



Classical  
Authoritative

# Magical

## 红魔英语



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### ENGLISH VOCABULARY

掌握语句难点——轻松从容 应用高中词汇——灵活自然

词汇应用  
1000题详解  
高中版

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## 前言

多少次，带着困惑的神情，你一遍遍地问我：“为什么，我努力了，我付出了，可还是记不住那些恼人的 words？它们就像一个个古怪的精灵，在我的脑海打了一个圈，便倏然而逝！”你困惑的脸让我伤心让我忧。我思考了很久，准备了很久，今天终于给了你答案：那是因为——

\*

学好词汇是学好一门语言的基础，英语当然也不例外。没有丰富的英语词汇，学好英语就无从谈起。但是不是死记硬背各个英语单词的形与义，就OK了呢？——不是这样的！其实学好词汇最重要的是会应用，这就要求我们不光记住各个单词的形与义，还要记住它的用法。反过来，记住了一个单词的用法，会让我们对这个单词的形与义有更深刻的印象，从而记得更深更牢。

我们这本《红魔英语·高中词汇应用1000题》囊括了高中阶段的所有重点词汇，就其词形、词义、短语搭配、用法给出了经典的习题。通过这些习题，同学们能更快、更好、更牢地记住这些词的词形、词义与用法搭配，从而在各种词汇考试中所向披靡！

\*

其实，一个个 word 就像一颗颗零散的珠子，散落在地上的时候，没有人看到它们的光芒，只有被美丽的丝线串好挂在女孩的脖子上时，我们才感觉到它的夺目。所以只有把众多的 words 串成 sentences，再把它脱口而出的时候，你才真正地掌握了英语。

\*

这就是答案！

相信我，你的选择不会错！

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# I A

**about** [ə'baʊt] *prep.* 在……附近; 关于; 在……身上 *adv.* 在附近; 大约

题1: He wrote an article \_\_\_\_\_ the school.

- A. about                      B. on                      C. of                      D. to

**above** [ə'boʊv] *prep.* 在……上面 (以上); 超过, 胜过 *adv.* 在上面, 在前面 *adj.* 上面的

题2: The old bridge \_\_\_\_\_ the river dates from one thousand years ago.

- A. above                      B. over                      C. on                      D. up

**accept** [ək'sept] *vt.* 接受, 承认

题3: She \_\_\_\_\_ a present on her birthday, but she didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. receive; accept                      B. received; accept  
C. accept; receive                      D. accepted; receive

**accident** ['æksɪdənt] *n.* 事故, 意外事件

题4: John had an \_\_\_\_\_: he's knocked down by a car.

- A. accident                      B. incident                      C. event                      D. affair

**according** [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *adv.* 按照, 根据

题5: \_\_\_\_\_ you were in Edinburgh last week.

- A. According to John's words                      B. According to John



C. According to me

D. According to John said

**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* 达到, 取得; 完成, 实现

题6: The university \_\_\_\_\_ all its goals this year.

- A. has achieved    B. has gained    C. has had    D. has got

**across** [ə'krɒs] *prep. & adv.* 穿过, 在另一边, 在对面

题7: Johnson is going to swim \_\_\_\_\_ the English Channel tomorrow.

- A. through    B. cross    C. across    D. pass

**actual** ['æktʃuəl] *adj.* 实际的, 真实的, 现实的

题8: The \_\_\_\_\_ cost of repairs was a lot less than we had expected.

- A. actual    B. correct    C. true    D. real

**add** [æd] *vi. & vt.* 加, 增加, 增进

题9: The numbers of the people who attended the meeting yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ 1000.

- A. added up to    B. added to    C. added up    D. added in

**admire** [əd'maɪə] *vt.* 钦佩, 赞美, 羡慕

题10: We all admired her \_\_\_\_\_ the way she saved the children from the fire.

- A. on    B. in    C. by    D. for

**admit** [əd'mɪt] *vt.* 接纳, 让……进入, 承认

题11: He was persuaded \_\_\_\_\_ the window.

- A. admitting to break    B. to admit breaking  
C. to admit to break    D. admitting breaking



**advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] *vi.* 前进, 进展 *vt.* 推进, 促进 *n.* 前进, 进展, 进步

题12: Our soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ bravely against the enemy.

- A. progressed                      B. proceeded  
C. advanced                         D. travelled

**advice** [əd'vaɪs] *n.* [U] 忠告, 建议; 通知

题13: He gave me \_\_\_\_\_ advice on my English study.

- A. many                      B. much                      C. a lot                      D. a

**advise** [əd'vaɪz] *vt.* 劝告, 建议

题14: We advised that they \_\_\_\_\_ early in order to catch the train.

- A. should start                      B. started  
C. would start                      D. to start

**afford** [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* 有经济条件或时间做某事, 经受得起; 抽得出(时间); 提供; 负担得起(……的费用)(常与 can, could, be able to 连用)

题15: They walked there because they couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.

- A. spend                      B. cost                      C. take                      D. afford

**afraid** [ə'freɪd] *adj.* (用作表语) 害怕, 担心

题16: She is afraid \_\_\_\_\_ in the dark room alone at night.

- A. of staying                      B. to staying                      C. for staying                      D. of stay

**against** [ə'geɪ(n)st] *prep.* 反对; 不同意; 对着; 逆

题17: He placed the ladder \_\_\_\_\_ the wall and climbed onto the top of the house.

- A. on                      B. against                      C. before                      D. in



**agree** [ə'gri:] *v.* 同意, 应允; 和……一致, 适宜于

题18: Your analysis is quite right. I \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- A. agree on      B. agree to      C. agree with      D. agree

**aim** [eɪm] *n.* [U]瞄准, 对准 [C] 目标 *v.* 瞄准, 对准, 以……为目标

题19: The factory must aim \_\_\_\_\_ new models of machines.

- A. at develop      B. on develop  
C. on developing      D. at developing

**alive** [ə'laɪv] *adj.* 活着的, 活跃的, 充满……的

题20: The spy was caught \_\_\_\_\_ though he died from wounds the next day.

- A. living      B. alive      C. live      D. lived

**allow** [ə'laʊ] *v.* 允许, 准许

题21: Many parents allow their children \_\_\_\_\_ own decisions.

- A. making their      B. making the  
C. to make their      D. to make the

**almost** ['ɔ:lmeʊst] *adv.* 几乎, 差不多

题22: There is \_\_\_\_\_ no place to sit.

- A. hardly      B. almost      C. nearly      D. scarcely

**alone** [ə'ləʊn] *adj.* 单独的, 独自的 *adv.* 独自, 单独, 仅仅

题23: Although he lives \_\_\_\_\_ in the house, but he doesn't feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. alone; lonely      B. lonely; alone  
C. alone; alone      D. lonely; lonely

**already** [ɔ:'redɪ] *adv.* 已经



24: I \_\_\_\_\_ that film, so I'd rather see another one now.

- A. have yet seen                      B. have already seen  
C. already saw                         D. had already seen

**although** [ɔ:l'dəu] *conj.* 虽然

题25: \_\_\_\_\_ he had only entered the contest for fun, \_\_\_\_\_ he won first prize.

- A. Though; but  
B. Although; but  
C. Although; /  
D. Although; however

**another** [ə'nʌðə] *adj.* 再一, 另一, 别的 *pron.* 另一个

26: Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ bottle of orange, please?

- A. another      B. other      C. others      D. the others

**answer** ['ɑ:nsə] *v.* 回答, 答复, 回信 *n.* [C] 答案, 回应

27: This could be the answer \_\_\_\_\_ all our problems

- A. for                      B. of                      C. on                      D. to

**anxious** ['æŋkʃəs] *adj.* 忧虑的, 渴望的

題28: There is no reason to \_\_\_\_\_ the result.

- A. anxious                                  B. be anxious  
C. be anxious about                      D. anxious about

**any** ['eni] *adj.* (用于疑问句, 否定句等) 什么; 一些, 任何的 *pron.* (无论) 那些; (无论) 哪一个 *adv.* 略微, 一点

题29: There is not \_\_\_\_\_ meat in my bowl. There is \_\_\_\_\_ vegetable in it.

- A. some; any      B. any; some      C. any; any      D. some; some

**anybody / anyone** ['eni,bodi] / ['eni,wʌn] *pron.* 任何人

30: — Did you find it in the room?



— No, we found \_\_\_\_\_ there.

- A. anybody; nobody      B. somebody; everybody  
C. anybody; somebody      D. everybody; anybody

**anyhow** ['enihaʊ] *adv.* 随便, 无论如何, 不管怎样

题31: I think they're asleep; \_\_\_\_\_, they're quiet.

- A. anyhow      B. anymore      C. however      D. because

**anything** ['eniθɪŋ] *pron.* 东西, 任何事物, 无论什么

题32: By the way, is there \_\_\_\_\_ in today's newspaper?

- A. something new      B. anything new  
C. new something      D. new anything

**anywhere** ['eniweə] *adv.* 无论何处, 任何地方

题33: We can go \_\_\_\_\_ you like.

- A. where      B. to the place      C. to anywhere      D. anywhere

**apologize / apologise** [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] *vi.* 道歉

题34: I apologized \_\_\_\_\_ the chairman \_\_\_\_\_ being late.

- A. to; for      B. for; to      C. to; because      D. for; because

**appear** [ə'piə] *vi.* 出现, 看来, 似乎

题35: It \_\_\_\_\_ that there has been a mistake.

- A. appears to be      B. appears      C. appeared      D. is appeared

**argue** ['ɑ:gju:] *v.* 争论, 说服, 证明

题36: He argued \_\_\_\_\_ Mary \_\_\_\_\_ the best place for a holiday.

- A. to; about      B. with; about      C. to; on      D. with; on



**around** [ə'raʊnd] *prep.* 在……周围, 环绕, 大约 *adv.* (在) 各处, (在) 附近, 到处, 在周围

题37: Our headmaster showed the visitors \_\_\_\_\_ our school.

- A. to                      B. for                      C. around                      D. near

**arrive** [ə'raɪv] *vi.* 到达, (时间) 到来, 得出 (结论), (婴儿) 出生, 来到

题38: At what time did you \_\_\_\_\_ the station?

- A. get                      B. reach at                      C. arrive at                      D. arrive in

**ashamed** [ə'ʃeɪmd] *adj.* 惭愧, 害臊

题39: I \_\_\_\_\_ him that I had failed.

- A. was ashamed to tell                      B. am ashamed to tell  
C. was ashamed telling                      D. am ashamed telling

**astonish** [əs'tɒnɪʃ] *vt.* 使惊讶, 使吃惊

题40: We \_\_\_\_\_ that their football team had won the champion.

- A. are astonished to hear                      B. are astonished hearing  
C. were astonished to hear                      D. were astonished hearing

**attempt** [ə'tempt] *v. & n.* 尝试, 试图

题41: The boys attempted \_\_\_\_\_ camping but were stopped by their parents.

- A. to leave for                      B. leaving for                      C. to leave                      D. leaving for

**attend** [ə'tend] *v.* 出席, 参加; 看护, 照料, 护理; 注意

题42: How many people \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting yesterday?

- A. attend to                      B. attended to                      C. attended                      D. attend

**attention** [ə'tenʃən] *n.* [U] 留心, 注意

题43: He pay all his attention \_\_\_\_\_ money.



A. to make

B. to making

C. in make

D. in making

**attract** [ə'trækt] *vt.* 吸引、引起 (兴趣, 注意), 招引

题44: She was \_\_\_\_\_ by the novel advertisement.

A. charmed

B. fascinate

C. enchant

D. attracted

**average** ['ævərɪdʒ] *n.* [C] 平均 (数) *adj.* 平常的, 平均的 *v.* 平均为, 求……的平均数

题45: We fail one student per year \_\_\_\_\_ average.

A. on

B. in

C. for

D. with

题46: The tax authorities averaged his profit \_\_\_\_\_ \$3,000 a year over 5 years.

A. out at

B. out

C. of

D. for

### 答案与解析

#### A

题1: 答案为 A。选项中 A 和 B 都有“关于”的意思, 前者指泛泛地或非正式地谈论某事, 后者指比较系统地或理论性较强地论述某事; C 项表示所属关系; D 项表示目的或方位。依题意“他写了一篇关于这所学校的文章”可知, 答案为 A。

题2: 答案为 B。over 表示“在……上方; 在……上面”(表示不接触时, 尤指正上方; 若不指正上方通常用 above, 有时不强调正上方这个意义时, 可以与 above 互换); on 表示放置于物体的表面, 与物体有接触; up 表示方向, 意为“向上”。

题3: 答案为 B。本题考查的是 accept 和 receive 的区别。accept 指主观上接受, receive 指客观上收到。另外由题中的 didn't 可知, 第一空应为一般过去时态, 故选 B。句意为: “她在生日那天收到了一份礼物, 但她没

有接受。”

题4: 答案为 A。accident 表示交通事故等意外事件; incident 表示政治上的事件; event 表示重大事件, 如国家大事; affair 表示家务事。

题5: 答案为 B。according to 是一个介词短语, 意为“按照, 根据”, 其后不能接第一人称; 表示“根据某人所说”直接用“according to + 人称代词的宾格形式”。

题6: 答案为 A。achieve one's goals 意为“达到目标”, 是固定搭配, 其他词均不能与 goal 搭配。

题7: 答案为 C。through 与 across 作介词时都可以表示“通过, 穿过”之意, 前者表示从某物的中间穿过, 后者表示从表面通过。cross 与 pass 都是动词, 不能和 swim 连用。故选 C。

题8: 答案为 A。actual 意为“实际的”; correct 意为“正确的”; true 意为“真正的, 正确的”; real 意为“真实的”。依题意“实际的修理费比我们预期的要少得多”可知, 答案为 A。

题9: 答案为 A。add up to 意为“加起来等于, 总之就是……”; add to 意为“增加”; add up 意为“加起来”; add in 意为“包括”。依题意“昨天参加会议的人数达到了 1000 人”可知, 答案为 A。

题10: 答案为 D。admire sb. for sth. 意为“因某事而羡慕某人”。on the way 意为“在路上”; in the way 意为“挡路”; by the way 意为“顺便问一下”。句意为: “她把孩子们从大火里救出来, 我们都钦佩不已。”

题11: 答案为 B。persuade sb. to do sth. 意为“说服某人做某事”; admit doing sth. 意为“承认做过某事”。persuade 决定 admit 用不定式形式; admit 决定 break 用动名词形式。句意为: “他被说服承认了打破窗子的事。”

题12: 答案为 C。四个选项均有“向前, 前进”之意, progress 意为“稳定经常的进步”; proceed 意为“继续前进”; advance 意为“向某一目标或方向前进”; travel 意为“旅行”。依题意“我们的士兵勇敢地向敌人挺进”可知, 答案为 C。

题13: 答案为 B。advice 是不可数名词, 选项中只有 much 可以修饰不可数名



词。a lot 相当于一个副词，如修饰名词要加 of。表示“一条建议”要用 a piece of advice。

题14: 答案为 A。advise 后接 that 从句通常要用“should+动词原形”的形式表示虚拟语气。这个句子还有另外一种表示方法：We advised them to start early in order to catch the train. 句意为：“我们建议他们早点动身以便赶上火车。”

题15: 答案为 D。选项中的四个词均有“花费，买”的意思。spend 常用于 spend doing sth. 句型中，其宾语通常是钱或时间；cost 意为“值”，宾语常是钱；take 常用于 it takes / took...to do sth. 句型中，其宾语常是人；afford 表示“购买的能力”，宾语常是物。句意为：“他们走路去那里，因为他们坐不起计程车。”

题16: 答案为 A。be afraid of doing sth. 意为“害怕做某事”，同样表示“害怕做某事”还可以用 be afraid to do sth.。句意为：“她害怕晚上一个人呆在黑暗的房间。”

题17: 答案为 B。on 表示“在……上”；against 表示“靠着，倚着”；before 表示“在……前面”；in 表示“在……里”。根据常识，梯子只能靠在墙上，故选 B。句意为：“他把梯子靠在墙上，爬上了房顶”。

题18: 答案为 C。agree 当“同意”讲时，通常为不及物动词，后面接宾语须加介词。agree on 意为“达成一致”；agree to 意为“同意某事”；agree with 意为“同意某人的观点”。句意为：“你的分析很正确，我同意你的观点。”

题19: 答案为 D。aim 常与 at 连用，aim at doing sth. 意为“意欲、企图、力求做某事”，等于 aim to do sth.。句意为：“这家工厂必须力争研发新机器。”

题20: 答案为 B。living 用于指生物时，意为“活着的”通常作前置定语；alive 可用作表语，不作前置定语，可作后置定语；live 意为“活的”，只用于物，不用于人；lived 意为“有生命的”，只用于物，不用于人。句意为：“间谍被抓到时还活着，但第二天就因为重伤死了。”

- 题21: 答案为C。allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”。make one's own decision 意为“某人自己做决定”。句意为: “许多家长让他们的孩子们自己做决定。”
- 题22: 答案为B。选项中的四个词都是副词, 均可与动词、副词、形容词和名词连用。almost 与 nearly 常用于肯定句中, almost 可与否定词连用, nearly 不可; hardly 和 scarcely 本身就表示否定意义“几乎没有, 几乎不”。句意为: “几乎没有地方可以坐了。”
- 题23: 答案为A。此题考查的是 alone 和 lonely 的区别。alone 在此句中是副词, 意为“独自, 单独”; lonely 是形容词, 做系动词 feel 的表语, 意为“孤单, 孤独”。句意为: “尽管他一个人单独住在这座房子里, 但他并不感到孤独。”
- 题24: 答案为B。already 与 yet 均可表示“已经”之意, 多常与完成时态连用。already 常用于肯定陈述句中, yet 只用于否定句或疑问句中。另由第二个句子中的时间状语 now 可知, 时间是相对于现在来说的, 所以用现在完成时态, 故选B。句意为: “我已经看过那部电影了, 我现在更想看另外一部。”
- 题25: 答案为C。although 与 though 都可用于句首, 表示“尽管, 即使”之意, 两者都不与连词 but 连用; however 也可以表示此意, 但必须用于另起一句的句首, 故选C。句意为: “尽管他参加竞赛是为了好玩, 但他却获得了一等奖。”
- 题26: 答案为A。another 在此处是形容词, 意为“又一, 另一”; other 意为“其他的”; others 是名词, 意为“其他人, 其他物”; the others 指一定范围内的“其他人或物”。句意为: “请再给我来一瓶橙汁好吗?”
- 题27: 答案为D。answer 作名词时, 用 answer to sb. / sth. 表示“对某人或某事的回答、答复”。句意为: “这或许就是我们全部问题的解决办法。”
- 题28: 答案为C。be anxious about / for 意为“为某事(某人)担心、忧虑”。句意为: “不必为这结果而担心。”



- 题29: 答案为B。此题考查的是 any 与 some 的用法。any 与 some 都可以表示“一些”之意,前者一般用于否定句和疑问句中,后者常用于肯定的陈述句中。句意为:“我的碗里没有肉了,只有一些蔬菜。”
- 题30: 答案为A。somebody 意为“某人”; anybody 意为“任何人”; everybody 意为“每一个人”; nobody 意为“没有人”。句意为:“你在房间里发现人了吗?”“没有,我没找到任何人。”
- 题31: 答案为A。anyhow 意为“无论如何,不管怎样”; anymore 意为“不再”; however 意为“然而”; because 意为“因为”,后接从句。句意为:“我想他们睡着了,不管怎样,安静了。”
- 题32: 答案为B。something 与 anything 同为不定代词,前者常用于肯定陈述句中,后者常用于否定句和疑问句中,形容词修饰不定代词时要后置。句意为:“顺便问一下,今天的报纸上有什么新鲜事吗?”
- 题33: 答案为D。本句缺少宾语从句的引导词,where 与 anywhere 是副词,前面不加不定式符号 to; where 意为“哪里”,anywhere 意为“任何地方”,更加贴近题意。句意为:“无论你喜欢去哪里我们都可以去。”
- 题34: 答案为A。apologize to sb. for sth. 意为“因某事向某人道歉”。for 在这里表原因, because 后要接从句。句意为:“我因迟到向主席道歉。”
- 题35: 答案为B。it appears that... 意为“看来,好像”,由 that 从句中的现在完成时可知主句应用现在时态,故选 B。句意为:“看来一直都有错。”
- 题36: 答案为B。argue with sb. about sth. 意为“和某人辩论(争论)某事”。句意为:“他和玛丽争论哪里是最好的度假胜地。”
- 题37: 答案为C。show sb. around 意为“带某人四处看看”。句意为:“我们的校长带游客们参观我们学校。”
- 题38: 答案为C。表示“到达”的词和短语有: get to, reach, arrive at / in。arrive in 表示到达一个大的地点; arrive at 表示到达一个小的地点; reach 是及物动词,后面直接接地点; get 后要加 to。句意为:“你到车站时是什么时候了?”

- 题39: 答案为 A。be ashamed to do sth. 意为“惭愧地做某事”。由从句中的过去完成时态可知, 主句应用过去的某种时态。句意为: “我惭愧地告诉他我失败了。”
- 题40: 答案为 C。be astonished to do sth. 意为“做某事使某人吃惊”。由从句中的过去完成时态可知主句应用过去的某种时态。句意为: “听说他们的足球队获得了冠军我们都很吃惊。”
- 题41: 答案为 A。attempt to do sth. = attempt doing sth. 意为“试图做某事”。leave for 意为“离开前往”。句意为: “孩子们试图去野营, 但被他们的家长阻止了。”
- 题42: 答案为 C。attend 是及物动词, 后面直接接宾语, attend the meeting 意为“参加会议”。由句中的时间状语 yesterday 可知, 谓语动词应用一般过去时态。句意为: “昨天有多少人参加会议?”
- 题43: 答案为 B。give attention to 意为“注意, 重视”, 其中 to 是介词, 后接动词时要用动名词形式。句意为: “他的注意力完全集中在赚钱上。”
- 题44: 答案为 D。选项中的四个词均有“吸引, 引起兴趣”之意。charm 指“使人喜悦”、“使迷醉”; fascinate 指“使人非常感兴趣, 以至于要继续看下去或做下去等”; enchant 通常为由于喜悦而“着迷”; attract 指“以悦人的姿态使人喜欢、羡慕或注目”。句意为: “她被这则新颖的广告吸引住了。”
- 题45: 答案为 A。on average 是固定搭配, 意为“平均, 通常”。句意为: “我们平均每年有一个学生不及格。”
- 题46: 答案为 A。average sth. out at sth. 意为“算出某事物的平均数为”。句意为: “税务局算出他 5 年的平均利润为每年 3000 美元。”



# B

**back** [bæk] *n.* [C] 背部, 后面 *adv.* 向后, 回 (原处) *adj.* 后面的 *v.* (使) 倒退

题1: He fell \_\_\_\_\_ his back when he was playing football and he felt a pain \_\_\_\_\_ his back.

- A. on; in      B. in; on      C. in; in      D. on; on

题2: Since most of the people present agreed with her, I had to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bring down      B. break down      C. set down      D. back down

**bad** [bæd] *adj.* (worse, worst) 坏的, 不正确的; 使人不愉快的; 严重的

**badly** ['bædli] *adv.* 坏, 恶劣地; 非常

题3: Mrs Black has got \_\_\_\_\_ instead of getting any better.

- A. more bad      B. a little worse      C. much badly      D. a lot of worse

**bargain** ['bɑ:ɡɪn] *n.* 协议, 合同; (经过讨价还价之后) 成交的商品, 廉价货 *v.*

议价, 讨价还价; 提出条件

题4: She bargained \_\_\_\_\_ the trader \_\_\_\_\_ a lower price.

- A. with; for      B. to; for      C. with; to      D. to; to

**base** [beɪs] *n.* 基础, 基地, 根据地 *vt.* 基于, 以……作根据

题5: This news report is based entirely \_\_\_\_\_ fact.

- A. at      B. in      C. on      D. of

**beauty** ['bju:tɪ] *n.* [U] 美 [C] 美人或美丽的事物

题6: There \_\_\_\_\_ in the contest.

- A. is some beauty      B. are some beauties