

New

ENGLISH  
VOCABULARY



# 新课程

# 高中英语 词汇用法 详解



主编 江 冰

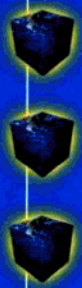


领导词汇学习新潮流

追赶词汇学习新时尚

剖析英语课程标准

展现英语学习方法



山西教育出版社

▼  
**新课程**

# 高中英语词汇用法

GAOZHONGYINGYU CIHUIYONGFA

# 详解

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## ▶▶ 编者寄语



我们应该也必须做到：“提倡英英，普及双解，严禁英汉。”

提倡：“通过英语来学英语，通过生活来学英语。”也只有进入“英英”，才能做到“体验”；也只有深入生活，才能原汁原味。

几十年来的结果告诉我们：“通过汉语来学习英语”已成为我们中国人学习英语的坟墓。

我们必须做到：用英语来解释英语，适当注上中文，即双解。

## ▶▶ 窗口展示



- ◆【注音】注入国际音标，推出新颖体例。
- 【双解】采用双语释义，力求简明达意。
- ▲【例句】精选典型例句，例释词汇语义。
- ◆【交际】创设生活交际，体验情景语意。
- 【辨析】简述用法用意，辨析词形词义。

# ▶▶ 体例掠影



euro \* *n.*

[符号]

[注音] /'juərəʊ/

【双解】[C] a unit of money used in European countries that belong to the European Union (= a European political and economic Union organization) 欧元

【例句】Say goodbye to the franc, the lira and the mark, as a dozen European currencies are swept away by the new euro notes and coins. 再见了, 法郎! 再见了, 里克和马克! 一种全新的纸币和硬币——欧元——取代 12 种原欧洲货币开始流通。

【交际】A: How many countries have used euros in Europe?

B: Twelve. They are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

甲: 欧洲有多少国家使用了欧元? 乙: 12。他们是: 奥地利、比利时、芬兰、法国、德国、希腊、爱尔兰、意大利、卢森堡、荷兰、葡萄牙和西班牙。

【辨析】2002 年元月 1 日起, 欧盟有 12 个国家使用了欧元, 原来各自国家的货币从此消失, 像 franc (法郎) mark (马克) 等这样的货币单位也不例外 (这些单词从此在这个世界和字典上消失)。

the Internet *n.*

[= the Net]

[注音] /'ɪntənət/

【双解】a system that connects computers around the world so you can share information with other people 互联网 (英特网)

【例句】You should check out this music website on the Internet. 你应该在英特网上查看这个音乐网站。

【交际】A: That company provides cheap Internet access. (= low access charge / fee) B: So you are on the Net all the time.

甲: 那家公司提供很廉价的上网使用费 (接入费)。乙: 那你就一直挂在网上了。

【辨析】the Internet = the Net “英特网、互联网” (The internet is the system that connects millions of computers all over the world. To go online you need a computer with a modem. A modem is a piece of equipment that sends information along telephone lines.); WWW = World Wide Web “万维网” (The World Wide Web / www is part of the Internet. It is a system of electronic documents called websites that are linked together. You can move around quickly on the www.);

E-mail / e-mail *n. & vt.*

[= Email / email]

[注音] /'i:meɪl/

【双解】①[C, U] a message sent or a system for sending messages electronically, especially from one computer to another using the Internet; ② send sb a message electronically 电子邮件; 发电子邮件

【例句】1) Have you read your email today? 你今天看过电子邮件了吗? E-mail, as well as telephones, is playing an important part in daily communication. 电话、还有电子邮件在日常通信中起着很重要的作用。

2) Please email me your paper. I emailed invitations to all my friends. 请把你的论文用电子邮件发给我。我用电子邮件给所有朋友发出了邀请。

【交际】A: What's your email address?

B: jiangmengchi@21cn.com

甲: 你的电子邮箱地址是什么? 乙: 邮箱地址是 jiangmengchi at 21cn.com.

【辨析】可以写成 Email: Have you got my email yet? 你收到我的邮件了吗?

bird *n.*

[派] bird flu / U 禽流感 a birdcage 鸟笼

[注音] bɜ:d/

【双解】[C] an animal that has wings and feathers and is usually able to fly 鸟

【例句】Birds eat a wide variety of foods. / The early bird gets (= catches) the worm. 鸟吃各种各样的食物。/ 捷足者先登 (凡事趁早)

【交际】A: You say his fiancée (= future wife) is also a poet?

B: Well, birds of a feather flock together.

甲: 你说他的未婚妻也是诗人? 乙: 是啊, 物以类聚, 人以群分。

【辨析】[C] bird 可以表示“家禽”; a bird = a fowl = a duck = a chicken 一只家禽 (一只鸭、一只鸡); 当 fowl 表示“鸭肉、鸡肉、鸟肉”是不可数名词; Carve the fowl into 8 pieces. 把这些鸭肉切成 8 小块。[U] fowl 表示“鸟类”, 也是不可数名词: They keep ducks and many other animals and fowl. 他们饲养鸭子、其他的动物以及鸟类。有关 bird 的动词搭配: Birds build nests. 鸟筑巢。Birds chirp / twitter. 鸟儿唧唧叫。Birds flock together. 鸟聚在一起。Birds fly / soar. 鸟儿飞 (鸟翱翔) Birds migrate. 鸟类随季节迁移。Birds molt. 鸟换毛。Birds sing. 鸟儿唱歌。

# ▶▶ 体例说明



## 一、词条、方框、回指等体例说明

1. 本书的词条来源于《全日制义务教育·高级中学英语课程标准》、《高考英语科考试大纲》以及生活中的常用词汇。
2. 当出现英美读音、拼写、用词等差异时,用(UK)表示英国英语,汉语译文里用(英);用(US)表示美国英语,汉语译文里用(美)。如: laboratory / ləˈbɔːrətɹi / (UK) / ˈlæbrəˌtɔːr / (US); kilogramme (UK) kilogram (US); flat (UK) apartment (US)。
3. 词性是以《全日制义务教育·高级中学英语课程标准》为准,用斜体一律列在词条后。词条本身用黑体,以示醒目,有助于记忆。如:

**a (an)** *art*  
**ability** *n.*  
**able** *adj.*  
**about** *ad. & prep.*  
**accept** *vt.*

4. 不规则动词的变化、形容词副词的比较级最高级、名词复数的特殊变化、同根词、复合词、同义词、反义词、派生词等一些注意点,全部集中到一方框内,列在词条与词性之下,进行一次性处理。方框内安排的顺序是:简短的词语放在前面。

如: **often** *adv.*

oftener; oftenest; (more often; most often) (同)  
frequently (反) rarely / seldom

5. 方框内所列出的单词,大多数未给出汉语译文,目的想给读者一个思考的空间。方框内所列出的名词,尽量与词条保持一致;其他任何地方的名词严格按照可数与不可数([C][U])来区分。
6. 区分了sb's与one's的回指问题。sb's表示的某人与主语不同,而one's是与主语相同的人。另外,在英文释义里,除采用sb / sb's / one / one's的形式外,还采用了you(人们)来泛指“任何人”;用your(人们的)泛指“任何人的”。这有利于读者思维的直接参与。

如: take sb's place

- 1) He will take my place, because I am ill.
- 2) He is going to take a holiday, so I'll take his

place.

do one's homework

- 1) He does his homework.
- 2) We do our homework.

## 二、功能体例说明

1. 【注音】注入的音标与原词目分开,目的是让读者先要试读。

2. 【双解】把最常用的词义用英语解释出来,为读者提供英语思维的环境。译成汉语时,每个分号表示一层意思,同一层次的中文译文用英文体的小括号()收括,例如: ugly ① unpleasant to look at; ② an ugly situation is very unpleasant, usually because it involves violence 丑陋的(难看的);险恶的(不祥的)。

3. 【例句】一般情况,有几个词义就配上几个例句。如果某个词义需要列举更多的例句时,我们就将这同一层语义的例句集中起来。安排的顺序是:遇到两个简短的英语例句采用并列编排;若遇到长的英语例句(一行不能排列完的)采用英汉间隔的办法,即先列出英语例句,然后紧跟上汉语译文。目的只有一个:便于读者阅读。例如:

1) Helen pushed her bag under the table. / The children were sitting under a tree. 海伦把她的包推到桌子底下。/ 孩子们正坐在树底下。

2) She could only keep her head under the water for a few seconds. 她把头放到水下只能保持几秒钟。/ The child was swimming and suddenly started to go under. / 那孩子正游着,突然潜到水下了(开始潜水)。

4. 【交际】大多数词目都会有多种语义,此功能所列出的情景对话仅仅是为了解释其中的一种最常用词义。

5. 【辨析】横向与竖向、共时与历时的比较,即对词条本身的挖掘与其它词的细微差别。例如: It's a pleasure. / My pleasure. / A pleasure. 不用谢: "Thank you for a wonderful evening." "My pleasure." "非常感谢度过这美好夜晚。" "不用谢。" With pleasure! 当然可以! 答应对方的请求: "Could you pass the ruler, please?" "With pleasure!" "可以请您把直尺

递过来吗?”“当然可以!”

### 三、符号

本书使用如下符号:

1. / 1) 表示分隔; 2) 表示替换; 3) 表示音标的符号。
2. 【】表示功能。
3. ( ) 1) 表示补充说明、解释或间隔; 2) 表示同一层词义之间的替换; 3) 表示可省略; 4) 表示有特殊变化; 5) 表示一些说明性略语。
4. = 表示同义互换。

### 四、序列

1. 英语释义使用 ①②③…
2. 例句使用 1) 2) 3) …

### 五、略语表

- (缩) 缩略语 (abbreviation)
- (反) 反义词 (antonym)
- (同) 同义词 (synonym)
- (美) 美国英语 (American English)
- (英) 英国英语 (Britain English)
- (口) 口语 (colloquial / spoken language)
- (合) 合成词 (compound word)
- (派) 派生词 (derivative)
- (复) 复数 (plural)

*adj.* / *a.* (adjective) 形容词

*adv.* / *ad.* (adverb) 副词

*art.* (article) 冠词

*aux. v.* (auxiliary verb) 助动词

*cf.* (confer) 比较

*cap.* (capital) 大写

*conj.* (conjunction) 连词

*e. g.* (for example) 例如

*esp.* (especially) 尤其

*etc.* (and so on / et cetera) 等等

*interj.* (interjection) 感叹词

*ie.* (id est = that is) 即

*link v.* (link verb) 联系动词

[*C*] (countable noun) 可数名词

[*U*] (uncountable noun) 不可数名词

*n.* (noun) 名词

*num.* (numeral) 数词

*pl.* (plural) 复数

*prep.* (preposition) 介词

*pron.* (pronoun) 代词

*sing.* (singular) 单数

*sb* (somebody) 某人

*sth* (something) 某事

*usu.* (usually) 通常

*v.* (verb) 动词

*vi.* (intransitive verb) 不及物动词

*vt.* (transitive verb) 及物动词

## 正文



## A



## a (an) art.

a 用于以辅音音素(包括 /w/ /j/)开始的词前;an 用于以元音音素开始的词前。

【注音】/ə, ə, eɪ/ (/an; æn/)

【双解】①one; ②some; a certain; a particular; ③per; for each; in each 一个(件...); 某一; 每(每一)

【例句】1) He is a friend of my father's. 他是我爸爸的一个朋友。  
2) A Mr Green is waiting to see you. 有一位格林先生正等着见你。  
3) The car was going 80 kilometers an hour. 车速每小时 80 公里。

【交际】A: Paulo! Joana! What a surprise! Are you here for English, too? B: Yes, we are.

甲: 鲍罗, 乔安娜, 真没想到, 你们也在这儿学习英语? 乙: 是呀!

【辨析】a/an 是不定冠词, 侧重后面的名词; There is a book and a pencil on the desk. 桌上有一本书和一支铅笔。Our English teacher is not an Englishman but an American. 我们英语老师不是英国人而是美国人。one 是数词, 侧重数量; Only one man was seriously injured in the accident. 事故中只有一人受重伤。You may stay here one or two days. 你可在这儿呆一两天。另外, 有些英美人在以 /w/ /j/ 辅音起首的词前仍用 an, 但我们应避免。

## ability n.

(反) inability 无能

【注音】/əˈbɪləti/

【双解】[C, U] the power or knowledge to do sth. 能力(才能)

【例句】Doctors now have the ability to keep people alive for much longer. 医生现在能让人的寿命延长。He has got a remarkable ability to get things done. 他能力非凡, 完全能办好这些事。

【交际】A: He is great! His ability saved the team from defeat. B: I think so.

甲: 他真伟大! 他的才能使这个球队免遭失败。乙: 我想是的。

【辨析】作“能力, 才能”时, ability (to do sth) 后常跟不定式, 一般无复数形式; I doubt his ability to do the job. 我怀疑他的工作能力。capacity 后常接 of 或 for; As a scientist, he has the capacity of doing important research. 作为科学家, 他有能力从事重要的研究工作。

## able adj.

(反) unable 不能够 (e.) enable 使能够

【注音】/eɪbl/

【双解】having the power or the knowledge to do something 能够(有能力的)

【例句】I'm afraid I won't be able to come. / His father is an able man. 恐怕我不能来。/ 他的父亲是个能干的人。

【交际】A: Are you able to come to my party?

B: I'm sorry. I will be too busy.

甲: 你能来参加我的聚会吗? 乙: 真抱歉, 我太忙了。

【辨析】able 的比较级和最高级有三种形式: abler, ablest / better (= more) able, best (= most) able. be able to 有现在时, 过去时, 将来时, 完成时, 可表示一次性动作或短时状态, can 不行。be able to 含有“成功地做到”, 相当于 manage to do; succeed in doing; She is not able to sing tonight, because she's got a cold. 今晚她感冒了, 不能唱歌。can 只有现在时, 过去时, 表示经常的情况; She can't sing at all. 她根本不会唱歌。can 可表示能力, 允许, 猜测等。叙述过去的事实时, 为避免与虚拟语气的 could 相混, 尽量用 be able to. be capable of 后接名词或动名词; My son is capable of looking after himself now. 我儿子现在能照顾自己了。

## about adv. &amp; prep.

(同) approximately / on 大约(关于)

【注音】/əˈbaʊt/

【双解】①a little more or less than; ②here and there, in all directions; ③concerning 大约; 到处(四处); 关于

【例句】1) We walked about five miles. 我们大约走了 5 英里。  
2) Don't drop waste paper about. 不要乱扔纸屑。  
3) Stephen W. Hawking wrote several books about the universe. 史蒂芬·霍金写了几部有关宇宙方面的书。

【交际】A: What are you talking about? B: The terrible SARS. 甲: 你们两人在谈什么? 乙: 在谈可怕的“非典”。

【辨析】about 关于具体的人和事, 表示浅显易懂; I read a tale about a princess and a frog. 我读了本关于公主与青蛙的童话。on 关于某种学术观点, 专业性较强, 一般人难懂, 常用于较正式的场合; He wrote a report on how to deal with the water pollution. 他写了一篇关于水污染处理的报告。The French teacher will question us on the verbs. 法语老师将提问我们有关动词的用法。be about 到这个结构后接不定式, 可与 now 连用, 但不与 next month, next week 等具体时间连用。另外, 这个结构的否定式 be not about 在美国可表示“不打算”“不愿意”。

## above pre., adj. &amp; adv.

(同) over 在……正上方 (反) below 在……下方

【注音】/əˈbaʊ/

【双解】①higher than; ②over; ③more than (in number, age, etc.); 在……上面; 上面的; 在……之上

【例句】1) The town's birthrate was well above the national average. 那镇的出生率远远高于国家的平均水平。  
2) A shout from above warned me of the danger. 从上面传来有



危险的警告声。

3) For an explanation, see the above section (= the section above). 至于解释, 请看上文。

【交际】A: Is his room just above? B: No, it's on the 12th floor.

甲: 他房间就在上面? 乙: 不, 在 12 层楼。

【辨析】above 一般笼统地指“在……上面”, 反义词是 below, 还可指“超过某一水准或标准”: The picture is on the wall above my desk. 这幅画在我桌子上方的墙上。They are the children above the age of five. 他们是 5 岁以上的孩子。four degrees above zero 零上 4 度 4900 ft above sea-level 海拔 4900 英尺 over “垂直地在……上方”(= directly above), 反义词是 under, “超过”的意义主要是用于时间 (over two hours)、空间 (fly over Sahara)、年龄上 (over sixty), 还有“遍及、覆盖、越过”的意思, 泛指某一数目可用 over, 相当于 more than: Mary leaned over the desk to answer the phone. 玛丽伏在桌上接电话。I have friends all over (= throughout) the world. 我的朋友遍天下。on 指和某物接触并在它的上面, 反义词是 beneath: He hit Bob on the head. 他击中鲍勃的头。

**abroad** *adv.*

【(反) home 国内】

【注音】/əˈbrɔːd/

【双解】in or to a foreign country 在国外, 到国外

【例句】He lived abroad for much of his life. / My elder sister is studying abroad. 他的大半生在国外度过。/ 我姐姐在国外学习。

【交际】A: Are you going abroad for your holidays?

B: Yes. What about you?

甲: 你将去国外度假? 乙: 是的, 你呢?

【辨析】abroad “到国外”; go abroad “到国外去”: I'm going abroad next year. 我明年出国。aboard 上(车、船、飞机); go aboard “搭乘(船、火车、飞机、公共汽车)”; He went aboard (= went on board) the ship / the plane. 他上了船(飞机)。

**absence** *n.*

【(同) lack 缺乏 (反) presence 出席(在场)】

【注音】/ˈæbsəns/

【双解】[C, U] not being there 不在(缺席)

【例句】Caroline will be in charge of the office during my absence. 我不在时由卡罗琳管理办公室的工作。/ I don't know the reason of his absence from classes. 我不知他缺席的原因。

【交际】A: Who will take my class in my absence? B: Mr. Wang.

甲: 我不在时谁替我上课? 乙: 王老师。

【辨析】absence 意味着不存在或缺席: the absence of a chairman 表明没有会议主席, in the absence of the chairman 表明会议主席在开会期间没有在场(但有一位主席)(without 可代替 in the absence of); lack 主要指整体或局部的不足、缺少。比较: an absence of sugar in her diet 指她的饮食中完全没有糖; a lack of sugar in her diet 指她的饮食中有些糖, 但浓度还不够。

**absent** *adj.*

【(反) present 出席 (合) absent-minded 心不在焉的】

【注音】/ˈæbsənt/

【双解】not there; not present 缺席(不在)

【例句】At times he would be absent for a few days. 他时常缺席几天。/ She is absent from school with a cold. 她因感冒而未上学。

【交际】A: How many students are absent (from class) today? B: Five.

甲: 今天有多少人缺席? 乙: 5 人。

【辨析】absent in “不在此处, 而在……”; He is absent in Beijing. 他不在此处, 在北京。absent from “不在……”; He is absent from Beijing. 他不在此处。

**accent** *n.*

【(同) dialect / stress / emphasis 口音(重音、重点)】

【注音】/ˈæksənt/

【双解】[C] ① a way of speaking, that shows that a person comes from a particular place; ② (the accent on sth) particular importance or attention that you give to sth 口音; 关注

【例句】1) Maria speaks English with an Italian accent. 玛丽亚讲英语带着意大利口音。

2) He is putting the accent on military readiness. 他特别关注战备。

【交际】A: Where are you from? I can't place (= recognize) your accent. B: I'm from Hunan.

甲: 你来自哪里? 我无法判断你的口音。乙: 我来自湖南。

【辨析】accent 可作“口音(重音、重点)”; He speaks very fast and with a strong Shanghai accent. (= dialect) 他说话很快, 且带着很重的上海口音。In the word “income” the accent is on the first syllable. (= stress) “income” 这个词的重音是在第一个音节上。

**accept** *vt.*

【(n.) acceptance 接受 (adj.) acceptable 可接受的】

【注音】/əkˈsept/

【双解】① to receive or take something offered or given, esp. willingly; ② to agree to do something; say yes to (an offer, invitation, etc.) 接受; 同意

【例句】1) I accepted another piece of cake. 我又吃了一块蛋糕。

2) The class accepted the new teacher. 全班接纳了这位新教师。

【交际】A: Will you accept my invitation?

B: Sorry, but I'll have to look at my diary.

甲: 你愿意接受我的邀请吗? 乙: 对不起, 我得看看我的日程安排。

【辨析】accept “得到并收下”, 是一种自愿、主动地接受: David invited four friends to his party, and they all accepted. 大卫请四位朋友参加聚会, 他们都答应了。receive “得到但并不涉及是否收下”, 只表示被动接收: She received a gift from him, but she did not accept it. 她收到他的礼物后没有接受。

**accident** *n.*

【(pl.) accidents 意外事故 (adj.) accidental 偶然的】

【注音】/ˈæksɪdənt/

【双解】[C] something, often bad, that happens by chance 事故(意外的事)

【例句】Carelessness often causes accidents. / John's had an accident; he's been hit by a car. 粗心常酿成事故。/ 约翰出了事故, 他被车撞了。

【交际】A: I'm sorry I broke the cup, but it was an accident.

B: It doesn't matter.

甲: 很抱歉我把茶杯打破了, 但这纯属无意。乙: 没关系。

【辨析】accident “意外事故(事故、祸事)”: There have been several air-

plane accidents this year. 今年发生了几起空难。incident “事件 (小事件、政治事件)” ; Frontier incidents often happen there. 那里常发生边境纠纷。

### according to prep.

(adv.) accordingly (= therefore) 因此

【注音】/ə'kɔ:dnɪtu:/

【双解】from what is said or written 按照(根据)

【例句】According to the weather forecast, it will rain tonight. 据天气预报,今晚有雨。

【交际】A: According to George, you owe him £10.

B: But I don't agree.

甲:据乔治说,你欠他10英镑。乙:我不同意他的说法。

【辨析】according to 表明信息是来自另一个人或地方,不是来源于自己, according to 不与 opinion 与 view 连用,这时可用 in one's opinion 与 in one's view 来表达。according as... (that-clause) “取决于”; You may go or stay according as you decide. 是去或是留由你自己决定。但当从句有疑问词时,仍用 according to: He earns between \$600 and \$700 a month, according to how much overtime he does. 他每月想挣六、七百元要看他加多少班了。

### account n.

(缩) a/c (派) accountant (n.) 会计

【注音】/ə'kaʊnt/

【双解】[C] ① a list of payments owed to someone; an amount of money kept in a bank; a bill; ② a story or description; an explanation; a statement 账目; 描述(报道)

【例句】1) He paid the money into his account. 他把钱存入他的账户。

2) She gave the police a full account of the incident. 她向警方详细叙述了那件事。

【交际】A: Have you got an account with us?

B: Yes. I opened it three months ago.

甲:在我们这儿有户头吗? 乙:我3个月前开的户。

【辨析】We delayed our departure on account of the bad weather. 因天气不好,我们推迟了启程时间。I was worried on my own account, not yours. 我担心是为了我自己,而不是为了你。Don't change your plan on my account. 不要为了我而改变你的计划。

### ache vi. & n.

(同) pain 疼痛

【注音】/eɪk/

【双解】① hurt; be painful; ② [C] a continuing pain 痛; 疼痛

【例句】1) After climbing the mountain, I ached all over. 爬山过后,我浑身疼痛。

2) He had an ache in his head. 他头疼。(= His head ached.)

【交际】A: What's the matter with you? B: My toothaches.

甲:你怎么啦? 乙:我牙痛。

【辨析】ache “持久的隐痛、疼痛”,常构成复合词: headache, tooth-ache. I have an ache in my stomach. 我胃疼。(= I have a stomachache.) 英美都视 headache 为 [C], 其他的复合词在美国为 [C], 在英国为 [U]。如 a headache 头痛 (a) toothache 牙痛 (a) backache 背痛 (an) earache 耳朵痛。pain 一般指各种疼痛,尤指突发的剧痛; 由伤病引起的局部疼痛或全身不适。pain 用作单数时,加或不加 a 均可; pain in the neck/back 颈/背痛 a pain in the knees 双膝疼痛 chest pain 胸痛。

### achieve vt.

(n.) achievement 成就

【注音】/ə'tʃi:v/

【双解】succeed in doing something by working 达到(取得)

【例句】She achieved top marks in the examination. / He hopes to achieve all his aims. 她考试取得了高分。/ 他希望能实现他所有的目标。

【交际】A: I congratulate you on having achieved success.

B: Thank you.

甲:祝贺你取得了成功! 乙:谢谢!

【辨析】achieve 强调通过持续的努力而达到预期的目的: All these cannot be achieved without hard work. 不经努力,这一切无法取得。reach 着重强调达到,而不考虑目的是否事先确定或所作努力的大小: We reached an unfamiliar part of the city after an hour of aimless walking. 我们毫无目的地闲逛了一个小时,来到那城市的陌生地区。

### across prep.

(反) along 沿着

【注音】/ə'krɒs/

【双解】① from one side to the other; ② to or on the opposite side 横过,穿过; 在……另一边

【例句】1) You can fly across the U. S. in about five hours. 你可以在5个小时左右飞越美国。

2) The two lines cut across each other. 这两条直线相交。

【交际】A: Will you go across to the baker's and buy some bread?

B: Yes, I'll be glad to.

甲:请你到对面的面包店买些面包好吗? 乙:好的,非常乐意。

【辨析】across 侧重“横越、平面延伸”,即一端横越到另一端,含有 on 的意味(此时,不能使用 over); She swam across the Strait of Dover. 她游过多佛尔海峡。swim across the river 表示“从河流表面横渡”。through 侧重“纵越”,即从空间的一头纵穿到另一头,含有 in 的意味; The river goes through the village. 这条河从村子里穿过。go through the tunnel 表示“从隧道(空间)里通过”。over 侧重“跨越”,即表面的接触后跨越,没有固定方向。当河流、道路很窄的时候,across 也能与 over 互换: The cat climbed over the wall. 猫爬过墙。She went over / across the bridge. 她跨过小桥。He jumped over / across the stream. 他跳过小溪。

### act n. & v.

(同) work / operate / perform 行动

【注音】/ækt/

【双解】① (often cap.) a law ② pretend to be someone else, in a play or film ③ take action (常大写) 法令(条例); 表演(扮演角色、演出戏); 行动(做)

【例句】1) Do you know Atomic Energy Act? 你了解(美国)《原子能法》吗?

2) Her crying is just an act. Don't take it seriously. 她哭泣只是演戏,别看得太认真。/ Who acts (the part of) Hamlet? 谁扮演哈姆雷特的角色?

3) You're acting like a fool. 你表现得像个傻瓜。

【交际】A: I think she acted well in Othello.

B: Yes, she did. She has acted on TV many times.

甲:我想她在《奥赛罗》一剧中演得很出色。乙:是的,她演得很

好。她演过好几出电视剧。

【辨析】act 常伴有具体说明，是短暂而简单的行动，着重于效果：Helping the homeless is an act of mercy. 帮助无家可归者是慈善行为。在 an act of cruelty / kindness / mercy 与 in the act of ... “当场”等短语里不能用 action。act 作“法令、条例”解时，常大写：Atomic Energy Act (美国)《原子能法》。action 指抽象的行为，持续而复杂的行动，着重行为的过程及作用：He was praised for the action of helping a blind child. 他因帮助一个盲童而受到表扬。the action 通常泛指小说、戏剧中的主要情节或情节发展：The action takes place in a mountain village. 故事发生在一个山村。deed 常指重大的举动，较文雅：He spent his whole life doing good deeds. 他一生善行。

## action n.

〔同〕activity 活动

【注音】/ˈæktʃn/

【双解】[C,U] something that you do 行动

【例句】You must judge a person by his actions, not by what he says. 判断一个人，要看他的所作所为，不要看他所说的。/ All we need now is action, not discussion. 现在我们需要的是行动，而不是讨论。

【交际】A: We're tired of talking about the problem. Now it's the time for action! B: I agree.

甲：这问题我们都谈腻了，还是行动吧！乙：我赞成。

【辨析】actions 泛指“一般的行动或行为”：He is modest in his actions. 他谦虚行事。action 可指好事或坏事，与 act 词义相近，有时可互换。action 侧重“事物的完成和完成的过程”，act 则侧重“已经完成的事物”：It is a generous action (act). 这是慷慨之举。

## active adj.

〔反〕inactive 消极的

【注音】/ˈæktɪv/

【双解】always doing things; able or ready to take action 积极的(主动的)

【例句】He is an active member of the club. 他是俱乐部的活跃分子。/ While a person is asleep, a part of his brain is still active. 人在睡觉时，部分大脑仍在活动。

【交际】A: What do you think of the old man?

B: Although he's over 80, he's still very active.

甲：你认为那位老人怎样？乙：他虽年过八旬，但仍很活跃。

【辨析】active 强调行动、工作或参与，跟消极相对：He was active in the political work. 他积极参与政治。busy 是最不正式的，指一个人正在工作或做事，或一个东西正在使用中：The line is busy. 电话占线。Get busy and get something done. 干起来，把事情做好。

## activity n.

〔pl.〕activities 尤指娱乐消遣

【注音】/æk-tɪ-və-ti/

【双解】[C,U] action, deed 活动

【例句】Dancing is her favourite activity. / I have a lot of activities that take up my time. 舞蹈是她最喜爱的消遣活动。/ 我从事很多活动，时间都填满了。

【交际】A: Do you believe that he belongs to a government that supports terrorist activities? B: I believe not.

甲：你相信他是支持恐怖活动的政府成员吗？乙：我不相信。

【辨析】activity 表示完成某项持续性的工作，按计划或由团体组织：Adult education centers offered such activities as modern dances, courses on politics and government, and folk dance. 成人教育中心提供了像现代舞蹈、有关政治和政府的课程以及民间舞蹈这样的活动。project 指一个人的计划或牵涉到许多人的计划，也可指从提出到完成的任何一个阶段时的计划：He is forming a project to teach himself French at weekends. 他正拟订一项周末自学法语的计划。

## actor n.

〔美〕a bad actor 蹩脚演员；做坏事的人

【注音】/ˈæktə/

【双解】[C] a man who acts on the stage, on TV or in films 男演员

【例句】His dream of becoming an actor has come true. 他想当演员的梦想终于实现了。

【交际】A: What do you plan to do next? B: There's a particular comedy that I have decided to do. I've chosen the main actors and we intend to put it on next January.

甲：你计划下一步干什么？乙：我决定导演一部喜剧，主要演员已选好，计划明年上演。

【辨析】actress “女演员”：She realized her dream of becoming an actress. 她实现了当演员的梦想。

## actual a.

〔反〕ideal / imaginary 理想的

【注音】/ˈæktʃʊəl/

【双解】①existing as a real fact; ②real and clear 实际的；现实的

【例句】1) The actual price was lower than I had thought. 实际价钱比我想象的便宜。

2) He forecast that the repairs would cost \$2,000, but the actual cost was a lot less. 他原以为修理要花2000美元，可实际上费用比这少多了。

【交际】A: Has Mary caught a lung cancer? I bet you are joking!

B: No, I'm not joking; those were her actual words.

甲：玛丽患了肺癌？你肯定在开玩笑！乙：不，是她亲口说的。

【辨析】actual 侧重“确实存在的、符合实际的”，在这个意义上，可与 real 互换；目前，英语里有一倾向，把 actual 当 current “目前的”，actually 当 at present “现在”来使用。real 侧重“不是假的或伪造的、是真的”，还可指“物质形态存在着的事物”；true 侧重“自然的、原始的、纯的”，有时可以与 real 互换：That was an actual (= a real) event in history. 那是历史上一个真实的事件。It was a real person, not someone invented in a dream. 这是个真实的人，不是梦中虚构的。Her necklace was made of true gold. 她的项链是真金的。

## AD n.

〔反〕B.C. 公元前 (cf.) ad 广告

【注音】/ˌeɪ-di/

【双解】after the birth of Christ, used in dates 公元

【例句】Between the second and the fifth centuries AD, people wrote on pieces of bamboo or wood and these were tied together to form a book. 公元2世纪到5世纪，人们在竹片和木块上写字，然后把他们捆扎起来装订成书。/ The West Han Dynasty ruled China from 206 BC to AD 25. 西汉王朝从公元前206年到公元25年间统治着中国。

【交际】A: In which dynasty was China when AD started? B: It was

Emperor Liu Kan, the West Han Dynasty in power.

甲:公元开始时中国处在哪个朝代?乙:在位的是西汉武帝。

**辨析** A-D = American dream “美国梦”(追求平等和物质富足的美国理想); AD 不常使用,多半是与 BC 对比时才使用,或表示离现在较早的年代时,方可使用,放在年代的前后皆可。BC (= Before Christ) “公元前”;应写在年代后,如: Rome was founded in 753 BC. 罗马成立于公元前 753 年。

**add** *vt.*

(*n.*) addition 附加物 (*adj.*) additional 附加的

**【注音】** /æd/

**【双解】** ① put sth together with sth else; ② say sth more 添加(增加);补充说

**【例句】** 1) If you add 6 to 3, you get 9. (= Six added to three makes nine.) 6 加 3 得 9。/ If the tea is too strong, add some more hot water. 如果茶太浓,再加些开水。

2) Then he added that we should seize every minute. 接着,他又说道我们应当分秒必争。

**【交际】** A: Shall I add more sugar to your coffee? B: No, thanks. I like black coffee.

甲:你的咖啡里要加些糖吗?乙:不,谢谢。我喜欢原汁咖啡。

**【辨析】** + - x 在英语里相应地译为: plus, minus, times, divided by. “加”还可以用 and added to 表示。减号可表示零下的意思,如 -5°C, 读作 minus five degrees centigrade. “乘以”还可使用 multiplied by. 如果要表达“5 + 4 = ?”, 英语里有以下几种常见的说法: ① How much are five and four? ② How much is five plus four? ③ How much is five added to four?

**addition** *n.*

(*反*) subtraction 减法 (*adj.*) additional (= extra) 另外的

**【注音】** /ə'dɪʃn/; /ə'dɪʃən/

**【双解】** ① putting things or numbers together (no pl.); ② sb or sth added [C] 增加(加); 增加的人或物

**【例句】** 1) In addition to English, the children also learn French and Japanese. 除了英语, 孩子们还学习法语和日语。(不能用 in additions to)

2) There was an earthquake and, in addition, there was a volcano. 除地震, 还有火山。

**【交际】** A: Congratulations! I hear there is to be an addition to the family! B: Thank you. The new baby will be my second one.

甲:恭喜你! 家里要添人口了!乙:谢谢! 出生的将是我第二个孩子。

**【辨析】** addition 表示“加法, 增加”时, 无复数形式: My sister is still not good at addition. 我妹妹的加法仍然不好。When cooking, I think the addition of salt is very important. 烧饭时, 我认为盐的添加很重要。作“增加物”时, 是 [C], 有单复数: Mary will be a very useful addition to our team. 玛丽到我们的队给我们增加了一名干将。Additions are made to the list from time to time. 名单上不时地做些添加。

**address** *n.*

(*复*) addresses (派) addressee 收信人

**【注音】** /ə'dres/

**【双解】** ① the name of the place where sb lives; ② a speech 地址; 演说, 讲话

**【例句】** 1) A post code is included in most addresses today. 现在大部分

通信地址中都包含邮政编码。

2) The chairman delivered an opening address yesterday. 主席昨天致了开幕词。

**【交际】** A: What's your address? (不用 where) (可用 At / In what address do you live?)

B: My address is 2F, 1, Lane 5, Xidan St., Beijing.

甲: 你的地址是哪儿?乙: 北京西单大街 5 巷 1 号 2 楼。

**【辨析】** address 还可以作动词, 意思是 speak to sb “向……讲话”: The captain addressed his team. 队长向队员讲话。

**admire** *v.*

(*反*) abhor 憎恶 (*n.*) admiration 赞赏

**【注音】** /əd'maɪə/

**【双解】** look at sb or sth with pleasure and respect 钦佩(羡慕)

**【例句】** You may not like him, but you've got to admire his persistence. 你可以不喜欢他, 但你不得不佩服他的毅力。

**【交际】** A: Are you admiring her new car? B: Yes. How beautiful!

甲: 你在赞美她的新车?乙: 是的。这车多美!

**【辨析】** admire 侧重“带喜悦与尊敬的称赞、欣赏”, 一般都是好的事情, 不含惊讶: I have always admired the poetry of T. S. Eliot. 我一直欣赏艾略特的诗。wonder at 侧重“惊讶”, 惊讶的对象可以是好的或坏的事情: The country boy wondered at all the high buildings in the city. 乡下的孩子惊叹城里的高楼。respect 侧重“人的品质或勇气”值得尊敬: I deeply respect her courage. 我非常佩服她的勇气。

**admission** *n.*

(*v.*) admit 让……进来 (*同*) admittance 允许进入

**【注音】** /əd'mɪʃn/

**【双解】** being allowed to enter, permission to go in to a place (no pl.) 允许进入(接纳)

**【例句】** Admission to Beijing University depends on examination results. 入学北大以考试为凭。

**【交际】** A: Must we pay for admission? B: Yes, admission to the lecture is \$4.

甲: 我们要付入场费吗?乙: 是的, 这场讲座入场费是 4 美元。

**【辨析】** “入学费”“入场费”“入会费”admission fee 和 admission charge 都可以简称为 admission: Do they charge for admission? 要缴入场费吗? You have to pay \$5 admission. 你得付 5 美元入会费。

**admit** *vt.*

(*反*) deny 否认 (*n.*) admittance 进入权

**【注音】** /əd'mɪt/

**【双解】** ① accept as true, acknowledge, confess; ② allow sb or sth to enter; accept sb into a school as a pupil 承认; 准许(入场, 入学, 入会)

**【例句】** 1) George would never admit to being wrong. 乔治从不认错。

2) This ticket admits two people to the basketball match. 这张票准许两人入场观看篮球比赛。/ Beijing University admits 4,000 new boys and girls every year. 北京大学每年招收 4,000 名男女新生。

**【交际】** A: I must admit I'm not at all interested in maths. B: I'm sure you'll soon begin to like it. It's such an interesting subject.

甲: 我必须承认我对数学一点也不感兴趣。乙: 我肯定你很快会喜欢数学的, 因为它是一门非常有趣的学科。

**【辨析】** admit 一般承认的都是坏事: Mary admitted she was lazy. 玛丽

承认自己懒惰。[U] admittance 为名词 (= permission to enter a place); No admittance except on business. (非公共场所) 非公莫入; 闲人免进。

## adult n.

[(1)] a grown-up 成年人 (反) juvenile n. 青少年

【注音】/ˈædʌlt/

【双解】[C] a grown-up person 成年人

【例句】Admission for adults is four dollars. / These films are suitable for adults only. 成人入场费是4美元。/ 这些电影只适宜成人观看。

【交际】A: Who is over there? B: A group of three adults and six children.

甲: 谁在那儿? 乙: 一群3个大入6个孩子。

【辨析】adult 侧重“法定上的成年人”, 通常在18岁或21岁以上, 自己可以决定自己的行为。

## advance v.

〔反〕retreat 撤退 (同) progress 进步

【注音】/ədˈvɑːns/

【双解】①help, improve; ②move forward in position or development 促进; 前进 (推进)

【例句】1) Scientific technology has greatly advanced since the 16th century. 16世纪以来, 科学技术进步显著。

2) The soldiers are advancing toward / to the town. 士兵们向小镇进发。

【交际】A: Can I have an advance on my salary? B: Yes, we can advance you a month's salary. (= we can advance a month's salary to you.)

甲: 我可以预支薪水吗? 乙: 行, 我们可以提前一个月发给你。

【辨析】advance 侧重“明确地向前运动”; rise 侧重“明确地向上运动”; progress 侧重“向一个明确的目标前进”。“价格上升”可用 advance 或 rise; “让停滞经济回升”可用 advance 或 move; “启动陷入泥潭的车子”可用 go 或 move。

## advantage n.

〔反〕disadvantage 弊端

【注音】/ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/

【双解】①sth useful or helpful; ②any help, benefit or gain 优点; 好处

【例句】1) Is there any advantage to be gained from getting there early? 早早到那儿能得到什么好处吗?

2) One of the advantages of this method is that it can save a lot of fuel. 此方法的一个优点就是能节省燃料。

【交际】A: In what way will it advantage us? B: I think it has many advantages.

甲: 这将在多大程度上对我们有利? 乙: 我想它有很多优点。

【辨析】advantage 作“益处”时, 是[U]; There is little advantage in buying a dictionary if you can't read. 如果不识字, 买字典就没什么用了。作“与他人竞争时的有利条件”时, 是[C]; It has more disadvantages than advantages. 此事弊多利少。You have the advantage of me in experience. 经验方面你胜过我。personal advantages “美貌”(不能译为“个人优点”)。

## adventure n.

〔派〕adventurer (n.) 冒险家 adventurism (n.) 冒险主义

【注音】/ədˈvɛntʃə/

【双解】①dangerous or exciting deed or event; ②unusual experience;

bold and dangerous trip 冒险; 奇遇

【例句】1) It was an adventure to visit that place. (= It was an adventure visiting that place.) 去那地方参观是件冒险的事。

2) Sherlock Holmes had many adventures. 夏洛克·福尔摩斯有许多冒险的经历。

【交际】A: Come on! Where's your sense of adventure? (= Why are you afraid to take a risk?) B: I'm afraid it'll hurt my leg.

甲: 好啦! 你的冒险精神哪里去了? 乙: 我怕伤了我的腿。

【辨析】adventure 可以指有生命危险的或没有生命危险的“冒险”, 泛指时, 是[U]; He has a spirit of adventure. 他有冒险精神。指具体经历时, 是[C]; An Antarctic expedition was once an adventure. 远征南极曾是一项冒险之举。adventures 多表示小说主人公的“冒险经历”; This book is about the adventures of Sinclair the sailor. 这本书是关于水手辛克莱的惊险生活。

## advertise vt.

〔n.〕advertisement 广告, 登广告

【注音】/ədˈvɜːtaɪz/

【双解】give public notice of; put a notice in a newspaper 为……做广告

【例句】The company has spent a lot of money advertising its new shampoo. 为推销新产品的洗发剂, 这家公司花了许多钱做广告。/ He had advertised for a secretary. 他已登广告招聘一名秘书。

【交际】A: It's been advertised for enough, hasn't it?

B: I think a suitable apartment will turn up.

甲: 登报求租已经够久了, 不是吗? 乙: 我想总会找到一处合适的公寓的。

【辨析】advertise for a job 登广告求职; advertise a job 登一则招聘; an advertising man 写广告的人; an advertiser 登广告的人。

## advertisement n.

〔缩〕ad / advert / advt.

【注音】/ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt/

【双解】[C] a notice or a short film offering sth for sale 广告

【例句】He answered the advertisement in the paper and got a job. 他应征了报上的广告得到一份工作。/ If you want to sell your old sofa, why not put an advertisement in the local paper? 你若打算卖掉旧沙发, 怎么不在本地报纸上登则广告?

【交际】A: The ad says one must do exercise with their equipment to keep healthy. B: I don't have great belief in ads. What they really want is to get more money from you.

甲: 广告说要想健康就得用他们的器材多锻炼。乙: 我不太相信广告的宣传, 他们只想多挣你的钱。

【辨析】在口语里, 常用 ad 这个单词; advert 本身也是一个单词, 都是 advertisement 的简称; advt. 是 advertisement 的缩略式。

## advice n.

〔v.〕advise 劝告, 建议

【注音】/ədˈvɜːs/

【双解】opinion about what should be done 忠告 (劝告, 建议)

【例句】My advice to you would be to wait. (= My advice to you was that you should wait.) 我劝你等着。/ If you take my advice, you won't tell anyone about this. 如果你听我的话, 就不要把这件事告诉任何人。 (“不告诉任何人”就是我的建议。)

【交际】A: Could you offer me some advice? B: I recommend you to think it over.

甲: 你能给我一些建议吗? 乙: 我建议你真考虑一下。

【辨析】advise 为[U], 指个别忠告时, 可用 a piece of / a bit of / a word of advice 一条(一点、一句话的)忠告。“向某人征求意见”可译为: ask advice of sb / ask for sb's advice / ask sb for advice / turn to sb for advice. 复数的 advices 常用于商业, 指“报告单”、“通知函”, 表示“有关货物传递与付款的信息”。

**advise vt.**

(n.) advisee 受到劝告的人 (n.) adviser / advisor 劝告者

【注音】/əd'vaɪz/

【双解】①give advice to sb; ②suggest 忠告(劝告); 建议

【例句】1) The doctor advised (me to take) a week's rest. = The doctor advised (my) taking a week's rest. 医生建议(我)休息一个星期。

2) We advised them that they should start early. (= We advised them to start early.) 我们建议他们应及早开始。(必须带宾语)

3) Please advise me which to choose. (= Please advise me which I should choose.) 请指点我选择哪一个。(必须带宾语)

【交际】A: Did the doctor advise you of a complete rest? B: Yes, I'd stay home for a few days.

甲: 医生建议你完全休息吗? 乙: 是的, 我将在家呆几天。

【辨析】advise 侧重“提供建议或意见”: They often advise the freshmen on how to use their time to the best advantage. 他们经常指点大一学生如何利用时间。persuade 侧重“劝说或说服的行为和结果”: We persuaded her that it would be best to wait. 我们劝她最好等一下。注意: advise 与 persuade 都必须带宾语才能接从句, 并且 advise 后的宾语从句的谓语动词要用 should do sth. 当表示“劝而未服”, 要用 advise sb to do sth 或 try to persuade sb to do sth: I advised her / (= I tried to persuade her) to buy this dictionary, but she could not afford it. 我劝她买这本词典, 可她买不起。

**aeroplane n.**

(缩) plane (美) airplane

【注音】/ˌæroʊpleɪn/

【双解】a plane; a large flying machine with wings, in which people can travel (英) 飞机

【例句】I went to Hollywood, Los Angeles, California by aeroplane (= in / on a plane). 我是乘飞机到达加利福尼亚州洛杉矶的好莱坞(这个电影城)的。

【交际】A: Do you like traveling by plane (= by aeroplane)?

B: Yes, it's the quickest means.

甲: 你喜欢乘飞机旅行吗? 乙: 喜欢, 飞机是最快的交通方式了。

【辨析】英国用 aeroplane, 美国常用 airplane. 英美口语都常用 plane, 是 airplane 与 aeroplane 的缩写。aero- 表示“航空”“飞机”、“空气”“气体”的意思。

**affair n.**

(同) business 事情(事务)

【注音】/ə'feɪə/

【双解】sth done; an event; a happening (sth that happens); an action 事(事情)

【例句】That party was a happy affair. / We must try to forget this sad affair. 那聚会是件令人愉快的事。/ 我们尽量把这难过的事忘掉。

【交际】A: Running a household is a complex affair, isn't it? B: Yes, you are quite right.

甲: 料理家务是件复杂的事, 你认为呢? 乙: 言之有理。

【辨析】business 作“事业、商业、生意、交易”时, 是[U]; 作“事情、事务、勾当”时, 是[C], 常表示贬义或不好的事情。affair 可以有单复数, 单数时侧重“某个活动或男女之间暧昧关系的事”, 如 a love affair 恋情; 复数时侧重“重大或头绪较多的事”, 口语里 an affair / affairs 都常指“含混的事”。

**affect vt.**

(n.) affection 慈爱(影响) (n.) affectation 虚假(做作)

【注音】/ə'fekt/

【双解】have an effect on; influence; cause some result or change in 影响

【例句】Bright light affects the eyes. 光线太亮会影响眼睛。/ Smoking affects health. (= Smoking has an effect on health.) 吸烟影响健康。

【交际】A: Does the change in climate affect your health?

B: No, it does not affect me in the least.

甲: 气候的变化对你的健康有影响吗? 乙: 这对我毫无影响。

【辨析】affect 是动词“影响”: Smoking affected his health. (= Smoking made him ill.) 抽烟影响了他的健康。effect 是名词“影响”, 也可以作动词“产生”、“实现”的意思: He fell sick from the effect of weather. 他因天气的影响病倒了。I will effect my purpose. 我一定要达到目的。

**afford vt.**

(同) manage to pay for / give

【注音】/ə'fɔ:d/

【双解】①(usu. with can, could, be able to) be able to buy, pay for or give; meet the expense of; come up with the money for; ②(usu. with can, could, be able to) spare time for ③provide; 负担得起(……的费用、损失、后果等); 抽得出(时间); 提供

【例句】1) We can't afford to pay for the house. 我们付不起这房价。

2) They were so busy that they could not afford time for a walk. 他们忙得连散步的时间都没有。

3) History affords us lessons. (= History affords lessons to us.) 历史给我们提供了经验教训。

【交际】A: Can we afford (to buy) a new car?

B: How can we afford so much money?

甲: 我们买得起一辆新车吗? 乙: 我们怎么能付得起这么多的钱?

【辨析】afford 作“花费得起、抽得出、(不冒风险地)做到”时, 多用在 can, cannot, 后, 没有被动语态, 后面可跟动词不定式、名词和代词: We could not afford his signing up for another course. 他要报名参加另一课程的学习, 我们可负担不起。I mustn't annoy my boss because I can't afford to lose my job. (= ... I must not take the risk of losing my job.) 我一定不能惹怒我的老板, 因为我不能冒着丢掉工作的危险。

**afraid n.**

(同) scared / panic 惊慌的(恐慌的)(反) bold / brave 大胆的(勇敢的)

【注音】/ə'freɪd/

【双解】①be frightened; be full of fear; ②be worried about possible results 害怕的; 担心

【例句】1) She was afraid to go out of the house at night. 她夜里不敢出门。

2) I didn't tell her because I was afraid of upsetting her. 我担心她会心神不安, 所以没告诉她。

【交际】A: China will finally become a super power in my opinion. What do you say? B: I'm afraid I can't agree with you there. Chinese leaders have already said China will never be a super-power.

甲: 依我看中国最终将成为一个超级大国, 你看呢? 乙: 恐怕在这一点上我不同意你的看法。中国领导人说过中国永远不做超级大国。

【辨析】afraid 是表语形容词, 通常不说 very afraid, 可说 be terribly / deathly afraid 怕得要命; be really afraid 真怕 be very much afraid / much afraid 很害怕。但有时出于上下文语体的需要, 可用 very afraid: And, very troubled, very afraid, his arms went out again to his mother. 他非常苦恼, 非常害怕, 再次把胳膊伸向他的妈妈。I'm afraid 后通常不用 that, 用在句首或句末, 作插入语, 表示有礼貌地说出可能令人不快的信息: I'm afraid we can't come. 很抱歉, 我们不能来。I can't help you, I'm afraid. 我帮不了你的忙, 对不起。My mind wasn't on what she was saying so I'm afraid I missed half of it. 她说什么我没有用心听, 恐怕只是一知半解了。

## Africa n.

【缩】Afr. (adj.) African 非洲(人)的

【注音】/æfrɪkən/

【双解】the second largest continent (south of Europe) 非洲

【例句】Bob Geldof soon realised that hunger was only one of the problems in the African countries which he visited. 鲍勃·吉尔多夫很快了解到, 饥饿仅仅是他所访问的非洲国家面临的众多的问题之一。/ "Have you heard Mike's off to Africa tomorrow?" "Wow, how about that!" "迈克明天要去非洲了, 你听说了吗?" "哇, 真可以的。"

【交际】A: Are the African countries poor? B: Not all the people in Africa live in poverty. Some countries are developing fast.

甲: 非洲国家贫困吗? 乙: 并不是所有的非洲人民都过着贫苦生活, 有些国家发展得很快。

【辨析】South Africa “南非”, 全称南非共和国, 非洲最南部国家。东、南、西三面临印度洋和大西洋。面积 122.1 万平方公里。人口 3407.1 万左右。首都比勒陀利亚。Central African Republic “中非”也是非洲的一个国家, 全称中非共和国, 非洲中部内陆国, 面积 62.3 万平方公里。人口 270.1 万左右, 首都班吉。North Africa “北非”, 非洲大陆的一个地理区域, 介于地中海岸与撒哈拉沙漠之间, 包括摩洛哥 (Morocco), 阿尔及利亚 (Algeria), 突尼斯 Tunisia, 利比亚 (Libya), 埃及 (Egypt), 面积 554 万平方公里。

after ad. prep. & conj.

【(反) before 在……之前

【注音】/ɑ:ftə/

【双解】①later, then; ②afterwards; ③behind; ④next, later than; 在后(后来); 在……之后; 在……后面; 在……以后

【例句】1) Two days after his arrival, he called on the professor. 他到达两天后去拜访了那位教授。

2) She started the job shortly after she left the university. 她离开大学后不久就开始了那份工作。

3) He left on Friday and returned two days after (= after two days). 他星期五走的, 两天后回来了。

4) Soon after (= Soon afterwards) she went to live in New York. 不久之后她就到纽约去住了。/ She had dinner and went home after. 她吃完晚饭后就回家了。

【交际】A: What are you after? B: I'm looking for my coat.

甲: 你在找什么? 乙: 找我的上衣。

【辨析】after 与 behind 有时可互换: Please shut the door after / behind you. 随手关门。He came in after / behind you. 他随你之后进来的。但 after 侧重“次序”和“时间”的先后(含有 one after another 和 next 的意味): August comes after July. 七月之后是八月。behind 侧重“位置”的前后(含有回答 where 的意味): Don't stand behind the door. 别站在门后。after 的短语不能用在含有将来时态的句子中, 除非是 after + 时间点才可以用: She will go home after 5 o'clock. 她将在 5 点钟以后回家。

afternoon n.

【(反) morning 上午

【注音】/ɑ:ftənu:n/

【双解】time between noon and evening 下午(午后)

【例句】She goes there two afternoons a week. 她每星期有两天下午到那里去。/ They met at 2 P.M. (= at 2 o'clock in the afternoon). 他们下午两点见面的。

【交际】A: Can I come to you this afternoon or tomorrow afternoon?

B: Certainly. Either afternoon is OK.

甲: 我能否今天下午或明天下午到你那儿? 乙: 可以, 随便哪个下午。

【辨析】Good afternoon, Ms Brown. “下午好, 布朗女士。”表示从中午 12 点到下午 5 点左右见面时的时候, 午后分别时也可以用它来表示“再见”。注意语调: Good afternoon, sir! 先生, 下午好! 熟人之间有时只说 Afternoon! 来表示亲切的问候与道别。见面时, 为表示欢欣, 人称多用升调来读, 重读 Good, 降调读 afternoon. 分手时也可以说 Good afternoon! “再见!”但 Good 次重读, afternoon 要用升调, 对方也可以用同样的语调回答。OK, I must go, good afternoon! 好, 我得走了, 再见! 在美国英语里, afternoons 可以单独用来表示“每个下午(during any afternoon / in the afternoon repeatedly)”; I go fishing afternoons. 我常常下午去钓鱼。afternoon 与 this / that / tomorrow / yesterday / every 连用, 构成副词短语, 前面无需介词。另外, 缩略词 p. m. / P. M. 前不用 o'clock 和 in。

afterwards adv.

【(美) afterward 后来

【注音】/ɑ:ftəwɜ:d/

【双解】after that; later 后来

【例句】We saw the film and afterwards walked home together. 我们看完电影, 后来一起走回家的。They lived happily ever afterwards. (ever afterwards = ever after) 以后他们一直幸福地生活着。(afterwards 是故事、童话结束时的常用词)

【交际】A: What did you do afterward(s)?

B: I bought a few books.

甲: 后来你干什么了? 乙: 我买了几本书。

【辨析】after 若要表示 afterwards 之意, 一般要与其他的时间副词连用: He arrived just after / soon after / shortly after. (= afterwards) 他后来到了。但在口语里, 要表达“后来”的意思, after 与 afterward(s) 可以互换: We had dinner and went home afterward(s).

/ after. 我们吃完晚饭后就回家了。若要表达“今后”的意思, 用 from now on / henceforth.

### again adv.

See you again. 再见。

【注音】/əˈɡeɪn/

【双解】①once more; ②another time; a second time 再一次; 再(又)

【例句】1) Say it again, please. 请再说一遍。

2) If you fail the first time, try again! 如果第一次失败了, 再试一次。

【交际】A: Sorry, I have to rush off and catch the 9 o'clock train to Paris. B: Then you must hurry up. There's only ten minutes left. A: Until we meet again.

甲: 请原谅我如此匆忙。我得赶 9 点去巴黎的火车。乙: 那你得快点儿。只有 10 分钟了。甲: 再见!

【辨析】当用动词 repeat 时, 不能重复使用 again, 因为 repeat 的意思是 say sth again, 动词 tell 不受此约束: I've told you again and again not to do that. 我三番五次地告诉你, 不要做那种事。

### against prep.

【反】be in favor of / be for 赞成

【注音】/əˈɡenst/

【双解】①opposite to; ②not in favor of 对着; 反对

【例句】1) Put the ladder against the wall. / The rain was beating against the windows. 把梯子靠着墙放。/ 雨拍打在窗上。

2) I'm against killing animals for their fur. 我反对为了获取皮毛而捕杀动物。

【交际】A: The resolution was adopted by a vote of 78 in favor to 22 against (it), wasn't it?

B: Yes, but United Nations condemns air strikes against Iraq. 甲: 决议以 78 票赞成, 9 票反对, 获得通过, 是吗? 乙: 是的。但联合国指责对伊拉克的空中打击。

【辨析】在口语里, 可以用 play sb 来表示“同……比赛”, 比 play against sb 更简洁: Will you play me at chess? 你同我下一盘棋好吗? The team will play France on Wednesday. 该队星期三要与法国队比。Our school played against their school at baseball. 我校同他们学校比赛了棒球。另外, against 引导的短语可作定语、表语、状语: There were 20 votes for her and 12 against her. 她有 20 票赞成 12 票反对。Stealing is against the law (illegal). 偷窃是违法的。

### age n.

【adj.】aged 年老的, 老的

【注音】/eɪdʒ/

【双解】[C, U] ①the number of years sb has lived; ②certain time in history 年龄; 时代

【例句】1) We are the same age. 我们俩同龄。

2) We are living in the information age. 我们正生活在信息时代。

【交际】A: What age is she? (= What's her age?) B: She is eighteen (years of age).

甲: 她多大? 乙: 她 18 岁。

【辨析】年龄表达种种: ①He is eighteen (years old). 他十八岁。②over / above twenty 20 多岁。③below / under twenty 不到 20 岁。④close to / nearly twenty 将近 20 岁。⑤in one's twenties 20 几岁(从 21 ~ 29 岁)。⑥in one's teens 十几岁(13 ~ 19 岁)。⑦

He is ten years of age. 他 10 岁。⑧She is a girl aged ten. 她是个 10 岁的女孩。⑨What ages are your children? 你那些孩子有多大了? (句中的 are 不能用 have) ⑩middle-aged (adj.) 中年的 old-aged (adj.) 老年的。What's your ASL? (聊天用语) 你的年龄、性别、职业? asl 分别指的是 age, sex, location.

### aggression n.

【反】nonaggression 互不侵犯

【注音】/əˈɡreɪʃən/

【双解】the act of starting a war, fight, or quarrel, esp. without just cause 侵略

【例句】The military exercise was considered as an act of aggression. 军事演习被视为一种侵略行为。

【交际】A: Have you learnt from the history book that "the Eight Powers" committed aggression against / on / upon China one century ago? B: Yes; when I read it I felt very angry.

甲: 你从历史书上了解到八国联军入侵中国的事了吗? 乙: 是的, 每当我读起这段历史, 非常气愤。

【辨析】aggression 常作[U], 但可作[C]: an aggression upon sb's rights 对某人权利的侵犯。aggressive (adj.) “侵略的”“有干劲的”: aggressive weapons 进攻性武器 an aggressive salesman 有干劲的推销员。

### ago adv.

【同】before 之前

【注音】/əˈɡəʊ/

【双解】before this time; in the past 以前

【例句】It was five years ago that we met. / They arrived in Britain not long ago / recently. 我们相遇是在 5 年前。/ 他们是不久前到达英国的。

【交际】A: How long ago was it? B: That was over twenty years ago.

甲: 这是多久前的事了? 乙: 这是 20 多年前的事了。

【辨析】ago “在现在以前”, 与过去时态连用, 有时 back 可以代替他的用法: I saw him four years ago (back). 我 4 年前见过他。不能说 “I have seen him four years ago.” before “在那时以前”, 表示的动作是“过去的过去”, 多与过去完成时态连用, 不能单独使用过去完成时, 必须要有上下文, 多用在间接引语中: I visited him three days ago, but his neighbour said he had gone to London two days before. 3 天前我去拜访他, 他的邻居却告诉我他在两天前就去伦敦了。

### agree v.

【反】refuse 拒绝 (n.) agreement 同意, 协议

【注音】/əˈɡriː/

【双解】①say “yes”; have the same opinion with; ②give one's permission or agreement 同意; 应允

【例句】1) We agreed on leaving the hotel the next day. 我们一致同意第二天离开那个旅馆。/ I agree with you about her latest film. 我同意你对她最近影片的看法。

2) I find it impossible to agree to your terms. 我认为不能答应你的条件。

【交际】A: Cigarette production should be made illegal, wouldn't you agree? B: I couldn't agree more. If no one produces them, people won't smoke. That's for sure. A: You said it.

甲: 香烟生产应该视为非法, 你同意不同意? 乙: 完全同意。若没人生产的话, 人们就不会吸烟了, 这是肯定无疑的。甲: 你说



对了。

**【辨析】**agree 接不定式和从句: We agreed to leave at once. 我们同意马上离开。I agree that your plan is better. 你的计划好些,我承认。agree 接介词: agree on / agree upon / agree about 侧重“达成一致”,即在某方面意见一致、看法相同,常是复数主语 they / we / Bob and John... 宾语是双方讨论的问题或事情: We agree on the plan. 对这一计划我们看法相同。Have you agreed about the price yet? 就价格问题你们谈妥了没有? Can we agree on a date for the next meeting? 咱们能不能为下次会议确定一个日子? agree to 侧重“采纳、接受”,重心在客体: accept to an idea / a plan / a suggestion / a proposal / terms / an agreement 接受、同意某种想法、计划、建议、条件、协议 This agreement was finally agreed to. 这一协议最后被采纳了。agree with 侧重“同意、赞成”,重心在主体,表示主观态度,宾语常是 idea / view / what sb said 等,也可以是某件事: I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with everything. 你的大部分话我同意,但并不是所有的。I don't agree with people smoking. 我不赞成人们吸烟。注意形容词形式: We are agreed. 我们都同意了。This was agreed. 大家都同意的。

### agreement n.

**【反】**disagreement 不同意,不一致

**【注音】**/ə'grɪmənt/

**【双解】**①having the same opinion; ②a written promise between people, or countries 同意(一致); 协定(协议)

**【例句】**1) We are all in agreement on that point. 关于这一点我们的意见都一致。/ They finally reached agreement on the price. 他们终于就价格达成一致意见。

2) The US has trade agreements with many other countries. 美国和许多其他国家都有贸易协定。

**【交际】**A: Have you signed the agreement yet? B: Not yet, because the two sides failed to reach agreement.

甲:你们签订协议了吗? 乙:还没有,因为双方未能取得一致意见。

**【辨析】**agreement 作“同意、一致”,无复数;作“协议、协定”,可以有单复数。

### agriculture n.

**【adj.】**agricultural 农业的 (派) agriculturalist (n.) 农学家

**【注音】**/ˌægrɪkʌltʃə/

**【双解】**①farming; ②the science of growing crops and raising animals 农业; 农学

**【例句】**1) He is engaged in agriculture. 他从事农业。

2) China was the earliest research center for agriculture. 中国是最早的农学研究中心。

**【交际】**A: What were the other countries doing when the farmers in China were developing the science of agriculture? B: They were trying to catch wild animals and collecting seeds and nuts.

甲:当中国的农民在从事农业科学研究时,其他国家在干什么? 乙:他们还在捕捉飞禽走兽,采集种子坚果。

**【辨析】**agriculture 比较正式,已成为一门科学的专门术语,可用于所有领域与各种场合的谈话: She is taking courses in agriculture at the agricultural college. 她正在农学院进修农学课程。farming 作为一门科学来讲授时,完全有代替 agriculture 之势,随意性强,用度广,可以适用农林牧副渔,可以是植物和动物,也可以是生产或为食用: China was one of the first countries in the

world to study the science of farming. 中国是世界上最先研究农学的国家之一。One of the pioneers of farming was Jia Sixie. 贾思勰是农学方面的先驱之一。What is the main product of farming in the Canadian prairies? 加拿大草原畜牧业的主要产品是什么? gardening 仅指植物的种植,即小范围的“园林”: Most families did some kitchen gardening as a way of economizing on greengrocery bills. 许多家庭种植一些家常小菜作为节省蔬菜支出的一种方法。

### ahead adj. & adv.

**【同】**before 在……前面

**【注音】**/ə'head/

**【双解】**①in front; in advance; ②forward 在前; 向前

**【例句】**1) Ahead of us the road was narrow and muddy. 我们前面的路狭窄而泥泞。

2) There is danger ahead on this road. / Her eyes stared straight ahead. 这条路前面有危险。/ 她的眼睛盯着前方。

**【交际】**A: Excuse me, can I ask you something, Mr. Jones?

B: OK, go ahead.

甲:琼斯先生,我能问你件事吗? 乙:好的,请讲。

**【辨析】**ahead 多作状语、表语,作定语时,要放在名词后。作表语: Helen is ahead of Tom in the class. 海伦在班上的成绩比汤姆要好。作状语: She arrived ahead of the other teachers. 她比其他教师到得早。作定语: The hills ahead were covered with trees. 前面的山长满绿树。in the years ahead 指“前几年”。

### aid n.

**【同】**help 帮助

**【注音】**/eɪd/

**【双解】**①help; support; ②helper: sth that helps 援助,救护; 辅助器具

**【例句】**1) A dictionary is a great / an invaluable aid in learning a new language. 词典对于学习一门新语言有很大的(非常有价值的)帮助。

2) She came to my aid. 她来帮助我。

**【交际】**A: Now then, what's all this crying in aid of?

B: I am just very sorry.

甲:好啦! 哭有什么用? 乙:我只是很难过而已。

**【辨析】**aid 侧重“靠工具的援助、不动手的援助”; teaching aids 教具 (aid“辅助器具”,可以有单复数。aid for poor countries 对贫困国家的帮助(“aid”帮助“无复数”); help 侧重“实际的帮助”,可用于精神或物质上,可代替 aid。这两个词均可用于下列结构: with the aid / help of ... / aid / help sb to do sth / aid / help sb with sth.

### AIDS n.

**【cf.】**aids 援助,帮助

**【注音】**/eɪdz/

**【双解】**Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome; a very serious disease caused by a virus which breaks down the body's natural defenses against infection 获得性免疫缺陷综合征(艾滋病)

**【例句】**Aids is a fatal disease. 艾滋病是绝症。

**【交际】**A: Do you know what AIDS means? B: It is a very serious disease that destroys the body's ability to fight illnesses.

甲:AIDS 是什么病,你知道吗? 乙:是一种失去免疫能力的严重疾病。

**【辨析】**AIDS“艾滋病”作为首字母缩略词,须大写,作为病名,也可写