



易速

高考英语系列

# 高考

# 必考词

VOCABULARY

# 失分陷阱

从最细处拓展

从最险处规避

从最高点审视

从最深处精析



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**EASY** 易速 高考英语系列

# 高考 必考词

VOCABULARY

## 失分陷阱

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## 易速高考英语系列

### 高考必考词失分陷阱

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## 前言

英语高考和其他考试一样,与其说“得多少分”,不如说“丢多少分”。因为全然不知的毕竟很少,更多的则是“似是而非”。例如单项选择题,正确的只有一个,而需要排除的却有三个。看来,得一分固然很难,而失一分却非常容易。有鉴于此,我们分析了历年高考真题,总结了一些规律性的东西,编写了这本《高考必考词失分陷阱》。

本书以教育部最新颁布的《英语课程标准》为指导,以现行《大纲》为依据,结合“3+X”“3+2”“3+综合”等多种模式的命题规律,精选了高考必考词近 1100 个,以单词为词条,按字母顺序排列,以正误解析的形式,对词义、用法、文化背景等方面容易失分之处做了详尽的解说。失分点选择准确,例句地道规范,解析精辟到位,可供备战高考的莘莘学子学习参考。

《英语课程标准》在学习策略的目标描述中明确要求,五级以上的学生应“在使用英语中,能意识到错误并进行适当地纠正”。可见正误辨析的能力不仅是中学英语教学目标之一,也应该成为学生的一个基本学习手段。因此本书对广大中学学生也是一本非常实用的学习参考书。

由于编者水平有限,本书所存疏漏之处,诚望读者朋友指正。

编者

## A

## ability

■他现在有自学英语的能力。

× He has the ability of teaching himself English now.

✓ He has the ability to teach himself English now.

析: ability 后接动词表示“做…的能力”, 在英语中通常用 the ability to-*v*, 很少用 the ability of *v*-ing。

■直到他 16 岁, 他的父母才知晓他在音乐方面的天赋。

× His parents were not aware of his ability of music until he was sixteen years old.

✓ His parents were not aware of his ability in music until he was sixteen years old.

析: ability 后接名词表示“某方面的能力”, 其中的介词通常用 in, 而不是 of, 如: the ability in music, the ability in language 等。

## able

■他有能力做大事。

× He is able of doing great things.

✓ He is able to do great things.

析: be able 之后只能接 to-*v*, 表示“能够做某事”“有做某事的能力”, 不用 be able of *v*-ing。

## about

■我正要睡觉, 忽然听到敲门声。

× I was about going to bed when there was a knock at the door.

✓ I was about to go to bed when there was a knock at the door.

析: “be + about + 动词不定式”表示“马上就要做某事”“正要做某事”, about 后不能接动名词。

## abroad

■ 明年你要出国吗?

× Are you going aboard next year?

✓ Are you going abroad next year?

析: aboard 的意思是“在船上”, abroad 的意思才是“到国外”。这两个词拼写相近, 注意不要混淆。

## absent

■ 迈克外出了, 他目前在北京。

× Mike is absent from Beijing.

✓ Mike is absent in Beijing.

析: be absent from 表示“不在…”, from 后的宾语就是主语缺席的地方; be absent in 表示“不在…而在…”, in 后的地点是主语现在所在的地方。

## accept

■ 他接受了参加婚礼的邀请。

× He received an invitation to a wedding ceremony.

✓ He accepted an invitation to a wedding ceremony.

析: receive 的意思只表示客观上的“收到, 接到”, 主观上不一定“接受”或“答应”; 而 accept 才表示“接受”“答应”。

## accident

■ 她的汽车偶然撞上了我的汽车。

× Her car bumped into mine by mistake.

✓ Her car bumped into mine by accident.

析: by mistake 的意思是“错误地”; 表示“偶然”“无意中”时要用 by accident。

## account

■ 你对你这次缺席作何解释?

× How can you account your absence this time?

✓ How can you account for your absence this time?

析: account 作动词表示“解释, 说明”时不及物, 其后若须接宾语应

借助介词 for。

■ 他们认为他无罪是因为缺少对他不利的证据。

× They account him as innocent because of the lack of evidence against him.

✓ They account him innocent because of the lack of evidence against him.

析: account 表示“认为”“视为”时及物, 后接宾语补足语无须用 as 引导。

## ache

■ 4 天的旅行后她感到周身疼痛。

× She had pains and aches all over after the four-day trip.

✓ She had aches and pains all over after the four-day trip.

析: “疼痛”应译为 aches and pains, 这是一个固定词组, 词序不能调换。

## action

■ 在失重的情况下, 像吃和喝这样简单的动作都变得非常困难。

× When there is no gravity, simple acts, such as eating and drinking, become very difficult.

✓ When there is no gravity, simple actions, such as eating and drinking, become very difficult.

析: act 指具体的、个人的行为或行动, 泛指人的行为时可用 action 的复数形式 actions。

## activity

■ 大多数学生都积极参加课外活动。

× Most students actively take part in extracurricular activity.

✓ Most students actively take part in extracurricular activities.

析: activity 表示“活动”时是可数名词, 且常常用复数形式; 而表示“活动的状态, 活力”时是不可数名词。

---

add

■3 加 4 等于 7。

×Three add four makes seven.

✓Three added to four makes seven.

析:在算式表达中,要注意句子的正确结构。该句的谓语动词是 make, add 只能以过去分词的形式出现,表示“把…加到…之上”,也就是 add ... to ...。

■费用总计达 1000 万美元。

×The costs added to 10 million dollars.

✓The costs added up to 10 million dollars.

析:add 表示“增加(到)”的意思;表示“总计达…”的意思时,应该用 add up to ...。

## addition

■他们除了买两个玩具外,还为他们的女儿买了一些文具。

×In addition buy two toys, they bought some stationery for their daughter.

✓In addition to buying two toys, they bought some stationery for their daughter.

析:in addition to 是“除…之外”的意思,其中 to 是介词,后面应跟名词性质的词。

## address

■这是我家的地址。

×This is my family address.

✓This is my home address.

析:family 指家庭成员,home 指家庭住所。因此,“家庭住址”应该用 home address。

■他以权威的口气对听众讲话。

×He addressed to the audience in his commanding voice.

✓He addressed the audience in his commanding voice.

析:address 表示“对…讲话”时是及物动词,后接宾语时不用介词。



## admire

■ 我们钦佩他的勇气。

× We admired that he was courageous.

✓ We admired him for his courage.

析: admire 之后不接 that 引导的从句, 但可以接 for 表示“因…而钦佩或敬重”。

## admission

■ 他承认有罪对于所有以前认为他清白的人是一个打击。

× His admission to guilt was a blow to all those who had believed him innocent.

✓ His admission of guilt was a blow to all those who had believed him innocent.

析: admission to 表示“许可”“进入”“准许”“加入”, admission of 表示“承认”。

## admit

■ 我承认曾做过错事。

× I admitted to have done something wrong.

✓ I admitted having done something wrong.

析: admit 表示“承认”时及物, 其后可接动名词, 不接动词不定式。

## advance

■ 部队在那次大战役后往前推进。

× The army advanced forward after the big battle.

✓ The army advanced after the big battle.

析: advance 已有“向前”的意思, 因此不必再用 forward。

■ 我还没有看出他的工作有何进展。

× I see no advance to his work yet.

✓ I see no advance in his work yet.

析: advance 后接 in 表示“在某一方面(或某一领域)的进展”, 不可换作其他介词。

## advantage

■我们必须充分利用这次机会。

× We should take the full advantage of this chance.

✓ We should take full advantage of this chance.

析:take advantage of (利用)是固定词组,即使 advantage 前有形容词修饰也不加定冠词 the。

## advertisement

■广告有助于推销。

× Advertisements help to sell goods.

✓ Advertisement helps to sell goods.

析:advertisement 指具体的广告时,是可数名词,而原句中实际上指的是做广告或登广告的行为,是不可数名词。

## advice

■我父亲将接受医生的劝告:戒烟。

× My father will take the doctor's advice that he gives up smoking.

✓ My father will take the doctor's advice that he (should) give up smoking.

析:advice 接以 that 引导的从句时,从句应用虚拟语气,其形式为“(should + )动词原形”。

## advise

■他通知了我他到达的时间。

× He advised me his arrival time.

✓ He advised me of his arrival time.

析:advise 表示“通知”时其后不能接双宾语,但可用 of 引出其直接宾语。

■他的医生劝告他换工作。

× His doctor advised that he changed his job.

✓ His doctor advised that he change his job.

析:advise(劝告)后接以 that 引导的从句时,从句应用虚拟语气,其形式为“(should + )动词原形”。

## affair

■无法结束这种事态。

× It is impossible to end this state of affair.

✓ It is impossible to end this state of affairs.

析：习语(a) state of affairs 意为“局势、事态”，其中 affair 常用复数形式。

## affect

■寒冷的天气影响了大家的工作。

× The cold weather effected everybody's work.

✓ The cold weather affected everybody's work.

✓ The cold weather had an effect on everybody's work.

析：表示“影响”时，affect 是及物动词，而 effect 是名词，affect 相当于 have an effect on。

## afford

■大多数人都买得起报纸。

× A newspaper can be afforded by most people.

✓ Most people can afford a newspaper.

析：动词 afford(买得起)一般不用于被动结构。

■我们终于买得起一所房子了。

× As last we afford a house.

✓ At last we can afford a house.

析：afford 常与 can, could 或 be able to 连用，后接名词或动词不定式作宾语，表示“能负担得起，有实力或条件做某事”。

■当时许多人上不起学。

× Many people could not afford for going to school at that time.

✓ Many people could not afford to go to school at that time.

析：afford 后接名词或动词不定式作宾语，不接 for 引导的短语。

## afraid

■通往机场的路很拥挤，我怕误了飞机。

×The road to the airport was very busy and I'm afraid to miss the plane.

✓The road to the airport was very busy and I'm afraid of missing the plane.

我不喜欢讲法语，因为我怕出错。

×I don't like to speak French because I'm afraid to make mistakes.

✓I don't like to speak French because I'm afraid of making mistakes.

析: afraid to-*v* 表示因害怕而不敢做某事; afraid of *v*-ing 用来表示那些自己并不希望、也不能决定而突然发生在自己头上的事情。

■那个女孩怕狗。

×The girl was afraid for the dog.

✓The girl was afraid of the dog.

析: be afraid for 表示“为…担心”; 表示“害怕…”应用 be afraid of.

## after

■我到家后会给你打电话的。

×I'll ring you up after I will arrive home.

✓I'll ring you up after I arrive home.

析: 在 after 引导的从句里，用一般现在时表示将来。

## afternoon

■我们经常外出散步。

×Afternoon we used to go out for a walk.

✓In the afternoon we used to go out for a walk.

析: afternoon 是名词不可单独用作副词，所以我们应该说 in the afternoon.

■今天下午有一个会议。

×There will be a meeting on this afternoon.

✓There will be a meeting this afternoon.

析: 当 afternoon 或 morning, evening 前有指示代词 this, that, yesterday, tomorrow 等修饰时，前面不用介词。

■一位老人在 10 月 1 日下午被出租车撞倒了。

× An old man was run down by a taxi in the afternoon of October the 1st.

✓ An old man was run down by a taxi on the afternoon of October the 1st.

析: 在表示特定的某一天的上午、下午或晚上时, 前面的介词应该用 on, 只有在表示泛指时才用 in。

## again

■ 请再重复一遍这个词。

× Please repeat the word again.

✓ Please repeat the word.

析: repeat 本身有“重复”“再做”“再说”的意思, again 显然多余了。

## age

■ 他 70 岁。

× His age is seventy years old.

✓ He is seventy years old.

✓ He is at the age of seventy.

✓ His age is seventy years.

析: age 指“人的年龄”, old 指“…岁的”。这两个词在表示“年龄是多少”时不宜并用。

## ago

■ 我 10 年前毕业的。

× I have graduated ten years before.

✓ I graduated ten years ago.

约翰说他们在 3 周前会过面。

× John said that they had met three weeks ago.

✓ John said that they had met three weeks before.

析: ago 的时间参照点是现在, 指“过去的某个时间”, 与过去时连用; 而 before 的时间参照点是过去, 指“过去的过去”, 与过去完成时连用。

## agree

■在这个问题上，我不同意他的观点。

×I do not agree to him on this subject.

√I do not agree with him on this subject.

析:表示“同意某人的观点或看法”时后接人要用 agree with。

■既然是那样，我们将同意你方的建议。

×In that case, we will agree with your proposal.

√In that case, we will agree to your proposal.

析:表示“同意建议、提议、计划”时，agree 后接介词 to，而不接介词 with。

## ahead

■他是一个健步者，不久就走到别人前头去了。

×He was a quick walker and soon got in ahead of the others.

√He was a quick walker and soon got ahead of the others.

析:ahead 意为“在前面，在前头”，多作表语，get 在这里为系动词。  
get ahead of 意为“使领先，使走在前面”，前面不需再加介词 in。

## aid

■这是助听器。

×It's an aid hearing.

√It's an aid to hearing.

析:aid 作名词时须与 to 连用，表示“对…的援助”。

## aim

■我们希望用和平的手段达到目标。

×We hope to reach our aim by peaceful means.

√We hope to achieve our aim by peaceful means.

析:aim 不与 reach 连用。reach 表示“到达”时，指到达一个具体的地方。表示“达到目标”可说 achieve one's aim。

■我开始学英语，目的是做一名教师。

×I started to learn English with the aim to become a teacher.

✓ I started to learn English with the aim of becoming a teacher.

析: “with the aim of + 动名词”是固定的短语结构, 意为“以期..., 意在...”, 不能改用动词不定式。

## air

■别对我摆架子!

× Don't put on airs to me!

✓ Don't put on airs with me!

析: put on airs (摆架子)是个习语, airs 意为“装腔作势的态度”, 后面用介词 with, 不用 to。

■我们坐飞机旅行。

× We travelled by the air.

✓ We travelled by air.

析: by air 意为“乘飞机”“空运”, 指交通或运输方式, 是固定搭配, air 前不加冠词。

## airport

■我们乘坐的飞机到达盖特威克机场。

× Our plane arrived at the Gatwick Airport.

✓ Our plane arrived at Gatwick Airport.

析: 在机场、火车站等专有名词前通常不用定冠词。

## alarm

■人人听到战事可能爆发的消息都感到恐慌。

× Everybody alarmed at the news that war might break out.

✓ Everybody was alarmed at the news that war might break out.

析: alarm 是及物动词, 指“使惊慌”“使不安”, 后面常跟 sb 作宾语。由于 alarm 的对象在句中作主语, 故用被动结构。

## alive

■一位敌军士兵被活捉。

× An enemy soldier was caught living.

✓ An enemy soldier was caught alive.

析：“活捉”应译成 catch alive, 不可用 living.

## all

■ 该项(货物)比所有的(货物)都卖得快。

× This item sells faster than all goods.

✓ This item sells faster than all other goods.

析：该项货物为所有的货物之一，即所有的货物，其中包括该项货物。自己不能比自己卖得快，应加 other 才算正确。

■ 他在这个城市住了一辈子。

× He has lived in the city his all life.

✓ He has lived in the city all his life.

析：all 在句子中要放在冠词、物主代词和其他限定词之前。

■ 整个夏天我都很忙。

× I was busy in all summer.

✓ I was busy all summer.

析：在表示时间的短语里如有 all 修饰，则前面一般不加介词。

## allow

■ 请允许我帮你拿包。

× Please allow me carrying your bag.

✓ Please allow me to carry your bag.

析：表示“允许某人做某事”，allow 后面要跟宾语加动词不定式构成复合宾语。

## almost

■ 房间里几乎没有东西。

× There is almost not anything in the room.

✓ There is almost nothing in the room.

析：almost 一般不与 not 连用，但可以 and no, none, nothing 以及 never 连用。

■ 他说的话几乎不值得听。

× Nearly nothing he said was worth listening to.



✓ Almost nothing he said was worth listening to.

析：在与 never, nobody, nothing, no 等否定意义的词连用时，只用 almost，不用 nearly。

## alone

■ 母亲把她留在家里后，简感到很寂寞。

× Jane felt alone when her mother left her at home.

✓ Jane felt lonely when her mother left her at home.

析：alone 是“单独的”的意思；lonely 是“感到寂寞的”的意思。

■ 那个胖女孩只喝水。

× The fat girl drank alone water.

✓ The fat girl drank water alone.

析：当 alone 用来修饰名词或代词时，常置于它所修饰的词之后。

## aloud

■ 谁弄出了那么大的噪音？

× Who is making those aloud noises?

✓ Who is making those loud noises?

析：aloud(出声地，大声地)是副词，与动词连用，不能用来修饰名词；修饰名词时用 loud。

## already

■ 他们已经准备好发射宇宙飞船。

× They are already to launch the spaceship.

✓ They are all ready to launch the spaceship.

析：already 是副词，意为“已经”；all ready 为形容词，意为“都准备好”。

■ 她还没有来。

× She is not already here.

✓ She is not here yet.

你已把演讲稿写好了吗？

× Have you finished the speech paper already?

✓ Have you finished the speech paper yet?

析：already 通常只用于肯定句中，在否定句和疑问句中则用 yet。