本书如有缺页、误装，请寄回另换。

## 编者的话

《初中英语语法无敌宝典》和《高中英语语法无敌宝典》出版后,受到广大学生的欢迎。应高中学生的要求,我们又主编了这本《最新高考英语词汇无敌宝典》。

《最新高考英语词汇无敌宝典》是以教育部基础教育司编订的《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲》和教育部考试中心编订的《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试说明》为依据而编写的。本书包括了高中英语的全部词汇,并对新教材中的派生词作了详细说明;同时,针对高考强调灵活性的特点,对每一个单词,除注明国际音标和基本含义外,都给出了典型的例句,一一列举了单词的用法和注意事项,并与该单词的同义词、反义词做了比较;对于常用的组词和短语也进行了详细的说明,举例准确,大多数例句源于教材。

本书能有效地帮助学生强化基础知识,加深对基本词汇的理解与运用,其最大特点是适应最新高考要求,迅速提高应试能力,是高中学生学习英语和参加高考的必备书。

本书每个词注有国际音标,词性采用缩写形式标出:*n.* (名词), *adj.*

(形容词), *adv.* (副词), *int.* (感叹词), *num.* (数词), *pron.* (代词), *prep.* (介词), *aux. v.* (助动词), *art.* (冠词), *conj.* (连词), *v.* (动词)。

本书在编写过程中,参阅了许多有关资料,恕不一一列出。赵天正教授在百忙之中,对本书进行了认真的审校,给予了充分的肯定,在此表示衷心感谢。由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不详尽之处,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编者

2001. 3

# A

**a** [ei, ə]/**an** [æn, ən] *art.* ① 一(个/只/件...):  
There is a spider in the bath. 卫生间里有一只蜘蛛。  
②(同类人或事物中的)任何一个: Give me a post-card. 给我一张明信片。 I saw a man standing at the gate. 我看见一个人站在大门口。  
③(非特指的)一个: He is a Chinese now working as a doctor in Japan. 他是个华人, 现在在日本当医生。  
④每一(个...): I earn £5 a day. 我一天挣 5 英镑。 We have five English classes a week. 我们一周上五节英语课。

## [注意]

1. 不定冠词 **an** 用在以元音(不是字母, 而是发音)起首的名词或其它以元音起首的词之前, 不定冠词 **a** 用在以辅音起首的名词或其它以辅音起首的词之前。如: an animal, an eraser, a table, a chair 等。但要注意以字母 **u** 和 **h** 起首的词, 因为有时 **u** 和 **h** 在单词中发元音, 有时却读作辅音或不发音。如: I have been waiting for an hour. 我已经等了一个小时了。 He is an honest young fellow. 他是个诚实的小伙子。 Deng Yaping is a great athlete and an honour to our country. 邓亚萍是著名运动员, 也是我们国家的骄傲。 A hammer is a useful tool. 锤子是一种有用的工具。 Bill is a university student. 比尔是个大学生。  
2. 英语中有些字母, 如: f[ef], h[eitʃ], l[el], m[em], n[en], s[es], x[eks]。由于它前头第一个音是元音, 所以在单独使用或用作缩略词的第一个字母时, 应使用“an”。如: An M. P. means a member of parliament. “An M. P.” 意思为“一位国会议员”。 A UFO stands for an unidentified flying object. A UFO 代表一个不明飞行物。 There is an “n” in the word of “no”. “no”这个单词中有一个字母“n”。  
3. 带不定冠词的常用习语有: make a noise 吵闹; as a matter of fact 事实上; as a rule 通常, 照例; at a time 一次, 个别地; at a loss 困惑, 不知所措; at a distance 在远处; for a while 暂时, 一会儿; in a temper 生着气; in a word 总而言之; in a way 在某种程度上; of a size 大小相同; of a sudden 突然, 出乎意料; on a large scale 大规模地; make a fire 生火;



make a living 谋生; once in a blue moon 千载难逢; take a chance 冒险; have a good time 过得快活; have a pain 疼痛; have a try 试一试; keep an eye on 照看; lend a hand 帮助; take an interest in 对…感兴趣; take a walk (rest, bath) 散步等。4. ①不定冠词一般放在形容词和副词之前。如: a happy life 幸福的生活; a very stupid boy 一个极笨的男孩子; a simple life 简朴的生活; a well done work 一项完成出色的工作。②what, such, quite, rather 等修饰单数可数名词时, 名词的不定冠词都应该跟在这四个限定词的后面。如: What a fine example! 多么好的一个例子! quite a hot day 相当热的一天; such a place 这样一个地方; rather a popular song 很流行的一支歌曲。③有 as, so, too, how 等词修饰时, 不定冠词应放在形容词之后。如: I've never seen so high a mountain. 我从未见过这么高的山。Too long a list of suggestions may discourage one. 意见太多会令人沮丧的。It was surprising to see so high a bridge over so small a river. 看到这么一条小河上竟架起那么高的一座桥, 真令人吃惊。How beautiful a girl she is! 她是个多么美丽的姑娘啊!

**able** ['eɪbl] *adj.* 有能力的, 能够, 能干的: Despite his enormous workload the president still seems able to find time to fish. 尽管总统公务缠身, 他似乎总能找到时间钓鱼。She is one of my able students. 她是我一个较有才能的学生。〈反〉unable。

**[注意]**

1. be able to do sth. 表示能够做某事, 但它不与 can, could 连用, 而与情态动词 shall, will 连用。与 can 的区别: can 用来表达能力时, 只有现在时、过去时两种时态, 而 be able to 可用于任何时态, 如: I'll be able to see you tomorrow. 我明天将能去看你。He has not been able to finish the work in time. 他没能及时完成工作。He said he would be able to see me next week. 他说他下个星期能来看我。2. 如果我们要表示一个动作成功地完成了, 那么必须使用 was able to, 而不能用 could. 如: He didn't agree with me at first, but I was able to persuade him. 起初, 他不同意我的意见, 但我设法说服了他。He was able to leave Europe before the war began. 他

设法在战争前离开了欧洲。3. 在否定句中, could与 was able to 意思完全一样。I could not swim to the other side of the river. I wasn't able to swim to the other side of the river. 我没能游到河对岸去。

**about** [ə'baʊt] 1. *adv.* ① 大约, 左右: We live about ten miles away. 我们住在约 10 英里外。② 到处, 四处: Cushions were scattered about on the chairs. 椅垫随意丢在椅子上。2. *prep.* ① 到处, 到处: We spent the whole afternoon walking about town. 我在城镇转了整整一个下午。② 关于, 对于: Naturally, my mother wanted to know all about it. 自然, 我妈妈想知道一切。3. *adj.* be about to 准备, 将要, 正打算: The film is about to start. 电影就要开始了。

[注意]

1. on 和 about 都作“关于”讲, 但含义有区别, a book on Africa 和 a book about Africa 之间的区别: 用 on 的时候, 表示这本书, 这篇文章或演说是严肃的, 或学术性的, 可供专门研究这一问题的人阅读。用 about 的时候, 表示内容不那么正式。如: He made a speech on the current situation. 他做了一次关于当前形势的报告。They had a conversation about money. 他们做了一次有关金钱的谈话。a lecture on economics 一次关于经济学的演讲; an argument about strikes 一场关于罢工问题的辩论。2. be about to do sth. 表示“即将做…”或“就要做…”。I've never smoked in my life and I'm not about to start now. 我从未抽烟, 现在也不打算抽。3. What about 和 How about 在意思上相当于 How do you like/find/feel...? What do you think of...? What's...like? 如: How about your summer vacation? 你的暑期生活过得怎么样? 4. 常用短语: round about 大约: We left there at round about 10:30. 我们大约 10 点半离开那儿。be quick about sth. 快点做某事: Get me a drink and be quick about it. 给我拿杯饮料, 快点。

**above** [ə'baʊv] 1. *prep.* 在…上面: Raise your arm above your head. 请把手举过头顶。2. *adv.* 在上面: I heard a strange noise coming from the room above. 我听见楼上传来奇怪的声音。3. *adj.* 上面的: For the above reasons, they have to close the factory. 由于上述原因, 他们不得不关闭工厂。〈反〉below。



## [注意]

1. 与 over 区别: 它们都表示高于, 相当于“higher than”。如: The flood came up above/over the houses. 洪水已涨至房屋以上。但 over 含有“覆盖”或“越过”之意。如: Put a cloth over the table. 给桌子铺块桌布。We walked over the road. 我们走过马路。2. over 表示在人或物的正上方, 反义词是 under。而 above 表示位置高于, 但不一定是正上方。反义词是 below。尤其是表示数量时, 我们用 over 表示“超过”(more than), 而用 above 指示上下垂直的度量及海拔高度。如: There are over forty students in our class. 我们班有四十多个学生。The Himalayas is over 8,000 metres above sea-level. 喜马拉雅山有八千多米高。3. above all 首先, 最重要的是: David is fair, hardworking, and above all honest. 戴维公正、勤劳, 更重要的是诚实。

**abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 在国外, 去国外: He often goes abroad on business. 他经常因公出国。  
(反) home。

## [注意]

live abroad 侨居国外; travel abroad 去国外旅行; at home and abroad 在国内外。

**absence** ['æbsəns] *n.* (可数, 不可数) ① 缺席: Mr Li will be in charge during/in my absence. 我不在时李先生负责。② 缺少: In the absence of any evidence, the police had to let him go. 在缺少证据的情况下, 警察只好放了他。

**absent** ['æbsənt] *adj.* ① 缺席的: He is often absent from school. 他经常旷课。② 缺乏的: Purpose is absent from the discussion. 讨论缺乏目的性。

**accept** [ək'sept] *vt.* ① 接受, 答应: I've decided to accept the job. 我决定接受这份工作。② 承认, 接纳: I'm willing to accept that some mistakes have been made. 我愿意接受出错的事实。The children gradually accept her as one of their family. 孩子们逐渐接纳了她。(反) refuse。

## [注意]

与 receive 的区别: receive 是指客观上接到, 收到, 但不一定接受, 而 accept 是指主观上接受。如: He received an invitation, but he refused to accept. 他收到一份请帖, 但他拒绝接受。

**accident** ['æksɪdənt] *n.* (可数) 事故, 不幸事件: He has an accident at work. 他工作时出了事故。He was killed in a climbing accident. 他在一次

攀岩事故中丧生。

[注意]

1. 与 event, incident 的区别: event 一般指重大历史事件, 也指比赛项目、重大社会活动等。如: The article discussed the most important events of 1999. 这篇文章论述了 1999 年的重大事件。incident 一般指日常生活的小事件, 也指政治、外交上的重大事件。如: This is an ordinary incident. 这是件日常小事。It is a major diplomatic incident. 这是个重大的外交事件。
2. by accident 偶然, 无意中: I met her quite by accident. 我是偶然遇到她的。

**according** [ə'kɔ:diŋ] *adv.* 按照, 根据。

[注意]

常与 to 构成短语, 表示“依照, 根据”。如: According to George, she's a great player. 据乔治讲, 她是一个伟大的运动员。We are paid according to how much work we do. 我们的薪水是按工作的多少付的。

**ache** [eik] 1. *v.* 痛, 酸痛: I'm aching all over. 我浑身痛。The noise of the traffic made my head ache. 嘈杂的交通使我头痛。2. *n.* (可数) 疼痛: I have an ache in the arm. 我胳膊痛。

[注意]

1. ache 常用作动词, 作为名词很少单独使用, 而是构成复合词, 如: backache 背痛; toothache 牙痛; stomachache 胃痛; headache 头痛等。这些词通常加冠词, 有时用作复数。2. pain, hurt 也表示疼痛, pain 常用作名词, 而 hurt 常用作动词。如: My back hurts badly. I have a pain/pains in the back. 我的背痛得很厉害。

**across** [ə'krɒs] 1. *prep.* 从一边到另一边: Would you like me to help you across the road? 你愿意让我扶你过马路吗? 2. *adv.* 在…的另一边: There isn't a bridge. We'll have to swim across. 河上没有桥, 所以我们得游过去。

[注意]

1. 与 through 区别: through 表示的动作是在另一物体的空间中进行, 而 across 表示的动作是在另一物体的表面进行。如: I pushed through the crowds to see what happened. 我穿过人群去看发生了什么事。The river has frozen, so we walked across the ice to the other bank. 河面上结了冰, 所以我们从冰上走到河的

对岸。2. 与 over 的区别:两者都可表示在高形物体的另一边。如:Can you be across/over the mountain before sunset? 你们能在太阳落山之前翻过山吗?两者都可表示在道路、河流的另一端。如:We live just over/across the street. 我们就住在街对面。但表示“翻越”时,只能用 over。如:He fell off when he climbed over the wall. 他翻墙时摔了。表示从某范围内一边到另一边时,用 across 而不用 over,表示游过河也不用 over。如:He walked across the field and went towards me. 他穿过田野径直朝我走来。3. 与 cross 的区别:cross 是动词,表示从一边走到(延伸到)另一边。如:Look both sides before you cross the road. 过马路前向两边看看。4. come across ①表示“偶然遇见或发现。”如:They came across several new problems in doing the experiments. 在做实验过程中他们遇到几个新问题。②表示“穿越”。如:It came across my mind that I had met her before. 我突然意识到我以前见过她。

**act** [ækt] 1. v. ①行动,做事:Indeed, she acted like a teacher to us. 的确,她对我们像一位老师。②起作用:The washing machine doesn't act well. 这台洗衣机不大好用。③演出,表演,扮演:He is acting an old man in the play. 他在这出戏中扮演一位老人。④假装:They were all trying to act as if nothing had happened. 他们都极力装成什么事都没有发生过。2. n. (可数) ①行为:What we need is act. 我们需要的是行动。Pulling the dog's tail is a cruel act. 拖狗的尾巴是一种残忍的行为。②法令,条例:an Act of Parliament 法令。

[注意]

与 action 的区别:act 指一次所作的行为,action 指某一期间内出现数次行动的累积。My first act was to protect my head from being hurt. 我的第一个举动就是保护头部不受伤害。We must take prompt action to control the big fire. 我们必须迅速采取措失控制大火。

**active** ['æktiv] *adj.* ①积极的,主动的:We must take active measures to improve the students' abilities. 我们必须采取积极措施提高学生的能力。②活跃的,活泼的:He is active in social activities. 他热衷于社会活动。

**actor** ['æktʃuəl] *n.* (可数)男演员:He is a new ac-

tor in films. 他是电影新人。

**actress** ['æktɹɪs] *n.* 〈可数〉女演员: The actress acts well. 这位女演员演技出色。

**actual** ['æktʃuəl, 'æktʃuəl] *adj.* 实际的, 真实的: I'm not joking. Those were his actual words. 我没开玩笑, 那些是他的原话。〈派〉**actually** *adv.* 实际上: Did he actually attack you, or just threaten you? 他真的袭击你了, 还是只威胁你? [注意]

1. 它是定语形容词。2. 与 true 和 real 的区别: true 表示“真的, 符合实际的或忠诚的。”He is a true friend of mine. 他是我一个忠实朋友。Is it true that she has got married? 她结婚的消息确切吗? real 表示“真的(非假的), 现实的(非想象的)”。It's real pearl/silk. 那是真的珍珠/真丝。We often make mistakes in real life. 在现实生活中我们常常会犯错误。

**add** [æd] *vt.* ①加, 增加: What you said only added fuel to the fire. 你的话只是火上加油。②又说: He added that he was a newcomer. 他又说他是新手。

[注意]

1. add to 表示“增添, 增加”: Our explanation seemed only to add to his anxiety. 我们的解释似乎更增添了他的焦虑。2. add up 表示“把…加起来”, 而 add up to 表示“加起来等于”。如: Let's add up the scores and see who won. 咱们把比分加起来, 看看谁赢了。People here add up to more than one million. 这里的人加起来有一百多万。3. add up to 含有“意味, 说明”之意。如: These facts add up to nothing. 这些事不能说明任何问题。

**address** [ə'dres] 1. *n.* 〈可数〉住址, 通讯处: I wrote the wrong address on the envelope. 我将信封上的地址写错了。2. *vt.* ①把(信)写给: The letter is addressed to Mr Li. 这封信写给李先生。②在…上写收信人姓名、地址: How do you address letters in English? 英文信封怎么写? ③向…演讲, 把…讲给…: The statesman will address us on the subject of war and peace. 这位政治家将就战争与和平问题向我们发表演说。

[注意]

address sb. 称呼某人; address sth. to sb. 向某人提出…; address oneself to sb. 亲自对某人说。



**admire** [əd'maɪə] *v.* ① 钦佩, 赞赏: I really admire the way she brings up those kids all on her own. 她一手把几个孩子带大, 对此我非常钦佩。② 欣赏: We stopped half way up the hill to admire the view. 我们停在半山腰欣赏风景。

[注意]

admire one's sth. 钦佩(欣赏)某人的...; admire sb. /sth. 钦佩(欣赏)某人/某事; admire sb. for sth. 为...而欣赏某人。

**admit** [əd'mɪt] *v.* ① 承认, 供认: I admitted my mistake. 我承认我的错误。② 准许...进入, 让...加入: Children are not admitted. 禁止儿童入场。Only one hundred boys are admitted to the school each year. 该校每年只收一百名学生。③ 容纳: The theatre is small and admits only 300 people. 该戏院很小, 只能容纳三百人。

[注意]

admit 作“承认, 供认”讲, 可跟名词、代词、动名词、宾语从句或 to be + 形容词。如: We must admit the work to be difficult. 我们必须承认这工作是很困难的。

**advance** [əd'vɑːns] 1. *vi.* 前进, 进展: The army slowly advanced to the destination. 部队慢慢地向目的地前进。2. *vt.* 促进, 推进: These knowledge may advance your interests in physics. 这些知识可以提高你们对物理的兴趣。The reforms and open policy greatly advanced our socialist cause. 改革开放政策大大促进了社会主义事业。〈派〉advanced *adj.* 先进的, 高级的。

[注意]

advance on 继续前进; in advance 事先, 预先。

**adventure** [əd'ventʃə] *n.* 〈可数, 不可数〉冒险, 奇遇: In his diary, he wrote about his adventures at sea. 在日记中, 他记录了在海边的奇遇。

**advice** [əd'vaɪs] *n.* 〈不可数〉忠告, 建议: She gave us some advice on the study of English. 她就如何学习英语给我们提了一些建议。

[注意]

1. advice 为不可数名词, 常用 some, much, a little, a piece of, pieces of 等修饰。2. give advice on... 对...提出建议; take (follow) one's advice 接受某人的建议; ask for advice 征求意见; act on one's advice 照某人的建议去做。3. 当 advice 后面接 that 从句表示建议内容时, 须使用

should + 动词原形。如: His advice that we should keep silence sounds reasonable. 他建议我们保持沉默是有道理的。

**advise** [ə'dvaɪz] *vt.* 劝告, 建议: She advised an early start. 她建议早点出发。

[注意]

1. advise 常接宾语 + 不定式或疑问词引导的不定式短语。如: The doctor advised me to eat less sugar. 医生建议我少吃糖。They advised us how to form good habits. 他们建议我们如何培养好习惯。2. advise 常接宾语 + against sth. / doing sth. 如: She advised me against carelessness. 她建议我别粗心大意。My father advised me against retreating. 父亲建议我不要退却。3. advise 与 suggest 的用法区别: 都可以跟名词、代词或动词的 ing 形式。如: After supper, he advised/suggested going for a walk. 晚饭后他建议去散步。二者都可以跟 that 从句, 从句须使用 should + 动词原形, should 常常省略。I advised/suggested that he buy a house of his own. 我建议他买一座属于他自己的房子。4. 不能说: *suggest sb. to do sth.* 不能说: *suggest sb. against sth. (doing sth.)* 5. advise 与 suggest 后面接 sb. 时, 不能再接 that 从句。

**affair** [ə'feə] *n.* (可数) ① (单数) 事务, 业务: That's my affair, not yours. 那是我的事, 不是你的事。

② (复数) 事务, 事态。We can't afford a holiday in the present state of affairs. 在目前的情形下, 我们无法去度假。

[注意]

1. a public affair 公事; a private affair 私事; state affair 国家大事; family affair 家事。2. affair 与 thing, matter, business 的区别: affair 指“已经发生或必须去做的事情”, 通常指重大事情或事务, 并常用作复数, 也可指一般的事情或事务。thing 是“事情, 事物”的通称, 不管大小、好坏, 但一般不指专门事物。To say is one thing, but to do it is another. 说是一回事, 做又是另一回事。matter 指“事情, 问题”, 其复数指“事态, 事务”, 表示需要考虑和处理的事情, 而不强调行动。What's the matter with you? 你怎么了? She is careful in such matters. 在这些事情上她是很谨慎的。business 一般指“公事, 业务。”如: He has been here on business,

not for pleasure. 他因公来这儿,不是来玩的。

**afford** [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* ① 有足够的时间或金钱去做某事: Are you able to afford the time for a holiday? 你能抽出时间去度假吗? The dress is really beautiful, but I can't afford it. 这长裙真漂亮,但我买不起。② 提供,给与: The trees afford a shade. 这些树形成凉荫。 It will afford me great pleasure to have dinner with you. 与你共餐是我的荣幸。

[注意]

afford 常与 can, could, be able to 连用。

**afraid** [ə'freid] *adj.* ① 害怕: Are you afraid of snakes? 你怕蛇吗? ② 担心,不敢: She was afraid to wake her husband. 她不敢吵醒她的丈夫。

[注意]

1. afraid 是表语形容词,不能作定语。只说: a frightened young man, 而不说: *afraid young man*。2. I'm afraid 与 I fear 的区别: 当表示一种“担心,担忧”时,两者通用。如: “Will he be back soon?” “I'm afraid not/fear not.” “他会很快回来吗?” “恐怕不会”。但当表示“歉意,遗憾”时,一般用 I'm afraid 而不用 I fear。如: I'm afraid we shall be late. 我恐怕我们将会迟到。当表示“害怕,恐惧”时,两者都可以跟名词与不定式。如: He is very afraid of/fears tiger. 他很怕老虎。3. be afraid to do sth. 表示因为害怕而不敢做某事; be afraid of doing sth. 表示担心某事发生。如: Don't be afraid to ask for my help. 尽管向我求助。 I was afraid of hurting his feelings. 我担心伤了他的感情。

**Africa** [ˈæfrikə] *n.* 非洲: Have you ever been to Africa? 你去过非洲吗?

**African** [ˈæfrikən] 1. *n.* 非洲人: Many Africans die of hunger every year. 许多非洲人因饥饿而死亡。2. *adj.* 非洲的,非洲人的: He travelled to African countries last year. 去年他去非洲国家旅行。

**after** [ˈɑ:ftə] 1. *prep.* 在…以后,在…后面: I usually enjoy music after dinner. 我常常饭后欣赏音乐。 Shut the door after you when you leave the room. 你离开房间时,请随手关门。2. *adv.* 以后,后来: He fell ill on Monday and died three days after. 他于星期一生病,三天以后就死了。3. *conj.* (指时间)在…之后: I arrived after he had left. 我在他离开后到达。

〈反〉before。

[注意]

1. after 与 in 的区别: in 以现在为起点, 表示将来一段时间, 常用于将来时的句子中。after 常以过去为起点, 表示过去时间, 常用于过去时的句子中, 但也有例外。如: He will go in three days. 他三天后去。She went after three days. 她是三天后走的。She will go after three o'clock. 她将在三点以后去。2. after 所表示的时间只指过去, 不延续到说话时间, 因而要和一般过去时连用。如: After that, I never saw him again. 从那以后, 我再没有见过他。3. after all 毕竟, 终究: He failed after all. 他毕竟失败了。After all my care, it was broken. 虽然我尽量小心, 仍然把它打破了。4. after a while 不久以后。

**afternoon** [ˌɑːftəˈnuːn] *n.* 〈可数, 不可数〉下午。

[注意]

on Sunday afternoon 在星期日下午; one afternoon last week 上一个星期的一个下午。

**again** [əˈgeɪn] *adv.* ①再, 再一次: You must type this letter again. 你必须把这封信重打一遍。②再, 又: Don't do that again. 别再做那种事。③恢复原样: You'll soon be well again. 你不久就会康复。

[注意]

now and again 偶而, 间或; again and again 反复地, 再三地; be oneself again 恢复常态。

**against** [əˈgeɪnst] *prep.* ①反对, 相反: We were rowing against current. 我们逆水划船。We raised our voice against a proposal. 我们提高声音呼喊反对一项提议。②冲突, 碰撞: The rain was beating against the windows. 雨点拍打在窗户上。③依, 靠: Put the piano with its back against the wall. 把钢琴后背靠墙放。④衬托: The red flag is flying against the blue sky. 一面红旗在蓝天的衬托下迎风飘扬。

[注意]

1. against 是介词, 不是动词, 基本意思是“反对”。2. be against the plan 反对计划。3. go against 反对, 不利于: Don't go against your father. 不要反对你的父亲。The war is going against them. 战争对他们不利。

**age** [eɪdʒ] 1. *n.* 〈可数〉①年龄: Their ages are 4, 7 and 9. 他们的年龄是四岁、七岁和九岁。②时



代,年代:the age of machinery 机器时代;the atomic age,原子时代。2. *v.* 变老:He is ag(e)ing fast. 他老得很快。〈派〉aged *adj.* 有…年龄:A little girl aged eight carried off the prize. 一个八岁的小女孩赢得了奖。

[注意]

1. age 作为“时代”较 times 更为正式。2. the aged 老人;middle-aged women 中年妇女;at the age of 在…岁时;over age 超过年龄。3. 只能说:an old man;不能说:an old-aged man 老人。

ago [ə'gəʊ] *adv.* 以前:How long ago is it that you last saw her? 你上一次看见她是多久以前的事?

[注意]

1. ago 永远放在所修饰的词之后,与一般过去式连用。如:The train left a few minutes ago/not long ago. 火车在几分钟(不久)以前开走了。2. ago 与 before 的区别:①两者均表示“以前”,ago 指从现在向前追溯,常与一般过去时连用,before 指从过去某一时刻向前追溯,常与过去完成时连用。如:I can speak some English now, but I wouldn't a year ago. 我现在能讲一些英语,但一年前我却不会。He said he had seen her two years before. 他说两年前见过她。②before 可以单独使用,而 ago 不能。如:I have seen that play before. 我以前看过那部戏。

agree [ə'gri:] 1. *vt.* 同意,赞成:I agree that the book is worth reading. 我认为这本书值得一读。2. *vi.* ①意见一致:We met at the agreed time. 我们在约好的时间碰面了。②和睦,意气相投:We shall never agree. 我们将永远不会合得来。③与…相配:Your story agrees with what I had already heard. 你所说到的跟我所听到的相符。

[注意]

1. agree to do sth. 表示“同意做某事”。如:We agreed to start early. 我们同意早动身。2. agree with ①表示“同意…,赞成…”,后常接人或表示“意见,观点”的词。I hope you will agree with me./what I said. 我希望你同意我的观点。②表示“与…一致”或“适合”。如:The climate there doesn't agree with him. 他不适应那儿的气候。3. agree to 表示“赞同”,后接表示“计划”、“提议”、“办法”、“安排”的词。如:I agree to the