

Senior English

Vocabulary Skills

高中英语词汇 新策略

李华峰◎编著

● 实现词汇“学”到“用”的飞跃。

● 让你的英语词汇“活”起来！

● 从根本上突破语法，阅读和写作。

● 区别，从这里开始：新策略帮你做词汇“牛人”。



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· 北京 ·

内 容 简 介

本书挖掘教材中精华单词,通过 100 个句子,从三个方面帮助读者实现英语学习阅读、写作和语法的迅速突破:Part I 易混词串联句(45 句);Part II 单词深度掌握(25 句);Part III 单词真实体验(30 句)。本书选词精当,内容针对性强,既可作为高中生强化训练资料,又可供中等专业学生、技校生和非英语专业学生平时学习使用。

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序

词汇在高中英语教学过程中是一个既重要又复杂的问题。说其重要,是因为英语词汇不仅语义内容丰富,而且在句法结构中的表现往往非常活跃,形成了许多不同于汉语词汇的特征。在这个意义上,可以说词汇教学是高中英语语法的灵魂,词汇问题解决了,英语的句法问题就好办了。说其复杂,是因为目前高中英语的词汇教学常常学用分离,把单词看成一个个彼此孤立的单位,只见树木,不见森林,学生虽然记了一大堆词和例句,却无法学以致用。难怪许多学生感叹:“蜀道虽难,不及英语词汇难!”这是我们高中英语教学面临的巨大挑战。

英国语言学家埃克斯利说:“教英语的最好方法就是能引起学生学习英语兴趣的那种方法。”这句话告诉我们,在教学中如果对一些词或词组进行有效联系,通过分析、综合、对比、归纳等方法把彼此孤立的一些单词连成句子或话语,就一定能够增强英语词汇的记忆效果,培养学生学习英语的兴趣。

“授人以鱼,不如授人以渔”,高中生学习英语词汇必须有个正确的方法来引导,要落实这种正确的引导过程,我们英语教师具有不可推卸的责任。新课标指出:“英语教育就是使学生养成良好的学习习惯,形成有效的学习策略,在学习和运用英语的过程中逐步学会如何学习。”

华峰是个有心人,忙里偷闲,苦于耕耘,于教学之余不断反思,并能够挖掘教材中的精华单词,将其串连成句,找到了突破英语阅

读、写作和语法学习的一把金钥匙。正像何淑湘先生所说：“词语要嵌在上下文里才有生命。”这应该是华峰在英语词汇教学研究里的一次有益尝试。天道酬勤，我相信他的这份努力一定会得到回报，在今后的英语教学中他也一定会做出新的成绩。

是为序。

张忠堂
于北京大学万柳公寓
2009年1月

前 言

“没有语法,人们不能表达很多东西,而没有词汇,人们则无法表达任何东西。”中学阶段是一个人英语基础词汇积累的最佳时期,也是其词汇学习方法养成的重要阶段。然目睹诸多中学生朋友千方百计地背了不少单词,考试中却仍障碍重重,使用中麻烦不断,“我的英语学习到底怎么了?”编者通过个人的教学实践发现,中学生在英语学习方面存在以下误区:

1. 盲目追求数量。一味量化个人的词汇量,无声记忆,导致发音时模棱两可,使用时含糊其辞,拼写时丢三落四,蒙混过关,解题时处处被动。

2. 机械对等使用。虽储备一定词汇,但使用中机械对等,总认为每个汉语词语都能在英文中找到对等的单词,如:接触社会 **touch** the society; 讲个笑话 **talk** a joke; 关灯 **close** the lights; 冲洗胶卷 **wash** the films……

3. 词义孤立单调,一词一义,一词一用。如 **invite** 只知“邀请”,不知“引诱”。非常重视和熟悉教材的同学不难发现,诸多考试的知识点源自教材原句,但大多数单词,教材中出现时语义孤单,即频繁出现某一种用法,其他用法即使有出现,但最多也是一两次,如 **bother** 一词,其常用词义有三:① **make an effort**(费心,尽力); ② **worry**(担心); ③ **annoy**(打扰,烦扰)。教材中经常出现的是第三种语义(**Sorry to have bothered you** 打搅您了。),其他两个含义出现次数很少。故此,运用中遇上 **I didn't bother ask-**

ing. (我没有专门问。)这样的句子时,就只能朦朦胧胧去理解了。

4. 无视结构和搭配,“汉”味太浓。单词记忆时,多数人只注意其意义,对其出现的语境和用法搭配重视不够。作文中不难看到这样的句子:I suggest **him to do it another way**. 再以 bother 为例,其用法搭配有:①v+n (A serious lung disease bothered scientists.);②v+n+n (It bothers sb. that...);③vi, bother about (I am not bothered about what he thinks. 我不在乎他怎么想。)。但后两种搭配在教材中出现次数相对较少,定会甚感陌生,解题时只好拜托于运气了。

那么如何走出误区,使记忆的词汇成为自己词汇库中可以自由支配的储备,做到词语搭配、变化准确、用法恰当而得体呢? 本书挖掘教材中精华单词,通过 100 个句子,从三个方面帮你实现英语学习阅读、写作和语法的迅速突破。

Part I 易混词串联句 (45 句)

【串词阅读】将近义词及形近词等串联成内容生动的短文以进行初步语义识别;

【明晰词义】简单而准确的英文释义做到词义清晰;

【语用示例】大量真实语境例句以体会并分辨在意义和用法上的差别,做到在特定语境中能准确区分单词的使用范围;

【点拨一二】对单词含义及用法高度概括,再加上词根、词缀解释,轻松记忆,举一反三;

【实战体验】真题再现,培养解题的思辨能力,提高解题正确率。

Part II 单词深度掌握 (25 句)

【提高级数】将高频词汇放到真实的语境中,在常用意义基础

上,精辟总结其熟词新义及用法,提高对句子的准确理解力;

【丰富搭配】提高对单词的使用实力,优化思维,拓宽表达;

【联想拓展】比较理解同义词、近义词,以灵活运用。

Part III 单词真实体验(30句)

词汇,只有放在句子中才有生命力。本节精选美文,结合句子的使用原则——语法讲解,规范词汇使用;分析句法,扫除阅读中长难句带来的心理压力和恐惧,从而提高阅读速度和解题准确率;融入写作技法,展示利用所学词汇表达心声;高考范文佳句,演绎地道英文,助你轻松突破高考英语语法和写作。更重要的是,你已经开始步入英语学习的佳境!请看例句:

I find myself **eyeing** the book **unread**. 我眼盯着书,却一个字也读不进去。

The **delicious** breath of rain was in the air. 空中弥漫着芬芳的雨的气息。

That idea **alone** was enough to **drive** her to jump into college. 仅仅是这个想法就足以使她进入大学深造。

Our relationship couldn't **survive** the distance. 我们之间的感情因各居一方而最终无存。

本书选词精当,内容针对性强,既可作为高中生强化训练资料,又可供中等专业学生、技校生和非英语专业学生平时学习使用。本书在编写过程中参考、借鉴了相关书籍和资料,在此对其作者表示衷心的感谢。茫茫书海漂流时,请你不妨停留片刻,以览此处风景。由于编写仓促和经验不足,错误之处难免,敬请读者不吝指正。

编者

2009年1月

目 录

Part I	易混词串联句	1
Part II	单词深度掌握	90
Part III	单词真实体验	155
附赠	英语词汇记忆法	215
附录	英文单词常见字根小结	223

Part I

易混词串联句

1

• 串词阅读

I'm glad that I am **able** to form the **ability** to get on well with others. I hear that some people of **talent** are **unable** to communicate well with others, which will bring bad effect on their **competence**. As we know, jobs often call for **cooperation**. A man weak in communication is **disabled** in some way.

• 明晰词义

able *a.* 能够,有能力的 have the power to do

ability *n.* [U]能力;本领 power to do something; what one can do

talent *n.* 天才;才能 natural skill; something that you do naturally well

* **gift** *n.* 天赋 a natural power

unable *a.* 不能的,不会的, not able to do sth.

competence *n.* 能力;胜任 skills to do what is needed

* **capability** *n.* 能力;才能 the natural power that makes you able to do sth.

* **capacity** *n.* [U]能力;性能;容量 being able to understand or

do something; number of things or people that can fit into a place

cooperation *n.* 合作, 协作 the act of working together

disable *vt.* 使无能; 使伤残 make unable to do sth.; take away power of action

• 语用示例

He is old but still quite able. 他虽然老了, 却还很能干活。

He can swim, but last week he wasn't able to swim across the river as he didn't feel well at that time. 他会游泳, 但上周他未能游过河, 因为他当时感到不舒服。

I do not doubt your **ability to do** the work. 我不怀疑你有担任这项工作的能力。

Bruce **has the ability to score** a goal, but will he do it? 布鲁斯有踢进一球的能力, 但他会不会去做呢?

He is a man **of many abilities**. 他是一个有多方面才能的人。

One bomb can **disable** a ship. 一枚炸弹可以毁坏一艘军舰。

Amanda **has a talent for** painting. 阿曼达有绘画天才。

He **has a gift for** foreign languages. 他有外语天才。

Then he stood leaning against the wall unable to speak. 然后他靠着墙壁站着, 说不出话来。

Jamie was unable to go to work today because he was sick. 杰米今天不能去上班, 因为他病了。

There is no doubt of his **competence for** the task / **to do** the work. 他的确有能力做好那项工作。

He had the **capability for / in / of** completing the job in the given time. 他有能力在规定的时间内完成工作。

The seating **capacity of** this hall is 300. 这个大厅能坐 300 人。

Gavin **has the capacity to** add numbers quickly in his head. 盖文能很快地做心算加法。

They have made good progress in industry with your generous **coopration**. 他们因为你们慷慨的合作而在工业上取得很大进展。

We work **in perfect cooperation with** each other. 我们之间工作十分协调。

• 点拨一二

本句精辟总结了“能力”一词的不同表达：当成功使用某一能力时用 be able to, 指具有做某事所需的力量、技巧、知识与时间等，一般与效率无关；具某方面天赋、天资用 be talent for 或 be gifted for; 颇具某方面才能用 have the capability of doing / to do sth. ; 表示具有能胜任专业技术能力用 have the competence of doing / to do sth. ; 与人合作 cooperation 的团队精神也是能力啊；当然，这个社会也不乏没有能力之人 unable, 然有些人则是身残志不残 disabled physically but not mentally.

• 实战体验

—Can he take charge of the computer company?

—I'm afraid it's ____.

A. beyond his ability

B. within his ability

C. of his ability

C. to his ability

(2006 四川)

2

• 串词阅读

Napoleon **received** many presents that expressed **respects** for him, but he **accepted** nothing **except** some flowers. He **expected** to **inspect** the army without any exception. Some soldiers **suspec-**

ted whether such a short man could lead them well. They thought they might watch a special **spectacle** as **spectators**.

• 明晰词义

receive *vt.* 收到; 受到 be given something; get something

respect *n. / vt.* 尊敬; 敬佩 to show honour towards; admire

accept *v.* 接受, 领受 agree to; say 'yes' to a plan, etc.

except *v. / prep.* 除……之外 (=leaving out)

expect *vt.* 期待, 盼望 think or believe that sth. will happen or come

inspect *vt.* 检查, 视察 visit people or places to see that work is done well

suspect *vt.* 猜想; 怀疑 think that something is true, likely or possible

* **prospect** *n.* 展望, 前景 *v.* 勘探 a possibility that sth. you hope for will happen soon

spectacle *n.* [C] 景象; 壮观 something that a lot of people watch

spectator *n.* [C] 观众; 旁观者 someone who watches a happening

• 语用示例

I **received** an invitation letter from him this morning but I didn't **accept** it. 今天早上我收到一封他的请帖, 但我决定不去。

She **was received into** the League. 她被接受入团了。

I can't **accept** you **as** my assistant. 我不同意你做我的助手。

The sunrise was a splendid **spectacle**. 日出是个壮观的景象。

Our teacher is highly **respected** by all. 我们的老师极受大家的尊敬。

I am **expecting** a letter. 我在等信。

I hardly **expected to** find you still here. 我简直没想到你还在这里。

I don't **expect him to do** impossibilities. 我并不指望他去做不可能做到的事。

I've **inspected** each repair myself. 我已亲自察看过每一处修理的地方。

There is no [little, not much] **prospect of** his success. 他没有〔几乎没有, 不太有〕成功的希望。

I **suspect** that she is ill, but I'm not sure. 我猜想她病了, 但不敢肯定。

Tom's name **is excepted from** the list. 汤姆的名字从名册中删去了。

He is very clever **except that** he is a poor speaker. 除了不善词令外他是很聪明的。

There were 2,000 spectators at the match. 那场比赛有 2000 名观众。

He remained a mere spectator of the great happenings of his time. 对于他所处的那个时期的大事件, 他只是一个旁观者而已。

• 点拨一二

主观上接受 **accept**, 客观上收到 **receive**; **except** 除去整体中的一部分, **expect** 心理的一种期望。形近字 **respect**, **inspect**, **suspect** 和 **spectacle** 的记忆: 词根 **spect** 表示“看”, **-acle** 名词后缀, 表示物, **spectacle** “观看的东西; 景象”; **pro-**“向前”, **prospect** “向前看; 展望”; **in-**“内, 里” **inspect** “向里面看; 检查”; **ex-**“外 (x 后省略 s)”, **expect** “向外看; 期待”; **re-**“再, 重复” **respect** “重复地看; 尊重”; **sus-**“下”, **suspect** “由下看; 怀疑”。

• 实战体验

Project Hope aims at helping the poor children in remote areas to

_____ education.

- A. accept B. keep C. assist D. receive

(2003 上海)

Mary finally _____ Bruce as her life-long companion.

- A. received B. accepted C. made D. honoured

(2002 上海)

3

• 串词阅读

He **addressed** to his students that he always **dressed** himself well and **put on** his hat before he went out, unlike the students **pulling on** the clothes after they got up. The students couldn't help laughing when they found he was **wearing** his shirt **inside out**! What's more, he was **in** red!

• 明晰词义

address *vt.* 向一群人讲话 to speak to a group of people

dress *vt.* 给……穿衣 put clothes on to someone

put on 穿上;戴上 clothe oneself with, begin to wear

pull on 穿上 put on

wear *vt.* 穿,戴 to carry on the body; to have or use regularly or by habit

inside out 里面朝外 with the inner side out; 全然地 thoroughly

in *prep.* 穿;戴 word that shows what sort of clothes

• 语用示例

He **addressed** the audience on the subject of stock. 他向听众演讲有关股票的问题。

She hurriedly **dressed the child** and took him downstairs. 她匆忙给孩子穿好衣服,把他带下楼来。

He **dressed himself up as** a monkey. 他装扮成猴子。

He **put on** his coat and hat and went out. 他穿上上衣,戴上帽子,就出去了。

The gloves are too tight for him to **pull on** with ease. 他的手套太紧,很不容易戴上。

She was **wearing** a red flower in her hair. 她在头上戴了一朵红花。

The policeman is **in** uniform. 警察穿着制服。

He was wearing his coat **inside out**. 他反穿上衣。

I know China **inside out**. 我是中国通。

• 点拨一二

本句概括了英文中“穿”的表达:表示穿的动作 put on, pull on, 其后跟穿戴的东西;表示穿的状态 wear, have on, be in, 其后接穿戴的东西;即可表示动作,又可表示状态 dress, 其后跟人,用法为 dress sb., be dressed in; 把衣服里外穿反了 inside out。

• 实战体验

Could you please tell me where you bought the shoes you _____ yesterday?

- A. tried on B. put on C. had on D. pulled on
(2005 辽宁)

_____ in a white uniform, he looks more like a cook than a doctor.

- A. Dressed B. To dress
C. Dressing D. Having dressed
(2005 湖南)

• 串词阅读

He didn't **agree** with us. On the **contrary**, he put forward an idea **against** us again! He is always **objecting to** our plan, **opposing** our idea and standing in the **opposite** direction!

• 明晰词义

agree *v.* 同意, 赞同 view with favour

contrary *a.* 相反的 opposed; opposite *n.* 反面; 相反 the exact opposite

against *prep.* 反对; 不同意 word that shows that one does not like an idea

object *vi.* 反对; 不喜欢 say that you are against something

oppose *v.* 反对; 反抗 be against someone or something, fight someone or something

opposite *a.* 相反的; 对立的 totally different

• 语用示例

I **agree with** you / what you said / your suggestion. (view with favour)

I **agree to** his proposal / terms.

My mother **agreed to buy** a new pen for me.

They **agreed upon / about** the terms of the contract. 他们就合同的条款达成一致。

What he told me was **the contrary of** what you told me. 他告诉我的和你告诉我的正相反。

Contrary to what I thought, he has proved to be successful. 和我