英语应试冲刺丛书 Sprint for English Exam Series

参加高考的必备工具书 日常学习的良师益友



Hong Yang 弘 扬··

English Vocabulary Sprint for

College Entrance

中国书籍出版社

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前言

语言是社会生活的反映和表现形式,词汇是构成语言三大建筑材料的重要因素,也是语言交际工具的一个关键要素。不掌握一定的词汇,就难以获取听、说、读、写的语言交际能力。在英语学习中,词汇往往是学生花费时间最多的部分,为了帮助同学们打好词汇学习的基础,提高高考应试的能力,在深入调研的基础上,经过认真的分析、策划,我们精心编写了这本《高考英语词汇冲刺》。

《高考英语词汇冲刺》是紧密结合现代高级中学必修、进修教科书及最新教学大纲精心编制而成的,对于广大师生,尤其对于高三学生来说更是必不可少的工具书,与目前市场上已有的词汇书相比,具有自己的特色:

- 一、所有单词均按国家最新教学大纲编排。
- 二、学习英语单词不能只满足于会读会写,也不能只满足于记住 一个单词的常见意思,对于单词的比较少用的意思应特别注意。对 于一词多义的单词,在书中尽量都列出其意思。
- 三、在学习单词时,最主要的是懂得其用法、使用场合,就能更深入地学会单词,达到正确使用、牢固掌握的程度。为此,书中在各词条下面设置了键、<mark>试复</mark>、解析三种辅导学习的项目。
- 1. 到 对于多义的单词,每种含义都给出一个或多个例句,并 给出相应的汉语翻译,本单词及其汉语意思在句中都使用彩色,一目 了然。
- 2. **试题** 本书为每个单词都提供了试题。这一部分在形式上跟考试真题一样,目的是通过练习加深学生对该词及考点的掌握。 特别需要指出的是,为使"试题"更具实战性,我们对试题的选用尽

量具有代表性。

3. 解析 对于每道试题,我们都给出了答案及详尽的"解析", 目的是帮助学生掌握该单词的用法。

衷心希望广大读者通过对本书的学习能在英语方面有质的飞 跃。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

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Da	_		As a recognise of	2	
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n. 能力,智能,才能(尤指制作,思考,创造的能力)

Tom has the ability abroad, but he doesn't want to.

汤姆有能力出国,但他不愿意去。

②In fact, Jack has a much high reading ability.

实际上,杰克有着很高的阅读才能。

3My sister has the ability in/for organization of a party.

姐姐有能力组织好一个晚会。

(4) I'll do it to the best of my ability.

我将尽全力去做。

试气 I did the work to the best of my _____.

A. capacity B. ability C. abilities D. the ability

警 12 答案为 B。①说某人具有某种能力时, <u>ability</u> 后用不定式。②做某人的 "整体能力"解时, <u>ability</u> 是不可数名词; 意为"某种能力"时, <u>ability</u> 为可数名词。

□able / eibi/

adj. 有能力的;能干的

(1) She is an able worker.

地是个能干的人。

- 2 I have not been able to go to school for five days.
- 我五天没能去上学了。

(3) Nobody was able to help you.

- _没有人能够帮助你。
- (4) She will be able to finish the work within a week.

她在一周内就能做好这件工作。

武复 The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone _____ get out.

A. had to B. would C. could D. was able to

解於答案为D。①can 只有过去时,没有其他的	时态变化,而 <u>be able to</u> 可以用
于各种时态;②叙述过去的事实时,若用 cou	ld 与虚拟语气难以分辨,则用
was(were)able to;;③表示过去某一时间(只有一次)的能力时,不可用
could,应使用was(were) able to。 able 的比较	咬级,最高级是在其前加 <u>better</u>
(more), best(most)构成。	
@aboard /əˈbɔːd/	
prep. & adv. 在船(飞机,车)上;上船(飞机,	车)
They went home aboard.	他们乘船回家。
2No dangerous articles can be taken aboard.	任何危险物品都不能带上车。
3It's time to go aboard.	是上船的时间了。
1. My father has never beena plane.	
A. abroad B. above C. absorb	D. aboard
2. We must not take combustible goods	_·
A. absorb B. abroad C. above	D. aboard
1. 答案为 D; 2. 答案为 D。 aboard 可用做介	词或副词,表示"在车(船、飞
机)上";abroad为副词,表示"在国外,在海外	ト",还有"传开"之意; <u>above</u> 意
指"在上面,超过";absorb 表示"吸收"。	· ·
mabove Z	المين ال المين المين ال
prep. 在上面 adv. 在上面	
	en e
adj. 上面的	
The plane is flying above the clouds.	飞机从云层的上面飞过去。
2)The child fell above the balcony.	小孩从阳台上掉了下来。
3 Look at the clouds above.	抬头看空中的云层。
(a) You're far above me in every way.	你在各方面都比我强。
5) That above is the profit before tax:	以上是纳税前的盈利。

你们的办公室在我们上面,在三楼。

There is a bridge _____ the river.

6 Your office is above ours on the third floor.

A. above B. over C. below D. under

答案为 A。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 /e'broid/

adv. 在(到)国外;在(到)海外;到处,流传

(4) My parents have gone to live abroad.

- ①Why shouldn't we go abroad together? 我们为什么不能一同到国外去呢?
 - 2A rumour is abroad.

谣言到处传播。

他们刚从国外回来。

- 3They have just returned from abroad.
- 我的父母已经去国外定居了。
- (5)On their trip abroad, they made their oral English perfect.

在他们出国旅行的途中,他们将英语口语练得很棒。

6So spun silk will be sent abroad by air.

因此绢丝将由航空运往国外。

冰楓 On our trip _____ we visited relatives in Beijing.

A. aboard B. abroad C. overseas D. board

形容词,常放在名词后;aboard表示"在图外",一般只用作副词,但也可以用作形容词,常放在名词后;aboard表示"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表示"木板"的意思。

@accept ≈ /ak'sopt/

- v. 承认;接受;答应
- We must accept the fact that we failed this examination.

我们必须承认这个事实,那就是我们没有通过这次考试。

2) The company did not accept the public's criticism.

公司没有接受公众舆论的批评。

4She received the gift, but she did not accept it.

地收到了礼物,但是她没有接受。

The best student in each class will _____ a prize at the end of term.

A. catch B. receive C. possess D. ac	ccept
解北答案为 B。receive 表示"得到;接到";acc	œpt 表示"接受;承认"。两者区
别为:accept 除表示"收到",还有"接受,	领受"的意思;而receive 只强调
"收到"这个动作。	
■ accident / eksident/	
n. 事故,意外的事;偶然	
(1) The was killed in a traffic accident.	他因车祸丧生。
②I met him in the train by accident.	我偶然在火车里面碰到了他。
3Being hurt was a mere accident.	受伤纯粹是偶然的事。
The other day I met a middle-aged man	who was an old school friend
of mine thirty years ago.	
A. in accident B. by accident C. in cha	unce D. by a chance
警 华 答案为 B。 by accident 意为"偶然,意外地	• 0
Dache /ai/	
v. 沒寫;寫;渴望	
n. 沒痛;痛	
① I have walked five miles and my legs ache.	我走了五英里路,腿都疼了。
2)She has got a temperature and her head ache	es horribly.
ing the Market Control of the Market Control of the	地发烧了,而且头疼得厉害。
3Her heart aches for her youngest son.	她为她的小儿子担心。
4 My tooth ached all night.	我的牙齿痛了一夜。
(5) I am aching all over.	我浑身疼痛。
6She was aching to join in the fight.	地渴望参加战斗。
(7) I was aching to go to the party, but my pare	·
AND THE STATE OF T	参加舞会,但我父母不让我去。
She's got a bit of an ache in her back.	地的后背有点儿疼。
My leg began to because of the rain	
A. pain B. harm C. be hurt D. ache	
整本 答案为 D。ache 指一种持久的、连续性的	南,常常是隐隐作痛,有时与身

体器官词构成复合词,如headache; pain 是一般用语,指由于创伤等引起的 剧烈疼痛,或指中身体某一点的刺痛导致周身疼痛,可以是局部的,也可 以是全身的,可以是肉体的,也可以是精神的; harm 是"伤害"的意思; be hurt 表示"使受伤,弄痛或感受到伤害"。

@across /skme/

prep. 横过:穿过 adv. 横过.横断

- (1) Walk across the field.
 - (2) He swam across the river.
 - (3)He lives across the river.
 - (4) The bus stop is just across the road.
 - (5)I came across him in the store.
 - (6) If the road is busy, don't walk across,

步行穿过这块地。

他游过了河。 他住在河的那一边。

汽车站在马路对面。

我在那家商店里偶然碰到他。

如果道路拥挤,就不要穿行。

Michael found it difficult to get his British jokes _____ to American audiences.

A. around

B. back C. across D. down

医多答案为 C。get sth. across to sb. 表示"把……向某人解释清楚;让某人听懂

回 act 🚕

- vt. 扮演(角色)
- vi. 行动:做
- n. 行动:动作:法令:条例

(I)She acted her part well.

她扮演得不错。

2 In this play the famous actress acts the part of heroine.

在这部戏里这位名演员扮演女英雄的角色。

(3) Many students acted as guides for the foreign visitors.

许多学生充当外宾的向导。

He Hamlet very well in the play.

A. acted B. acted as C. was acted D. was acted as

. 5 .

动词,而act as = (serve as = work as) 意为"担任……职务"。如: He acts as go-between. (他担任中间人。)

□active / ativ/

adj. 积极的:主动的

①He was active in sports.

- 他在体育活动方面很积极。
- 2She is a girl with an active brain.

地是个脑筋灵活的女孩。

3 Although he has been ill for years, he is still an active reporter.

尽管他已经生病很多年了,但是他仍然是一名活跃的记者。

武惠 Although she is over 70, she is still _____.

A. accountable B. accurate C. active D. accusable

答案为 C。句意:她虽然已有七十多岁了,却仍很活跃。active 表示"积极的,活跃的";accountable 表示"负有责任的,可说明的",常用作accountable for 意为"对……负责";accurate 表示"准确的,精确的",常用作accurate in 意为"在……准确",accurate at 意为"精算于";accusable 表示"可指责的,可指控的",常用作accusable of 意为"指责为"。

□add /æ/

vt. 加,增加;添加上

vi. 增加(+to)

Ther mother's illness added to their difficulties.

地母亲的病嫌騙了他们的困难。

21'd like to add that we are pleased with the result.

我想补充一句,我们对结果感到很满意。

3Add a few more names to the list.

名单上再加几个名字。 "我随后去、"他补充说。

4"I'll come later," he added.5)Three and fifteen add up to eighteen.

3 加 15 是 18。

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

至 答案为 C。句意:来访的部长表示他对会谈感到满意,他又补充道:他在这里很愉快。此句的后半句表示的动作是发生在前半句的动作之后,属于:6·

伴随状语成分,而且表示的是主动的动作,在这种情况下,只能选现在分词,其他3个选项都不合语法和逻辑。

admire /admaia(r)/

vt. 钦佩,羡慕:赞美

We admire them for their bravery.

我们钦阔他们的勇气。

2Don't admire yourself in the mirror for such a long time.

你不要对着镜子自我欣赏这么长的时间。

3Don't forget to admire the girl.

不要忘了母奖那个女孩。

4He admires her for her new car.

他对她的新轿车羡慕不已。

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

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

密军为 C。句意:她打扮好后,用赞赏的眼光在镜子中看着自己。admire 在句中相当于look at sb. (sth) with pleasure or satisfaction;其他三个选项在语法上虽不错,但意思不合题意。find 是"看到,发现"的意思; show 是"给……看"的意思; enjoy 后跟反身代词,是"玩得高兴"的意思。

admit /admit/

v. 承认;容纳,允许;让·····进来

(1) The was admitted to the school.

他被准许入学。

2He never admits that he is wrong.

他从来不承认他有错。

(3) John had admitted (to) breaking the window.

约翰已经承认窗子是他打破的。

(5) We do not admit children to this film.

我承认当时没礼貌,真是对不起。 我们不允许孩子看这都电影。

6)It does not admit of doubt.

此事不容置疑。

We can't admit the use of force.

我们不容许使用暴力。

®I admit the truth of the story.

我承认那个故事是真实的。

| x | I must admit _____ ashamed for what has happened.

A. to be B. to being C. been D. be

警警答案为 B。admit 作"承认"解时,后接介词to,动词的-ing 形式或that 从句,

不接不定式。

adult /edali/

n. 成年人

adj. 成年人的,已成熟的

He is an adult now, so he has the right to vote.

他已是成年人,完全有选举权。

义规 I'll try to be about the proble

A. mature

B. adult

C. aid D. alike

举折答案为 B。adult 指人脱离儿童阶段进入法定的成人年龄,在智力和感情上已成熟;mature 指人在生理和智力上发育成熟或泛指生物体发育到完备阶段,也可指条件、意见等发展到完善程度;aid 意为"援助,帮助;助手";alike 意为"相同的,相似的"。

☐ advance /od/voims/

- v. 推进;促进;前进;提出
- n. 前进;进展
- (I)Shall we advance or retreat?

我们是前进还是退却?

2A month had passed and the work has not advanced.

已经过去一个月了而工作毫无进展。

3The report advances the suggestion that safety standards should be improved.

这份报告提出建议,认为应该改进安全规范。

		₽	741	•
Science	has made	great	during the	past 30 years.

A. increases B. movement C. advances D. development

程度上的) "增长,增加,增进"; <u>development</u> 意为"发展,进展,发达",一般不说<u>make development</u>,而说<u>achieve/affect/attain/promote/undergo development</u>。

adventure / / / / / /

n. 冒险,冒险活动;奇遇

This was a bold adventure indeed!

这的确是一个大胆的冒险行动!

.8.

2 I am a person who is fond of adventure very	much.
	我是一个非常喜欢冒险的人。
3A flight in an aeroplane used to be quite an	adventure,
过去	去乘飞机飞行是相当危险的事。
人名 hesitate to get involved in this	
A. advantage B. adventure C. advance	D. advice
答案为 B。adventure 意为"冒险活动"; adventure 意为"冒险活动"; adventure 意为"促进;进展,前进"; advice 意为"	
🛮 advice 🦯 ad'vaia/	
n. 忠告;劝告;建议	
①You'd better follow your teacher's advice.	你最好能接受老师的劝告。
2)He gave me a piece of advice	他给我一句 忠告。
3 We must take advice from experts.	我们必须听听专家们的建议。
(4) Father's advice that a good boy (should) ob	ey his parents helps me a lot.
"好孩子应顺从父母"父	亲的这一忠告,对我帮助很大。
He followed on how to learn English.	•
A. an advice B. a good advice	
C. good advices D. a good piece of advice	
等等答案为 B。advice 为不可数名词,不能直接与	三数量词连用。take sb. 's
advice 意为"接受某人的劝告"; give sb. advi	<u>ce</u> 意为"给某人建议"。
🗇 advise 🦙 🙀	
· 忠告:劝告:建议	
(advise you are fond of stories, I advise you to rea	d them quickly.
and the contract of the contra	喜欢故事书,我劝你快速阅读。
2)He advised me not to be lazy.	他劝我不要偷懒。
31 advised waiting till the proper time.	我建议要等到适当的时候。
4 advised him against reading the novel.	我劝他不要看那本小说。
(5) She advised that I buy the book.	地建议我买这本书。
As felt so much better, my dector me	to take a holiday by the sea.
	

A. suggested B. agreed C. proposed D. advised

整 在 答案为 D。 advise sb. to do sth. 意为"劝说、建议某人做某事"; suggest 和 propose 后面都只能跟从句,从句谓语要用虚拟语气; agree 后面不能跟不 定式的复合宾语,但可以说agree to sb. doing sth.。

□ afford /2'ford/

- v. 担负得起(·····的费用);抽得出(时间);提供
- (1) We can't afford a holiday this year.

今年我们没有钱去度假。

- ②Can you afford ¥350,000 for a house? 你能花35 万元钱买栋房子吗?
- ③If you want to pass the examination, you can't afford time for the cimema.
 如果你想考试及格,那就不能花时间去看电影。
- ④In accomplishing our task, we cannot afford the waste of a single minute. 我们在完成任务的时候,一分钟也不能浪费。

need a new dress, but I can't _____ to buy one now.

A. afford B. elect C. pretend D. adopt

Y ** 答案为 A。afford 意为"买得起",常与can 连用,其后跟不定式,也可直接跟名词或代词;elect 意为"选举";pretend 意为"假装";adopt 意为"采用"。 B、C、D 三项从词义或搭配上看都与本句不相符。

☐afraid /o'fieid/

adj. 柏的, 害怕的, 侧伯的

- ①The bat was afraid to come out in the daytime. 编辑害怕白天出来。
 - ②Were never afraid to lay down our life for our great revolutionary cause.
 为了我们伟大的革命事业,我们绝不怕牺牲自己的生命。

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3He handled the test tube with care, because he was afraid of breaking it.

他小心地拿着试管,怕把它打碎。

(4) She was afraid to wake him up.

地不敢叫醒他。

火鱼	1Will	you	please	spare	me	a	few	minutes	now?
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____, but I'll be free this evening.

A. No, I don't

B. Yes, with pleasure

C. I'm afraid not

D. Yes, I'd be glad to

• 11 •

2. The little girl was afraid the yard because she was afraid	by
the big dog at the gate.	
A. to enter; to be beaten; lay B. to enter; of being bitten; lay	
C. of entering; to be beaten; laying D. to enter; of being bitten; lying	
$^{82.45}$ 1. 答案为 $^{\circ}$ C。从后文看,回答应为否定,而 $^{\circ}$ C 是一种委婉的拒绝,意为"	恐
怕不行"。	
2. 答案为 D。第一空意为"不敢进门",用be afraid to do sth.,第二空意	为
"害怕被狗咬",用be afraid of doing sth,第三空用lying,非谓语动词作定语	i,
意为"躺在门边的",故选 D。	
□after Zufa⁄	
prep. 在后面	
adv. 在后;后来	
conj. 在·····以后	
(ii) (ii) He left on Monday and returned two days after.	
他是星期一走的,两天后回来的	1.
②The cat ran after the mouse. 猫追老鼠	
(3) I went to bed at about ten after I did my homework.	••
我做完作业以后大约 10 点钟上床睡觉	
4) After the work was done, we sat down to sum up experience.	
工作结束后,我们坐下来总结经验	i o
5 John came last Tuesday, and I arrived the day after.	
约翰是上星期二来的,我则是于次日到达	-0
水 煮1. The doctor will be free	
A. in ten minutes B. after ten minutes	
C. ten minutes later D. ten minutes after	
2. —Shall we go in?	
—Yes, A. You go first B. After you	
•	Д
¥ 16. 答案为 A。" <u>after</u> + 一段时间"只能用于过去时,不能用于将来时,"一点时间 + later"也只能用于过去时;"after + 时间的一点"才可以用于将来时	
	o