

词汇辨析

高中英语

*Basic English words
for
Senior Middle School*

人民教育出版社

Basic English Words

FOR *Senior Middle School*

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辨析

ISBN 7-107-14058-2



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定价：7.50元

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高中英语词汇辨析

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人民教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语词汇辨析 / 王庆祺, 阮红梅编著. - 北京:
人民教育出版社, 2000

ISBN 7-107-14058-2

I. 高... II. ①王... ②阮... 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(2000)第59334号

人民教育出版社出版发行

(北京沙滩后街55号 邮编100009)

网址: <http://www.pep.com.cn>

上海市欧阳印刷厂印装 上海外文图书公司经销

2001年1月第1版 2001年1月第1次印刷

开本: 850毫米×1168毫米 1/32 印张: 4.125 插页: /

字数: 102千字 印数: 00 001-10 000册

定价: 7.50元

使用说明

这一套丛书是根据现行英语教材和考试要求编写的，旨在帮助高中学生梳理英语基础知识，提高英语运用能力，以便在考试中获得良好的成绩。

英语学习离不开基础知识和基本技能两个方面。基础知识主要是英语语法和词汇两个系列；基本技能则较多地集中在阅读和写作两个项目。为此，我们抓住语法、词汇、阅读、写作等四个题目，分别推出四本参考用书。有关语法和词汇两书中都以扼要的篇幅将知识要点进行精述，然后配以恰当的练习，便于巩固知识，触类旁通。阅读和写作两书则主要提供大量材料，让读者得到足够的训练，从而提高英语实用能力。整套丛书实际上是一个整体，涉及英语复习的各个方面。当然读者也可以根据自己的实际情况和需求，选用其中的一些部分。

希望这一套丛书能对高中学生复习备考有所裨益。它将解答你在英语学习中的难题，帮你掌握学习要领，带你通过必要的训练大幅度提高英语学习的水平。祝你英语考试成功！

编者

2000年3月

前 言

本书共分两个部分。第一部分是词汇辨析。从现行初、高中英语教材中列出 201 个基本单词和词组进行扼要讨论。讨论的词语问题根据所列条目中第一个单词首字母顺序排列。所选单词、词组有三种情况：一是同义或近义词，在辨析时主要通过例句说明它们的用法、搭配(用粗体字标出)，有些词仅在例句后面的括号中作简要的说明。如第 13 条中，区分 win 与 defeat，关键是其后所接宾语不同，例句后括号中说明 defeat 后接 sb 作宾语，win 后接 match、game、war、victory、prize 等作宾语。二是多义词，一词可用作多种词性或同一词性含多种意义，如第 56 条 mind，62 条 pass，64 条 play。三是同根词如第 1 条 alive、live、living、lively。

第二部分词语练习，按名词、动词(包括一些短语动词)、形容词和副词进行词汇的分类练习以及词汇的综合练习。最后是词汇的完形填空，在一定的语境中进行词汇的选用，对进一步提高用词能力很有益处。

、 编 者

2000 年 3 月

目 录

第一部分 词语讨论	1
第二部分 词语练习	24
I、名词	24
II、动词	31
III、形容词、副词	44
IV、词汇综合选择	49
V、词汇完形填空	67
VI、参考答案	118

第一部分 词语讨论

1. accept receive

I **accept** your kind offer. *v.* “接受”

Sharon **received** a letter from her parents yesterday. *v.* “接收, 收到”

He **received** an invitation, but he didn't **accept** it. (*receive*表示客观上收到, *accept*表示主观上接受)

2. ache pain

His stomach **aches**. *vi.* “痛”(常用于身体局部的疼痛)

She had an **ache** in her ear. *n.* “痛, 疼痛”

It **pained** her to have to scold him. *vt.* “使痛苦”

The old lady is living in **pain**. *n.* “痛苦”(可指精神或感情)

Our **pains** have been rewarded. *n. pl.* “辛苦; 苦心”

3. act action

Think carefully before you **act**. *v.* “行动, 做”

The brakes refused to **act**. *v.* “起作用”

Lizzy injured her foot in the **act** of saving the child. *n.* “行动”(具体)

Actions speak louder than words. *n.* “行动”(抽象)

We may see the **action** of an acid on glass. *n.* “作用”

4. add increase

Oh, the tea is too strong, I'll **add** some hot water to it. *vt.* “加, 增加”

The county's population has **increased** by fifty thousand in the last two years. *vi.* “增多, 增大”

My father has **increased** my pocket money. *vt.* “增多”

5. admit confess

The young man **admitted** having stolen the money. vt. “承认”
(非自愿)

I **admitted** him into the room. vt. “准许……进入”

She **confessed** that she had heard about the news. vt. “承认”
(自愿地)

Klegg **confessed** his crime in court. vt. “坦白”(常接 crime, fault, secret 等词)

6. advise persuade

She **advised** me to get up early in the morning. v. “劝说”(劝说的过程)

Finally he was **persuaded** to go away. v. “说服”: 说服成功
(结果)

I **advised** her not to buy that car, but she wouldn't. v. “劝说”
(不可用 persuade)

7. alive living live lively

Who's the greatest man **alive**? a. “活的”(作后置定语)

Although she's old, she's still very much **alive**. a. “有活力的”
(作表语)

He is the greatest **living** artist in the world. a. “活着的”

We watched a **live** broadcast of the football match on television.
a. “现场的”

She did a **lively** dance. a. “活泼的”

8. aloud loud

The teacher asked him to read the poem **aloud**. ad. “出声地”
(以便能听到)

Her voice is **loud** enough to be heard all over the hall. a. “响亮的”

Speak **louder**, or I can't hear you. ad. “大声地”(与 speak,

talk, sing 等连用)

9. **asleep** **sleep** **sleepy**

He fell **asleep** as soon as his head touched the pillow. *a.* “睡着的”(作表语)

John has **slept** in that room all his life. *v.* “睡觉”

It is important for children to get plenty of **sleep**. *n.* “睡觉”

I feel very **sleepy** after that long walk. *a.* “瞌睡的, 困倦的”

10. **attention** **notice**

Pay **attention** to your teacher! *n.* “注意”(有意识地注意)

He **noticed** her leave the room. *v.* “注意到”(无意识地注意)

I'll bring the problem to his **notice** as soon as possible. *n.* “注意力”

11. **awake** **wake**

What time do you usually **wake**(up) in the morning? *vi.* “醒”

Please remember to **wake** me up

at 6 am tomorrow. *vt.* “叫醒”

A cup of coffee kept me wide **awake** all night. *a.* “醒着的”(作表语)

12. **bad** **badly**

He had done some **bad** things. *a.* “坏的”

Smoking is **bad** for your eyes. *a.* “有害的”

Kupe plays tennis very **badly**. *ad.* “坏, 差”

The driver was **badly** hurt in the accident. *ad.* “严重地”(= seriously)

I **badly** need some help. *ad.* “非常”(= very much)

13. **beat** **defeat** **win** **strike** **hit**

She **beat/defeated** me in the competition. *v.* “击败” (以sb作宾语)

Team A **won** the competition. *v.* “赢得” (以match, game, war, victory, prize 等作宾语)

He is **beating** the boy with a stick. *vt.* “打” (指连续地打)

The lady felt her heart **beating** fast. *vi.* “心跳”

The ball **hit/struck** the girl on the head. *vt.* “击中”

It would **strike** twelve in three minutes, time. *vi.* “(钟)敲”

14. **book**

She has written a **book** about dancing. *n.* “书”

Please **book** a table at the restaurant for this evening. *vt.* “预订”

15. **care**

Carry these cups with **care**. *n.* “小心, 注意”

The nurses take good **care** of the wounded soldiers. *n.* “照料”

She really **cares** about her children. *v.* “关心”

Would you **care** for a walk outdoors? *v.* “喜欢” (多用于否定句、疑问句中)

16. **cause reason**

Her son's illness **caused** her a lot of worry. *vt.* “使发生”

Lack of money is the **cause** of all their misery. *n.* “起因”
(后接 of)

What is your **reason** for going to London? *n.* “理由, 原因”
(后接 for)

She **reasoned** that if he had caught the 6:30 pm train, he would have been at home by 8:00. *v.* “争辩; 推理”

17. **charge**

They **charge** 50 cents for a box of milk. *v.* “索取, 收费”

The teacher is **in charge** of the pupils. *n.* “照管”

cf The pupils are **in the charge** of the teacher.

18. **clean clear**

She often washes the sheets **clean** for the old couple. *a.* “干净的”

Do you **clean** your teeth after meals? *v.* “使清洁”

I'm quite **clear** about this problem. *a.* “清楚的”

Please **clear** the rubbish from the garden. *v.* “清除”

If the weather **clears up**, we'll go for a picnic. *v.* “放晴”

19. **close**

The shops **close** on Sundays. *v.* “关闭”

cf The shops are **closed** on Sundays. “关上的”

They have been **close** friends for years. *a.* “亲近的”

Our house is **close** to the hospital. *a.* “接近的”

He stood **close** to his mother. *ad.* “近”

20. **near nearly**

The subway station is quite **near**. *a.* “近的”

He lives quite **near**. *ad.* “近”

It was **near** midnight when they arrived. *prep.* “接近, 靠近”

She's **nearly** ready. *ad.* “几乎, 差不多” (= almost)

21. **cloth clothes clothing dress**

How much **cloth** will I need to make a pair of pants? *n.*
“布”(不可数名词)

Clean the windows with a **cloth**. *n.* “抹布”(可数名词)

She spent a lot of money on **clothes**. *n.* “衣服”(可数名词, 但不可与确定数词连用, 如不说two clothes, 应说two suits of clothes.)

We need warm **clothing** in winter. *n.* “衣服”(不可数名词, 总称词)

Shall I wear a **dress** or a blouse and skirt? *n.* “女装”

We **dressed** in a hurry and my wife **dressed** the children. *v.* “穿衣”(给 sb 穿衣)

22. **consider** (+as/to be) **regard** (as) **look upon/on** **take for**
I don't **consider** him(to be/as) the best person for the work.
v. “把……看作”

I **regard** him as a good friend. *v.* “把……看作”

He has lived with his aunt since he was a baby, and he **looked on/upon** her as his mother. *v.* “把……看作”

I **took you for** your brother. *v.* “把……误认为”

23. **contain** **include**

This box **contains** a pair of shoes. *v.* “包含”(空间)

Your duties **include** making the tea. *v.* “包括”(内容)

24. **content**

When we go on holiday we can swim to our heart's **content**.
n. “满足, 高兴”

Look up the **contents** at the beginning of the book. *n.* (*pl.*)
“目录”

He doesn't want more money—he is **content** with what he has.
a. “满足的”

25. **cost** **spend** **take** **pay** **worth**

Production **cost** can be very high. *n.* “成本”

The **cost** of postage stamps is going up again next week. *n.*
“价钱”

He bought it at a **cost** of \$300. *n.* “费用”

It will **cost** you \$70 to fly to Paris. *v.* “(使)花费, 价钱为”(以 sth 作主语)

She **spent** \$500 on a new dress. *v.* “花费”(以 sb 作主语)

The wound **took** a long time to heal. *v.* “需要”(时间)

It **took** me \$30 to buy the desk. *v.* “花费”(金钱)

He **paid** \$10 for the book. *v.* “支付”(以 sb 作主语)

How much **pay** do you get? *n.* “报酬”

This pen is **worth** five dollars. *a.* “值……的”

His suggestion is **worth** considering. *a.* “值得”(后接 *v-ing*)

26. **decline** **refuse** **reject**

We had to **decline** their invitation because we had made other plans. *vt.* “谢绝”(指婉言谢绝)

He **refused** to go with me after our quarrel. *v.* “拒绝”

He was **rejected** by the army because of his bad eyesight. *v.* “拒绝接受”(语气较强)

27. **deep** **deeply**

The pond is about eight feet **deep**. *a.* “深的”

He stood there thinking, his hands **deep** in his pockets. *ad.* “深深地”(修饰具体动作)

Her sad story moved me **deeply**. *ad.* “深深地”(修饰抽象行为)

28. **devote to**

She **devotes** her life to music. *vt.* “贡献”(to 是介词)

He is **devoted** to his work. *a.* “专心于”

29. **doubt**

I don't **doubt** that he's telling the truth. *v.* “怀疑”(否定句, 后接 *that*)

cf. He **doubts** if/whether we will make a profit out of it.

v. “怀疑”(肯定句, 后接 if/whether 或疑问词引导的从句)

There were growing **doubts** about the news. n. “怀疑”

30. **dress** **put on** **wear**

Get up and **dress** quickly. vi. “穿好衣服”(指动作)

The child is still too young to **dress** itself. vt. “给 sb 穿衣服”
(指动作过程)

Are you **dressed** yet? v. “穿衣”(指状态)

He is **wearing** a new coat. vt. “穿戴”(指状态)

The machine is **wearing** out. v. “磨损; 用旧”

Then the children **put on** a show. v. “上演”

Why don't you **put on** your jacket? vt. “穿上”(指瞬间动作)

She **put on** her glasses to read the letter. vt. “戴上”(指动作)

31. **eager** **anxious**

His mother is **anxious** about his safety. a. “焦虑的, 担心的”
(= worry about)

She is **eager/anxious** to see you. a. “渴望的”(eager 着重指对成功的期望或进取的热情。cf. He is **eager** for /after/about success.)

32. **energy** **power** **strength** **force**

All moving objects have **energy**. n. “能量”

What he writes is full of **energy**. n. “精力; 活力”

Don't use **force** on your friends. n. “暴力; 武力”

His son joined the **forces** three years ago. n. pl. “军队; 主力”

I'll do everything in my **power** to help you. n. “能力”

A struggle for **power** took place within the government.
n. “权力”

At last his **strength** gave out. n. “体力; 力气”

It is beyond human **strength**. n. “人力”

33. **find** **find out** **look for**

They **found** very little gold after months of digging. *vt.* “找到”

I **found** nothing new to say on this subject. *vt.* “发觉, 得出”

Have you **found out** who rang you up this morning? “弄清、查明”(指经过打听、询问)

We **looked for** the missing boy for a few days but didn't **find** him yet. (**look for** “找”, 强调动作过程, **find** 则强调 “找” 的结果)

34. **fine**

It rained all the morning but turned **fine** later. *a.* “晴朗的”

From the top of the hill there is a **fine** view. *a.* “优美的”

She bought some **fine** sugar/salt in the shop. *a.* “细的; 精细的; 精制的”

I had to pay a 2-dollar **fine**. *n.* “罚金”

35. **fit** **suit**

Do the new shoes **fit** you well? *vt.* “适合”(指大小尺寸适合)

Mr Evens **fitted** a new lock on the door. *vt.* “安装”

Jane is **fit for** her new job. *a.* “合适的”

Your clothes **suit** you. *v.* “适合”(指款式、色彩或口味适合)

36. **forgive** **excuse** **pardon**

I'll **forgive** you for what you said to me last night. *v.* “宽恕”(强调放弃责怪或惩罚的想法, 带有感情色彩)

She **excused** our failure to reply. *vt.* “原谅”(指小事)

The king **pardoned** the prisoners. *vt.* “宽恕; 赦免”(正式用语, 常用于宽恕严重的错误或罪行)

I beg your **pardon**—what did you say? *n.* “宽恕”(用于没听

清对方的话希望他重复一遍时)

37. **good** **well**

This is a **good** knife. *a.* “好的”(几乎可指健康以外所有的“好”)

The patient didn't feel **well** after the operation. *a.* “身体好”
(只作表语)

The children behaved **well**. *ad.* “好”

38. **grasp** **hold** **seize** **catch**

You'd better **grasp** this golden opportunity. *vt.* “抓住”(指“紧紧抓住”)

Mike **caught** a lot of fish on his vacation. *vt.* “捉; 捕获”(指用力地出其不意地“捉住”)

The boy **held** his mother's hand. *vt.* “握住”

She **seized** my arm to keep from falling. *vt.* “抓住”(指突然用力抓)

39. **hard** **hardly**

I slept on the **hard** bed. *a.* “坚硬的”

I know that he has a very **hard** life. *a.* “艰难的”

He worked **hard** for the test. *ad.* “努力地”

It is raining **hard**. *ad.* “猛烈地”

He **hardly** goes to bed before midnight, does he? *ad.* “几乎不”(表示否定的副词)

40. **hear** **listen**

We **heard** somebody laughing. *vt.* “听见”

I **heard** that he was in Paris. *vt.* “听说”

I **listened** (倾听) but did not **hear** (听见) what you said.

41. **high** **highly**

Mount Everest is very **high**. *a.* “高的”