

高
中
英
语
学
活
用
系
列

词汇学习方法指导
词汇用法例解训练
词汇知识速记表解
词汇考试解题技巧

高中英语

GAOZHONGYINGYU QIAOXUEHUOYONGXILIE

词汇速记 与用法详解

GAOZHONGYINGYU
CIHUISUJIYUYONGFAXIANGJIE

刁生富 主编

暨南大学出版社

· 高中英语巧学活用系列 ·

高中英语词汇速记与用法详解

刁生富 主编

暨南大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高中英语词汇速记与用法详解/刁生富主编. —广州:
暨南大学出版社, 2002.2
(高中英语巧学活用系列)
ISBN 7-81079-007-2

I. 高… II. 刁… III. 英语—词汇—高中—教学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 042691 号

出版发行: 暨南大学出版社

地 址: 中国广州暨南大学
电 话: 编辑部 (8620) 85225262 85220289 85225277
 发行部 (8620) 85223774 85225284 85220602 (邮购)
传 真: (8620) 85221583 (办公室) 85223774 (发行部)
邮 编: 510630
网 址: <http://www.jnupress.com> <http://press.jnu.edu.cn>

排 版: 暨南大学出版社照排中心
印 刷: 湛江日报社印刷厂

开 本: 850×1168 1/32
印 张: 20.5
字 数: 510 千
版 次: 2002 年 2 月第 1 版
印 次: 2002 年 2 月第 1 次
印 数: 1—6000 册
定 价: 26.50 元

(暨大版图书如有印装质量问题, 请与出版社发行部联系调换)

前 言

词汇是语言的建筑材料，是整个语言学习的基础。实践证明，英语学习始终要紧紧抓住词汇这一环，而在考前的集中复习中，也要专门对词汇进行强化巩固。只有这样，才能真正打下牢固基础，切实提高英语实际应用和综合应试能力。这本《高中英语词汇速记与用法详解》就是为达到这一目的而编写的。

本书从记忆和用法两个角度，以实用性、针对性和可操作性为原则，对每一个单词，除列出本词、读音、词性、词义和例句外，还尽可能地给出短语（词组、惯用法）、同义词、反义词、复合词、派生词等，并对同义词和易混词重点进行了辨析，对易用错的地方给予了特别强调。书中的大量例句，有的出自中学课本，以便进一步复习教材；有的出自十年来全国各省、市、区的中考试题，以便增强应试的针对性；有的出自国内外著名词典，以便于扩大知识面。

在编写的过程中，我们始终注重从多角度处理重点和难点，并尽可能以词汇知识来带动相关知识（如语音、拼写、语法、惯用法等），以便使学生在词汇学习的同时提高阅读理解和表达能力。全书在基础与提高并举的基础上，侧重于提高，个别地方较难，以供学有余力的学生参考。

本书主要由刁生富编写。此外，徐瑞萍、刁生虎等多位同志也参加了一些具体工作。

值得指出的是，本书兼具辅导书和工具书的双重特点，除供学生平时学习查阅和考前集中复习之外，也是英语教师词汇教学的一本实用方便的参考书。

目 录

前 言	(1)
词 汇	(1)
附 录	(642)

Aa

a [ei, ə], **an** [æn, ən]

art. (不定冠词)

①— (个, 只, 支, 张……)

I need *a* dictionary.

②(一类事物中的) 任何一个

A gentleman is always kind to others.

③每一 (个)

The car was travelling at sixty miles *an* hour.

④同一 (个)

They are both of *a* size.

Things of *a* kind come together; people of *a* mind fall into the same group. (物以类聚, 人以群分。)

△ *a bit* 一小片; 少许; 片刻

△ *a block of* 一大块

△ *a couple of* 两只, 一对; 数个, 几个

△ *a day or two* 一两天

△ *a few (of)* 几个, 一些

△ *a good (great) many* 很多的, 相当多的

△ *a great (good) deal* 许多

△ *a group of* 一队, 一组, 一群

- △ *a herd of* 一群(兽)
 △ *a kind of* 一种; 几分, 少许
 △ *a little now and a little then* 时断时续
 △ *a lot of* 许多
 △ *a pair of* 一副, 一对, 一双
 △ *a party of* 一群, 一队, 一组
 △ *a set of* 一套
 △ *a sheet of* 一片, 一张

[辨析 1] a (an) 与 one

两者修饰名词都有“一”的意思, 但 a (an) 强调种类, 一般并不同 two, three 等数词相对比; 而 one 强调数量, 相对于 two, three 等。如: He has bought *a* car. 他买了辆小汽车 (而不是吉普车、卡车等)。

He has bought *one* car. 他买了一辆小汽车 (而不是两辆、三辆或更多)。

[辨析 2] a teacher and a writer 与 a teacher and writer

a teacher and a writer 含义是“一位教师和一位作家”, 指两个人; 而 a teacher and writer 含义是“一位教师兼作家”, 指一个人。

在“a + n . + and + n .”这一结构中, 后一个名词前省去不定冠词“a”, “and”连接两个名词, 表示一个单位概念, 这时“and”的意思近似 with, 使后一个名词附属于前一个名词。试比较:

a watch and chain 一块有表带的手表

a watch and *a* chain 一块手表和一条表带

[注意 1] a 和 an 的用法

a 用在以辅音音素 (不一定是辅音字母) 开头的单词前; an 用于以元音音素 (不一定是元音字母) 开头的单词前。如:

a hole, *a* university student, *a* European, *a* useful book, *a* one-

eyed dog;

an hour, an island, an honest peasant, an umbrella, an ox, an unlucky girl, an ugly smile, an eight-month-old baby, an English-Chinese dictionary

An apple a day, it is said, keeps the doctor away.

Please pay attention to your spelling.

You've dropped *an* "m" here.

She is *a* new comer to chemistry but she has already made some important discoveries.

[注意2] 在 *quite, rather, so, such, what* 等词后面 *a (an)* 的位置。如:

such a hard day

quite an occasion

many a person

rather a worry

so enjoyable an evening

so brilliant an achievement

what a pity

[注意3] 在一些常见结构中, 用不用冠词, 以及用什么冠词, 只是一种习惯, 需要一一记住, 如下表所示:

不用冠词	用冠词
travel by air, sea, ship... go by bus, car, train...	buy a car catch a (the) bus take the car
go to bed lie in bed	buy a bed make the bed
go into hospital	go past a hospital

不用冠词	用冠词
go to school, college, university	go to the office be accepted by a (the) school, college, university
go to sleep	have a sleep
go to town	live in a town

able [ˈeɪbl]

adj. 有能力的, 有才干的, 能干的

an *able* actor

she is an *able* woman.

△ *be able to do sth.* 能够(有能力)做某事

We shall *be able to* finish the work tomorrow.

She has not *been able to* come.

[派生词] ability (*n.*) 能力, 才能, 才智; unable (*adj.*) 无能力的; enable (*v.*) 使……成为可能

[近义词] capable 有能力的

[反义词] unable 不能的; incapable 无能的

[辨析] can 与 be able to

①表示能力时, 两者通常可以互换。如:

She *can* swim. = She *is able to* swim.

②can 一般只用于现在时和一般过去时 (could); be able to 用来代替 can 的将来时和完成时, 其主语应当是人。如:

I have not *been able to* go to school for a week.

③can 可用来表示推测、允许或请求等, 而 be able to 则不能。

如:

Can you help me?

It *can't* have rained last night for the road is dry.

about [əˈbaʊt]

I. *prep.* ①关于

They talked *about* their school.

What is the book *about*?

②近于, 大概, 大约

We left the school *about* five o'clock.

③在……周围, 在……附近, 在……身边

I haven't any money *about* me.

She plants trees *about* the house every spring.

II. *adv.* ①大约, 差不多

The pyramid is *about* 144 metres high.

I'll go home in *about* an hour.

②周围, 附近, 到处

The girl walked *about* in the street.

Don't drop waste paper *about*!

③几乎, 差不多

Mary is *about* as old as Tom.

△ *be about to do sth.* 即将 (就要做某事)

We *were about to* leave when someone knocked at the door.

The plane *was about to* take off.

△ *What (How) about ...?* (你以为) ……怎么样?△ *bring about* 引起; 带来; 实现

[近义词] *around* 在周围; *round* 在……的周围

[辨析] *about* 与 *on*

两者都有“关于”的意思, 但 *about* 是指对某事不正规或随便地提及; 而 *on* 是指对某一领域详细科学地专论。如:

a book *about* history 一本关于历史的书 (虽与历史有关, 但可能只是历史小说)

a book *on* history 一本关于历史的书 (指历史著作)

[注意] 在 *be about to + v.* 结构中, 不能用表示时间的副词来修饰。下面句子是错误的:

I am about to leave next week.

应改为:

I am about to leave.

above [ə'baʊ]

I. *prep.* 在……上面; 超过; 多于, 大于

Birds are flying above the earth.

I raise my right hand above my head.

She is far above me in knowledge of languages.

The old woman is above sixty.

II. *adv.* 在上面, 在上头

See the examples given above.

Look at the clouds above.

△ **above all** 首先, 第一; 尤其重要的是

△ **above oneself** 自高自大; 兴高采烈

[近义词] *over* 在……的上面; *higher than* 高于

[反义词] *below* 在……下面

[辨析] *above*, *over* 与 *on*

above (*higher than*) 笼统地指“在……上面”, “高出于……”; *over* (*directly above*) 表示某物在正上方; *on* 是和某物表面接触而在上方。

absence [ˈæbsəns]

n. 缺席; 不存在

absence from school 旷课

absence of mind 心不在焉

Did anything happen in my absence?

[反义词] *presence* 出席; 存在

absent [ˈæbsənt]*adj.* 缺席的He was *absent* from school yesterday.She is *absent* in Beijing.Why are they *absent* from the meeting today?[派生词] *absent-minded* (*adj.*) 心不在焉的[反义词] *present* 在的**accept** [ək'sept]*vt. & vi.* 承认; 接受; 答应He *has accepted* the present.A new theory *was widely accepted*.She *accepted* the things as true.[派生词] *acceptable* (*adj.*) 可接受的, 合意的, 受到欢迎的; *unacceptable* (*adj.*) 不合要求的, 不能接受的, 不受欢迎的; *acceptance* (*n.*) 接受[近义词] *believe* 相信; *admit* 承认; *agree to* 同意[反义词] *refuse* 拒绝[辨析] *accept* 与 *receive**receive* 指收到东西的一种行为, 并不含有愿意不愿意接受的意思; *accept* 指经过考虑, 自己愿意或同意接受(邀请、礼物、建议、钱财)。*receive* 不包括 *accept* 的含义, 但 *accept* 包括 *receive* 的含义。如:He *received* the present, but he did not *accept*.[注意] *accept* [ək'sept] 和 *except* [ik'sept] 发音非常相近, 切勿混淆。**accident** [ˈæksɪdənt]*n.* 事故; 意外事件; 偶然事件What *accident* has happened?

Three people were killed in the traffic *accident*.

△ *by accident* 偶然；意外地

[辨析] *accident* 与 *incident*

二者皆有“事件”之意，但 *accident* 指意外不幸的事件。

如：

car accident 车祸，*traffic accident* 交通事故

incident 指由于战争、爆炸等暴力造成的偶发性事变。如：

Pearl Harbour Incident 珍珠港事件，*July 7 Incident* 七七事变（芦沟桥事件）

according [ə'kɔ:diŋ]（仅用于下列两个短语）

① *according to* 根据……所说；按照

from each *according to* his ability（各尽所能）

You must live *according to* your income.

② *according as* 根据……而定；按照……而定

You will be praised or criticized *according as* your work is good or bad.

[注意] 在 *according to* 这个短语中，*to* 为介词，后面接名词；在 *according as* 这个短语中，*as* 是从属连词，后接从句。

ache [eɪk]

v. & *n.* 疼痛，酸痛

She is *aching* all over.（她浑身疼痛。）

I have an *ache* in a tooth.

[复合词] *headache* 头疼；*toothache* 牙疼；*stomachache* 胃疼

[近义词] *pain* 痛（苦）

[辨析] *ache* 与 *pain*

ache 指持续的和局部的疼，常和疼的部位的词连用；*pain* 是一般用语，指内心或身体的痛苦均可。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v]

vt. 完成；取得

You will never *achieve* anything if you don't work harder.

He hopes to *achieve* all his aims.

[派生词] *achievable* (*adj.*) 能做成的，能达到的；*achievement* (*n.*) 功绩，成就

[近义词] *fulfil* 完成；*gain* 获得；*get* 得到；*win* 赢得

[反义词] *fail* 失败；*miss* 没得到

across [əkrɒs]

prep. & adv. 横过，穿过；在……的另一边

There are many cars in the street, don't walk *across*.

He lives *across* the river.

The river is 350 metres *across*.

[辨析] *across*, *along*, *over* 与 *through*

across 指从一边到另一边；*through* 是通过两端穿过；*over* 不表示固定的方向，可前后左右；*along* 不作横穿运动，指沿着某边缘方向运动。*along* 强调线；*across* 强调平面；*through* 强调立体。

[注意] *across* 和 *cross* 二者词性完全不同，*across* 是介词和副词，而 *cross* 是动词和名词。*across* 需与动词连用。如：

They are *crossing* the road. = They are walking *across* the road.

act [ækt]

n. & v. 行为，举动；行动，做；起作用

a brave *act* (勇敢的行为)

Think before you *act*! (三思而后行!)

His son *acted* badly in school.

The earth *acts* as a great magnet.

△ *act as* 担任，充当，起……作用

△ *act out* 表演

[派生词] action (*n.*) 行动, 活动; acting (*n.*) 演戏, 表演; actor (*n.*) 行动者, 演员; actress (*n.*) 女演员; active

(*adj.*) 活动的, 积极的; actively (*adv.*) 活动地, 积极地; activity (*n.*) 活动; interact (*vi.*) 相互作用; react (*vi.*) 反动, 反应; radioactivity (*n.*) 放射性

action [ˈækʃn]

n. 行动; 行为; 活动

Actions speak louder than words. (百说不如一干。)

[辨析] act 与 action

act 多指具体、短暂、个别的“行为”; action 则多指抽象、长期的“行动”。

active [ˈæktɪv]

adj. 积极的; 活跃的

Joe Hill took an *active* part in the workers' struggle for better pay and better conditions.

Most children are more *active* than the grown people.

[近义词] diligent 积极的; lively 活跃的

[反义词] inactive 不活泼的; lazy 懒惰的

actual [ˈæktʃʊəl]

adj. 实际的; 真实的; 现实的

This book is based on an *actual* case.

[近义词] real 真实的; true 实际的

[反义词] idea 理想的; imaginary 想象的

[辨析] actual, real 与 true.

actual 所形容之物是客观存在的具体事物, 并非仅在理论上可能发生或存在的东西, 如:

It's an *actual* event in history.

real 所形容之物在实际上正如其外貌或他人对其观察是“真

的、真正的”，并非想象或假造的。如：

This is *real* gold.

true 的含义为“真正的、真实的”，着重表示与事实相符，是靠得住的，可以相信。如：

My dream has come *true* .

actually [æktjuəli]

adv. 实际上；真地

He looks honest, but *actually* he's a thief.

The earth is *actually* a bit nearer to the sun during winter.

[近义词] really 真实地；in fact 事实上

add [æd]

vt. ①加；增加

Add 10 to 10 and you have 20.

If you *add* 2 to 3 you will get 5.

②增加；补充

She explained, and *added* that he was very sorry.

The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks, *adding* that he had enjoyed his stay here.

△ *add up to* 合计为……

[派生词] addition (*n.*) 加；增加物

[近义词] join 加；increase 增加

[反义词] subtract 减；reduce 减少

address [ə'dres]

n. 住址；通讯处

Please write the *address* on your letter.

She changed her *address* .

admire [əd'maɪə]

vt. 钦佩；羡慕；赞美

Visitors to China usually admire our Great Wall.

He *admires* (her for) her courage.

[派生词] admiration (*n.*) 羡慕; 钦佩; 赞赏;
 admirable (*adj.*) 令人钦佩的; 令人赞赏的

[近义词] respect 尊敬; think highly of 赞扬

[注意] admire 后面既可用人作宾语, 又可用其品质作宾语。

advanced [əd'vɑ:nst]

adj. 先进的; 高级的

We are learning *advanced* English.

Foreign languages can help us to learn *advanced* technology from foreign countries.

[近义词] modern 现代的

advice [əd'vaɪs]

n. 忠告; 建议

a piece of *advice* (two pieces of *advice*)

Marx gave us some *advice* on how to learn a foreign language.

Father went to his doctor for *advice* about his heart trouble.

△ *ask advice of sb.* 向人征求意见

△ *give advice* 提出忠告

△ *take advice* 征求意见; 请教

[注意1] advice 是不可数名词, 一条忠告只能说 a piece of *advice*, 而不能说 an *advice*。

[注意2] advice [əd'vaɪs] 是名词, advise [əd'vaɪz] 是动词, 二者读音和词性都不同, 切勿混淆。

affair [ə'feə]

n. 事件; 事情

a public (private) *affair*