高中英语

# 高考词汇表

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北京海淀区特高级教师 中南地区特高级教师 联合编写



延边人民出版社

各个击破丛书

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## 高中英语

- 语法
- 听力
- 阅读理解
- 短文改错
- 书面表达
- 完形填空
- 高考词汇表

ISBN 7-80648-638-0



ISBN 7-80648-638-0/G · 190

全套定价: 336.60元 每册定价: 9.90元

# 各个击破丛书

—— 高中英语· 高考词汇表分册

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## 延边人民出版社

## 责任编辑: 裴正浩

### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

各个击破丛书.英语/王建军主编;高贵贞编著.

延吉: 延边人民出版社, 2001.7

ISBN 7-80648-638-0

Ⅰ. 各... Ⅱ.①王...②高... Ⅲ. 英语课一高中—升学参考 资料 IV.G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 040651 号

王建军主编

出版: 延边人民出版社

印刷:山东省东营新华印刷厂

880×1230 毫米 32 开

2001年7月第1版

发行: 延边人民出版社

印数: 1-3000 套 272 印张 6600 千字

2001年7月第1次印刷

## 前 言

(各个击破)丛书, 顺应当今高考改革形势, 在一版的基础上, 进一步 补充、修订、完善。 使之更充实, 更合理, 更实用。编写过程中, 我们全面 回顾近几年高考试题、深入研究(教学大纲)和(考试说明),准确把握高考 的热点冷点,真正做到了重点强攻,难点详析,弱点密补。为了便于使用, 我们根据学科特点,科学切分,每科一般分为二至四册,最多七册,每册独 立成书。各册均由三个板块构成:考点例析、解题指导、典题精练。"考点 例析",选用近年高考试题,详尽解析,从而达到"解剖麻雀",探求规律之 目的:"解颙指导", 意在让学生对高考各知识点, 各种题型的解题规律方 法有一个理性认识,交给学生解决实际问题的金钥匙:"典题精练",精心 编制和选用了足量的科学性强、训练价值高的练习题,对高考各知识点进 行强化训练、实现由知识到能力的转变。 可以说, 本丛书既是学生自学应 考的最佳资料,也是教师指导复习的理想用书。总之,我们想把最理想、 最优化的创意奉献出来,使学生在熟悉各考点的基础上,构建知识体系, 把握重点,突出难点,形成能力。由于时间、水平所限,书中纰漏在所难 免,恳请批评指正。

> 编 者 2001年7月

# 各 个 击 破 丛 书 分 册 书 目

科 目	书名	
高中英语	(语法) (完形填空) (阅读理解) (短文改错) (书面表达) (听力) (高考词汇表)	
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高中数学	〈代数一〉〈代数二〉〈平面几何〉〈立体几何〉	
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## A a

- A, a[ei](pl.A's 或As)●英语字母表的第一个字母。●(口)极好的,(美)学业成绩优秀符号。an A student 最优等生。●from A to Z从头至尾,彻底地。
  - [ei][ə], an [æn] [ən] art.1. 表 数量的一(个,件……)[同]one 例:a house 2. (表示同一类中的)任何一 个[同] any 例: A person has a face. 3. (表示非特指的,第一次出现 的)一个例:an honest man \* a与 an ❶a 用于以辅音音素(包括[i] [w])开始的词前:an 用于以元音音 素开始的词前。例:a university /a one-hour job/an hour ②用在某些 专有名词之前,表示"某一"例:A Mr. Johns wishes to speak to vou. 有位琼斯先生想和你说话。❸ 用在 most 构成的形容词最高级前, 表示"非常,很"。例: The meeting proceeded in a most friendly atmosphere. 会见在极友好的气氛 中进行。●用 and 连接两个名词,后 面的名词不用冠词,两个名词表示一 体, 谓语动词常用单数。例: He played a good knife and fork. 他 刀叉飞舞大吃一顿。 6a 可表示"每 一". 相当于 every. 例: Take this medicine twice a day. 6在 what, rather, such, quite, many 引起的 句子或短语中,a(n)置于其后。例: This is rather an old bike. 这是一 辆相当旧的自行车。During the war, many a man died. 在那场战 争中很多人死去了。 ● 用在 how (so, too, rather) + adj. + a(n)+ n. 结构中。例: It is too
- difficult a book for beginners. ⑤a (n)和 one 都可用来表示"一个",但 one 用来强调数量,而 a(n)只是泛指。例:I only want one ticket. ⑥ 用于不可数的抽象名词前,表示"一种、某种",例: He has a deep hatred for the class enemies.
- ABC ['eibi:'si:] n. (pl. ABC'S 或 ABCS) ●字母 例: Has the child learned his ABC? 这孩子学字母了吗? ●初步,入门;基础知识。例: the ABC of science 科学入门; classes in the ABC of personal computer 微型计算机入门课程。
- ▲ ability [əˈbiliti] n. [C] (pl. abilities)能力;才能例: have the ability to do sth
- able ['eibl] adj. 1. 能干的, 有能力的例:He is an able teacher. 2. 能, 会(与不定式连用) be able to do sth. 例:Tom is able to swim. [同] can \* be able to 有各种时态的变化。can 只有现在式和过去式。若表示经过努力而成功的某一次动作, 只能用was / were able to 而不能用could。例:The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone was able to get out. 3. able 后缀, 附在动词后构成形容词,表示"能……的,可……的"例:suitable. [反] unable
- about [ə'baut] I. prep. 1. 关于, 对于例: I know nothing about him. 2. 在……周围, 在……各处例: walk about the school. II. adv. 1. 大约, 左右例: He is about thirty. 2. 周围, 附近, 到处例: He looked about

to find his book.  $\Delta$  go about 到处 走, 走 动/look about 四 处 看 /be about to(比 be going to 急迫)即将, 正要 …… (接动词不定式)。例. We were about to leave when it rained./set about (doing)sth. 着 手做某事 例:He doesn't know how to set about doing the job. How/ What about (doing)sth. ……怎么 样? 例: How about (having) a drink? 喝一杯怎么样? 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 [əˈbʌv] I. prep.(位置)在……上面 例: The plane was flying above the clouds. [同] over, on \* above 表示高于某物,但并不一定垂直; over 表示在某物的垂直的上方; on 表示与某物上面直接接触。 [反] below Ⅱ. adv. 在上面,上述 例: in a room above/as (has been) said above Ⅲ. n.上面 例: He suddenly heard a voice from above. △ above all 首先,尤其重要的,最重要的 例: Above all, we must be healthy.

abroad [əˈbroːd] adv. 在国外, 到国外例: go abroad/at home and abroad

▲ absence ['æbsəns] n. 缺席, 不在 [反] presence △ absence of mind 心不在焉例: When I spoke to him, he looked absence of mind. 我同他说话时, 他看起来心不在焉。

**ab sorb**[əb'sɔ:b](-s[-z];-ed)[-d];-ing[-iŋ]) vi. ●([同] drink in, take in) 吸收(水、热、光等);(无反冲地)承受(震动) ❷吸取;接受(知

识、意见等)  $\triangle$  be absorbed by 为 ……所吸收 be absorbed in 全神 贯注在……上,专心……,例: He is absorbed in the pursuit of wealth. 他一心想发财。 ③ [常用被动] 吸引(注意); 使专心; 使全神贯注 ① 并入; 兼并 ⑤ 承担(费用等)  $\parallel \sim$  er  $n \cdot [C]$  吸收器/ $\sim$  ing  $a \cdot$  非常吸引人的;引人入胜的

▲ absent ['æbsənt] adj. ❶缺席的 [反] present △ absent from 不在例:Four students are absent from class today. ❷漫不经心,心不在焉例:He has an absent look on his face.他脸上是漫不经心的表情。

▲ accent ['æksənt] n. [C] (pl. accents) 口音; 音调 例: He speaks with a Southern accent.

accept [ək'sept] vt. vi. 1. 承认,同意例: He accepted my excuse. 2. 接受例: I cannot accept your invitation. 3. accept 后不可接不定式作宾语。辨析: (×) I accepted to go there with them. /(√) I agree to go there with them. \* accept 和receive: accept 强调"同意接受", 行为是主语的主观意志决定的, 是主动的;而receive 只强调"收到", 并不一定"接受", 主语是被动的。例: I received a gift but I didn't accept it.

accident [ æksidənt ] n. [ C ] ( pl. accidents) 1. 事故 2. 意外事件,偶然 的事 Δ by accident 偶然, 无意中 [同] by chance 例: I met him in the street by accident. \* accident 和 incident: accident 指意外或偶然发生的事故,特别是不幸的损害性的事故,而 incident 常指不重要的事件,小事件,此外 incident 还可作"事变"解。

例: Strange incidents happened successively. 奇怪的事件接二连三地发生。

according [əˈkəːdiŋ] to 根据(后面接n.) 例: According to my expercience, I think he is right.

ache [eik] I.n.[C](pl.aches)(连续固定的)疼痛 例: headache / stomachache I have an ache in the back. 我背痛。 [I.vi. 疼例: My head aches. He aches all over. 他浑身痛。

▲achieve [əˈtʃiːv] vt . 完成;取得 例: achieve success/achieve victory

\* achieve, reach 和 gain; achieve 强 调由于极大努力,克服困难后达到既 定目标:还意味着通过预定的程序,制 定出一套办法而获得成功,也常与一 些抽象名词连用。例:They achieved their purpose through a series of experiment. 通过一系列实验, 他们 终于达到了目的。reach 指到达某地 方,达到某目的,某种程度,而不涉及 为此 所 花 费 的 努 力。例: Few reached the finishing line in the obstacle course, 极少数人跑到了障 碍赛的终点线。gain 作"获得"解,指 获得某种利益、好处或经验。例: Nothing can be gained without an effort. 没有努力就没有收获。

▲achievement [əˈtʃiːvmənt] n.[C] (pl.achievements)功绩,成就。例: a man of great achievements

across [əˈkrɔs] prep. adv.1. 横过, 穿过 例:swim across the river 2. 在 另一面,在对面 例: They live just across the road. \* across, past 和 through: across 指从一边到另一边,强调动作是在某一物体表面进行,"横过,跨过"。含义与 on 有关 例: across the street.through表示从一

头进到另一头,指在某一物体的空间 里进行的,"穿过,透过"。含义与 in 有 关。例: One day two young men were going through the forest. past强调"从……旁边经过",可与介 词 by 互换。例: He hurried past me without stopping to speak.

act [ækt] I. vi. 行动; 做, 做事 例:
Think carefully before you act.
vt. 扮演 例: She acted her part
well. Δ act as(prep)担任, 充当 例:
act as chairman /act on 按照……行
动例: She acted on our suggestion.
她按照我们的建议去做。/act out 表
演, 比划着表达 例: His behaviours
acted out his fears. 他的举动表达了
他的恐惧。 II. n. [C](pl. actions)
法令;条例 例: Civil Rights Act 民
权法案

▲ action ['ækʃən] n.1.[C](pl. actions)行为,活动(指具体的)例; a kind action 善行 2.[U]行动(泛指的)例: take action △ put…out of action 使无效,使不起作用,歼灭例: They fought hard and put the enemy out of action. 他们努力战斗,歼灭了敌人。

active ['æktiv] adj. 积极的,活跃的例: She is active in work. an active girl Δ be active in (doing)sth. 对 (于)……很积极 例: He is active in (taking part in)political activities.

actor [ˈæktə]  $n \cdot [C](pl \cdot actors)$  男演员

actress ['æktris] n.[C](pl. actresses)女演员

actual [ˈæktjuəl] [ˈæktʃuəl] adj. 实际的;真实的例: actual life 现实生活the actual state of affairs 实际情况
▲ actually [ˈæktʃuəli] adv. 实际上

[同] in fact 例: Believe it or not, but he actually won.

AD, A.D. ['ei'di:] 公元 AD 应写在年数之前, BC 写在年数之后。例: From 200 BC to AD 400 is six hundred years. 从公元前 200 年到公元 400 年,一共是 600 年。

add [æd] wt. 加,增加 例:Two added five makes(is) seven. 2 加 5 得 7。 Δ add ··· to 加,增加;增添 例:If you add 3 to 2, you get 5./add up to 合计为····· 例:The debts added up to 150 dollars./add up 合计,加起来 例:Please add up these figures.

addresses)住址,通讯处 I vt. 10 向 ……讲话;给……写信;提出(抗议等) (to): President will now address the meeting. 现在,总统向大会讲 话。/Please address complaints to the manager, not to me. 请把你的意见向经理提出, 不要 向我提。❷(在邮件上)写姓名地址; 致(函等): The letter was wrongly addressed.信上的地址写错了。❸ 称呼(as): Don't adress me as "officer". 不要叫我"长官"。Ⅱ(-es [-iz]

admire [əd'maiə] vt.钦佩;羡慕;赞美例: We all admired his courage. Her good luck is much admired.她的好运为人所羡慕。admire the skill of the old man ☆admire 作为及物动词,常直接接名词作宾语,也可用于 admire sb. for sth.或 admire to do sth.但不接从句。例:I admire her for her bravery. = I admire her bravery.我钦佩她的勇气。/He would admire to be a soldier.他喜欢当兵。

admit [ədˈmit] vt.1. 承认 例:admit

one's mistake 2. 让……进入;允许 ……进入 例:The man didn't admit me into the theatre.

▲adopt [əˈdəpt] vt. 收养 例:adopt a girl

ad ult['ædʌlt] I a.([反]immature) 已成人的;成年人的;已成熟的 Ⅱ (-s[-s])n.[C] ①成年人(尤指法定 年龄以上者,通常指 18 岁或 21 岁) ② 【生】成体;成虫‖~hood n.[U]成 年/adultly ad.

advance [ədˈvɑːns] I. vt. vi 前进, 促进. II. n. [C](pl. advances)前 进,进展例:make great advances

▲advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] adj. 先进的, 高级的 例: advanced mathematics 高等数学/advanced experience 先 进的经验。[记忆法] elementary adj. 初级的; intermediate adj. 中 级的;与 advanced 三个词程度依次增 强,可一同记忆。

adventure [ed'ventsə] n.[C](pl. adventures)冒险, 奇异的经验

▲advertise [ˈædvətaiz] vt.为……做 广告 例: advertise our product in newspaper

▲advertisement [əd'və:tismənt] n. [C](pl. advertisements)登广告, 广告

advice [əd'vais] n.[U]忠告,建议 例:
a piece of advice; ask for advice 向
别人征求意见 △ take (follow)one's
advice 接受某人的意见(劝告)/by
sb's advice 按某人的劝告/give
advice on 就……提出劝告;例: give
some advice on how to improve
our study give advice to sb 给某
人提建议 ☆advice 后接从句时,从句
谓语用虚拟语气。例: My advice to
you, as a friend, is that you should

• 4 •

study English hard. 作为朋友, 我对你的忠告是你应该努力学习英语。

advise [əd'vaiz] vt.劝告 △ advise sb to do sth 建议某人做某事 例: The teacher advised us to read the novel. /advise sb against doing sth 劝某人不要干某事 例: The doctor advised him against smoking. /advise doing sth. 例: I advised his starting at once. 我劝他立即动身。 ☆advise sb. + 从句(从句用虚拟语气)例: Would you advise me where I should spend my holidays this summer? 你看今年夏天我应在哪儿度假?

▲ aeroplane ['sərəplein] n.[C] (pl.aeroplanes)飞机

affair [əˈfɛə] n.[C](pl. affairs)事 件;事情 例:a private(public)affair 私(公)事 \* Thing, matter, affair 和 business: thing 普通用语,常用于日 常生活中,是这一组词中概念最笼统 的一个, 所指事情往往不具体清晰, 较 matter 更模糊。例: First things should come first. 最重要的事情应 该首先做。matter常与 thing 互换使 用.概念较笼统,只强调某事情是客观 存在,不愿说出具体内容。例: The matter was resolved. 作"物质"讲时 为不可数名词,作"事情,问题"讲时为 可数名词;而作"毛病、麻烦事"讲时只 用单数,且前加 the;作"势态、情势"讲 时须用单数。affair 正式用语,强调具 有运行或操作过程的事,其复数形式 affairs 又常指重要事件。例: The Minister of Foreign Affairs is abroad for the moment. 外交部长当 前正在国外。 business 在口语中常出 现,用来代替 matter, affair,但强调 的是职责、任务、公事等。例: Let's get down to the business at hand.

咱们立即处理手头的事情吧。

▲ affect [əˈfekt] vt. 影响 例: be affected by the weather.

affort [əˈfoːd] wt.担负得起(……的费用);抽得出(时间);提供。例:afford holidays担负得起(或抽得出时间)度假/afford sb much pleasure 给某人带来很大乐趣 \* afford, supply 和provide:afford 作"供给"解时,一般只用于抽象事物。provide 往往意味着"免费供给"。常用词组为"provide sb with sth 或 provide sth for sb." supply则不明确,但一般讲须给钱。

afraid [əˈfreid] adj 害怕,担心(只用作表语)例: Don't be afraid. Δ be afraid of 害怕,担心 例:He is afraid of dogs./be afraid to do sth 不敢做某事例:She is afraid to speak in public. 她不敢在大庭广众之下说话。/be afraid of doing sth 担心会(发生自己无法左右的突发事情)……例:I am afraid of falling off the ladder. 我担心会从梯子上掉下来。

Africa ['æfrikə] n. 非洲 例: East Africa 东部非洲

African ['æfrikən] I.n.[C](pl. Africans)非洲人 II.adj 非洲的,非 洲人的

after ['a:ftə] I. prep.1. 在……之后例: the day after tomorrow/after school.2.(表示顺序、位置)在……后面例: Shut the door after you.3. (一个)接着(一个)例: one after another 相继,陆续/year after year 一年又一年4. 由于,因为(表原因);尽管……(表让步)例: After what has happened, he won't go. 既然发生了这一切,他就不去了。 After all our advice, he insists on going. 尽管我们劝阻他,但他仍然坚持要去。5.(表

模仿)依照,按照,跟着 例: Will you please make the box after this model? 6. 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: (×) After two years of her graduation. she got married. /(√) Two years after her graduation, she got married. II. adv.在后,后来例: the day after 第二天 III. conj.在 ……之后例: I arrived after he (had)left. Δ after all 毕竟;终究例: He succeeded after all. be after 寻找;寻求例: It is the thing I am after.

afternoon ['aiftə'num] n.下午例: in the afternoon 在下午 on the afternoon of 在某天的下午

▲afterwards ['a:ftəwədz] adv. 后来again ['əgein] [əˈgen] adv. 又,再例:
try once again 再试一次 △ again
and again 再三地,反复地 例: He
asked the question again and
again./once again 再次 [同] once
more /now and again 不时地 例:
We hear from her now and again.
我们时常收到他的来信。/over and
over again; time and time again —
再地 例: He read her letter over
and over again.

against [əˈgenst] prep.1. 反对;不同意例:We are for peace and against war. 2. 对着;逆例: against one's will 违心 against the wind(law)违背法律3. 倚靠例: The table is against the wall.

age [eid3] n. [C. U]年龄 例: They are of the same age. △ at the age of 在……岁时 例: He died at the age of eighty. ☆ ① 几种常用年龄表

示法:例:I am sixteen years of age. 我 16 岁。/He had reached the age of sixteen.他已十六岁了。/He is a boy aged sixteen 他是一个 16 岁的孩子。/He is an aged man.他是一个上了年纪的人。/He and his classmate are of the same age.他和他的同学年龄相同。●表示"大约多少岁"时,用以下介词短语:over(或above) twenty 20 多岁; below(或under)twenty 不到 20 岁; nearly(或close to)twenty 将近 20 岁; in one's twenties 20 来岁(从 20 岁至 29 岁)

ago [əˈgəu] adv. 以前(常与一般过去时的动词连用)例:He left here long ago. [同]before \* ago 指从现在起向以前推算,一般与一般过去时连用。before 指从过去某一时间起向前推算,一般与过去完成时连用,直接引语变间接引语时 ago 一般变成 before

agree [əˈgri:] vt. & vi. 同意;赞成;应允I.用作 vi. [反] disagree Δ agree + with + sb 或表示"意见"、"看法"的词(或 what 从句)/ agree + to + 表示"提议"、"办法"、"计划"的词;(表示对其的同意)/agree + on + 表示具体协议的文件、计划、行动的词(表示对某事看法一致)/agree to do sth 同意做某事例: They agreed to start early. II. 用作 vt. (后接从句)例: She agreed that my plan was better.

▲agreement [ə'gri:mənt] n.1.[U] 同意,一致 例:in agreement with 2. [C](pl.agreements)协定,协议

▲agricultural [ægriˈkʌltʃərəl] adj 农业的

agriculture [ˈægrikʌltʃə] n.[U]农业:农艺

ah [a:] int.啊! 呀!

ahead [əˈhed] adv. 在前面, 在前头;向

前面 例: go ahead 前进 look ahead 向前看 set the clock ahead 把钟表指针向前拔。Δ **ahead of** 在……前面 例: He is ahead of his times. 他走在时代的前面。There is a bright future ahead of you. [反]behind

▲aid [eid] I.n.1.[U]帮助,援助例:go to sb's aid 帮助某人/first aid 急救 II.vt.帮助

aim [eim] I.n.1.[U]瞄准,对准例: take careful aim at…仔细瞄准…… 2.[C](pl.aims)目标,目的例: aim in life 人生目的 achieve one's aim 实现目标 [I.v.1.vi.对准,瞄准例: aim at a target 2.vt.把…… 瞄准……,把……对准……例: He aimed his gun at the bird. Δ aim at (prep.)向……瞄准

air [εə] n.[U]空气;大气 例: breathe fresh air [C] 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" Δ by air 乘飞机 例: He went to London by air. /in the air 在空中,在流行中,在传播中 例: The new song is beginning to be in the air in China. 这首新歌将在中国流行。/in the open air 在户外,在露天里。

aircraft ['səkro:ft] n.[单复数相同] 飞行器,航空器 例:an aircraft carrier 航空母舰 其它一些表示"飞机"的单 词:jet n.喷气式飞机, bomber n. 轰 炸机; fighter n. 战斗机; helicopter n.直升飞机; glider n. 滑翔机

▲airless ['səlis] adj 缺少空气的,不通风的

▲ airline ['səlain] n. [C] (pl. airlines) 航线, 航空公司
airport ['səpɔːt] n. [C] (pl. air-

ports)飞机场; 航空港, 航空站 例: at the airport 在机场

▲ alarm [əˈlɑːm] n. [C] (pl. alarms)警报 例: the fire alarm 火警 alike [əˈlaik] (more ~; most ~) I a. ([反] unlike) [常作表语]相同的,相像的: The two brothers are very much alike. 这两兄弟非常相像。 Il ad. 同样地; 相似地: She treats all the students alike. 她对待所有的学生都是一样的。/think alike 有同样的想法

alive [əˈlɑiv] adj 活着的(通常只作表语,不作定语)例: She is still alive. [反]dead

all [o:1] I . adj . 1. (修饰单数名词)全; 总,整 例:all the world 全世界;all day long 整天 2.(修饰复数名词.)所 有的,全部的 例: all these days; All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗 马。[[. pron.1. 全体, 大家(代表三 个或三个以上的人或物,代表两个用 both, 谓语动词用复数)例: All of them enjoyed themselves. 2. 全部, 一切(作主语时谓语动词用单数)例: All that glitters is not gold. 闪光的 未必都是金子。[反] none II. adv. 都 例: That's all wrong. Δ all along 一直, 始终 例: I know all along that he will win. /all over 遍 及……的每一部分;浑身;结束 例:He is wet all over. The meeting was all over when I arrived there. /all over the country/world 遍及全国/ 全世界 /at all ① (否定句中)根本 (不), 全然 例: I don't believe it at all. ②. (疑问句中)究竟,到底 例: Do you know at all? ❸(条件句中)既然 .....就例:Do it well if you do it at all /not at all 一点也不, 根本不(用 来加强 not 的语气) 例: He doesn't like it at all. /in all 总计,全部 例: There are forty in all. /above all 首 先, 首要, 尤其 例: Never waste anything, but above all never waste time. 不要浪费任何东西, 尤其是时 间。/after all 毕竟,到底,不管怎样 例:After all it is not so difficult as it looks. 毕竟它不是看起来那么难。/ all right 可以, 没关系 例: Are you feeling all right? 你觉得还好吗? / all at once 突然 例: He hit her in the face all at once. 他突然打到她的 脸上。(同)whole \* all 指各个个体 之和, whole 指一个整体的完整无缺。 whole 修饰名词时, 需在 whole 前加 a, the, this, that, one's 等。例: There is not a whole plate in his home. 他家里连一个完整的盘子都没 有。

allow [əˈlau] v.准许,允许●用作 vt. 后接名(代)词或动名词短语。例: They do not allow smoking here. No parking is allowed in this street. ●用作 vt. 后接名(代)词+动 词不定式。例: The teacher allowed me to leave. ●用作 vi. 后接 of 短语 例: The situation allows of no delay. △ allow sb to do sth 允许某 人做某事 例: My parents allow me to watch TV on Saturday evening. [同]permit,(用法一样,在许多情况下 可互换, 只是语气强弱不同) \* allow 语气较弱,指有权阻止但不予阻止,强 调"听任"、"默许", "不加阻止"; permit 语气较强,含有积极而又正面允许、同 意、批准,强调"正式认可"、"批准"。 例: The nurse allowed him to remain there, though it was not permitted.

almost [ˈɔːlməust] adv.几乎,差不多例:The supper is almost ready. He slipped and almost fell. [同] nearly \* ① 在肯定句中两词常可互换使用。② almost 能和 never, no, none, nothing, nobody, nowhere 等连用, 而不能用 nearly(但可用 hardly,后面不用否定词)例: almost never = hardly ever 几乎从不; almost nobody = hardly anybody几乎没人③nearly可与 not 连用.而 almost 不能, not nearly 是"远不如"、"远没有"的意思。例: The money is not nearly enough for my journey.

alone [ə'ləun] I. adj. (只作表语)单独的 例: She was alone at home. [同] lonely \* alone 表示独自一个人,单独; lonely 表示孤独、寂寞 例: She is alone, but she doesn't feel lonely.此外 lonely 还指地方荒芜、偏僻、人迹罕至,可作表语、定语。例: a lonely house II. adv. 单独地、独自例: travel alone

along [ə'loŋ] I. prep. 沿着; 顺着 例: walk along the street II. adv. 1. 向前 go/run/come/move along (此处与 on 同义); 2. 和……一起, 一道, 一同例: Come along with one's friends; I'd like to take you along. Δ all along 一直 例: I know all along that it was a lie./get along 过活例: How are you getting along these days? /get along with 进展,相处 例: He is getting along well with his English. 他英语学习上有进步。

aloud [ə'laud] adv. 出声地, 大声地例: read aloud 朗读/laugh aloud 哈哈大笑[同]loud, loudly \* aloud 出声地, 大声地, 指放大声音为使他人能

听见,不是心想,不是默读。例: read aloud 朗读/think aloud 自言自语。loud 大声地,主要指说话声和哭声等,常用比较级形式。例: Don't talk so loud./Speak louder.loudly 大声地,吵闹地,指声音很大很喧闹,不悦耳,令他 人 感 到 讨 厌。例: She wept loudly.

▲ alphabet ['ælfəbit] n.[C](pl. alphabets)字母表例: The English alphabet has 26 letters.

already [oːl'redi] adv. 已经[同] yet \* already 一般用于肯定句中, 有时用于否定句表示意外、惊讶。例: I have read the book already./Have you finished it already? yet 用于否定句和疑问句。例: The coffee is not cold yet./Is the coffee cold yet?

also ['oːlsəu] adv.也 not only … but also … 不但……而且……(谓语动词就近原则)例:Not only he but also I am right. [同] too, either, as well \* also 多用于书面语, 出现在句中。例:I also went. too 多用于口语, 出现在句末,前有逗号。例: She is a teacher, too. as well 多用于口语, 出现在句末。例: He plays basketball as well. 以上三词均用于肯定句。either用于否定句中。例:I didn't go either.

although [ɔːl'ðəu] conj. 虽然(引导让步状语从句)[同] though(但是 不能与 but 连用)例: Although he is tired, he works on . 不能说: Although he is tired, but he works on. 可说: He is tired, but he works on.

altogether [polita geða] adv.1.完全、全部[同] completely 例: I don't altogether agree with you. 2.总共

[同]in all;例:There are four of us altogether. \* all together 全体一起,全部;一道,同时例:Please put the books all together on the table./Don't speak all together.

always ['o:lweiz] adv. 总是, 一直; 永 远例:He is always late for school. We will always keep this in mind. ☆ ●always 通常放在动词 be 后面, 行 为动词前面,一般不放在句首。但为了 强调或在祈使句中也可放在句首或放 在整个谓语前面,甚至有时可置于句 末。例: Always pay attention to your pronunciation. 要始终注意发 音。❷与 not 连用表示部分否定。例: A great scholar is not always a very wise man. 大学者未必一定是极 聪明之人。 always 用于一般进行时 态时,表示不满,厌烦,赞赏等感情色 彩。例: He is Always asking silly questions. 他老是问些愚蠢的问题。

**am** [æm][əm] (be 的第一人称单数, 仅与 I 连用)(我)是

▲A. M./a. m. 上午, 午前(用于表示 时间的数字后)例; at 5 a. m./from 2 to 5 a. m.

▲amazing [əˈmeiziŋ] adj.令人惊异的例:amazing success

America [əˈmerikə] n. 美国;美洲 例:
North/South America 北/南美洲
American [əˈmerikən] I. n. [C]

(pl. Americans)美国人 II. adj. 美国的 例: American English 美国英语 among [əˈmʌŋ] prep. (通常指三个或

三个以上的)在……中间例: sit among the children (同) \* between between 通常用于两者之间或表示双方之间的关系。只要构成双方关系,则不论双方的数目是多少,均用 between。此外,如果所表示的人或物明显表现出具有成双含

义,那么不管是两个还是两个以上,也均用 between。 among 后接的人或物必须是三个或三个以上。例: Divide these sweets between the two children./The Mediterranean lies between Africa, Europe and Asia. 地中海位于非洲、欧洲和亚洲之间。/You are only one among many who need help. 你只是需要帮助的许多人中的一个。

- ▲amount [əˈmɑunt] n. [U]总量; [C](pl. amounts)数量,值例:a large amount of(后接不可数名词)
- ▲amusement [əˈmju;zmənt] n.[U] 娱乐, 消遣; [C](pl. amusements) 文娱活动
- ▲ancestor ['ænsistə] n.[C](pl. ancestors)祖宗;祖先
- and [ænd] [ənd] conj.和,又例:my sister and I/think and think  $\Delta$ and so on 等等(用于列举完后用在 句尾) ☆ ● 连接并列主语 例: My brother and I are both college students. / A writer and poet is going to give us a report. 一位作家 兼诗人将给我们作报告。(并列主语 表示同一概念时,谓语用单数) Every minute and every important. (and 连接由 every 或 each 修饰的名词时, 谓语用单数) He, and not I, is chosen. 当选的是 他,而不是我。(and 引导插入语时, 谓语与主语保持一致)❷连接并列谓 语,表示时间上顺序、并列、因果或反 复例:She was sick and took some medicine,她生病了,所以吃了点药。 ●连接并列宾语 例: I'd like to lie down and go to sleep. 我可要躺下 睡觉了。(第二个不定式前不用 to) I don't like to play basketball or

volleyball. 我不喜欢打篮球和排球。 (在否定句中用 or,表示两者都否定) He told me that he had received my letter and that he could soon come to see me. (and 连接两个宾语 从句时,第二个宾语从句前不能省略 that)。 ●连接一个相当于 if 条件句 的 祈 使 句,表示"那 么"例: Go straight on and you will see a church. 相当于 If you go straight on, you will see a church. 一直往前 走,你就会看到一座教堂。

anger [ˈæŋgə] n. [U]生气, 愤怒 例: be filled with anger 满腔怒火  $\Delta$  in anger 生气, 愤怒地

angry ['æŋgri] adj. 生气的, 愤怒的 Δ be angry at sth 因某人之言行而生气 例: He was angry at my words./be angry with sb 生某人的气例:Don't be angry with him./be angry to do sth.例:I was angry to hear it./be angry about sth.对某事生气例:I am angry about what he said./be angry + that 从 句例:She is angry that he has not answered her letter.

animal [ˈæniməl] n. [C] (pl. animals) 动物,牲畜例: wild animal 野生动物/warm (cold) blooded animal 温(冷)血动物

- ▲ankle ['æŋkl] n.[C](pl.ankles) 興,脚脖子
- announce [əˈnɑuns] vt.1.宣告,宣布 (后接 n.或从句) 例: The new government announced its policy at once. 2. 通知 例: announce meeting 通知开会 Δ It is announced that ·······据宣布例: It is announced that the book is published.