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DICTIONARY *FOR*
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STUDENTS

外研社 · 高考应试英汉词典

(同义 · 反义 · 辨析 · 用法 · 搭配 · 语法)

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高考应试英汉词典

(同义、反义、辨析、用法、搭配、语法)

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前 言

任何一种语言都包括语音、词汇和语法。语音是语言的外壳,语法是词的构成和变化的规则及组词成句的规则的和,而词汇则是语言的建筑材料。离开了这个建筑材料,就不可能掌握语言。

中英合编的 JEFC 和 SEFC 无论是在指导思想、编写体系,还是在选择材料上都比旧教材更先进、更科学、更全面、更实用。它的词汇处理分不同层次作不同要求,单词复现率高,但词的用法零碎,许多同学都迫切希望有一本系统归纳词的用法的书。因此,我们按照人民教育出版社最新颁布的《词汇表》编写了此书,旨在帮助初、高中同学,特别是高三同学复习英语词汇,提高英语水平。

本词典包括同义、反义、辨析、用法、搭配、语法六大部分。每一单词根据词义的不同取其中若干部分,词义的选择基本控制在《大纲》和《考纲》及中学教材范围内;例句针对性强、语言地道规范;讲解简明、中肯、全面、具体;可以解决同学们“词汇难记、语法难学”的问题。使用此书,基本上不须参考其他辅导书,这是我们的初衷。此书亦可作为教师备课的参考。为了培养同学们用英语思维的习惯和形成语感,例句除特殊的外,一般不给汉语。

编写本词典是我们新的尝试,因此,书中难免存在着这样或那样的缺陷和问题,我们诚恳希望读者提出宝贵意见,以便使其完善。

孙 锋

1998 年 7 月于黄冈中学

缩略语及符号说明

缩略语	英语全称	汉语
<i>adj.</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	副词
<i>art.</i>	article	冠词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	连词
<i>interj.</i>	interjection	感叹词
<i>modal v.</i>	modal verb	情态动词
<i>n. (C)</i>	countable noun	可数名词
<i>n. (U)</i>	uncountable noun	不可数名词
<i>num.</i>	numeral	数词
<i>pl.</i>	plural	复数
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介词
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	代词
<i>sb.</i>	somebody	某人
<i>sp.</i>	some place	某地
<i>sth.</i>	something	某物
<i>v.</i>	verb	动词
<i>v. aux.</i>	auxiliary verb	助动词
<i>vi.</i>	intransitive verb	不及物动词
<i>vt.</i>	transitive verb	及物动词

单词前有*的为«词汇表»2的单词;有*的为«词汇表»1和«词汇表»2中只需理解(认识),不需掌握的单词和词组;没有标记的为必须掌握的基本词汇。

A

a [ei;ə] *art.* 一;一(个,件……)

[同义] *an*; *one*

[辨析] *a*, *an* 侧重强调类别; *one* 侧重强调数量。注意以下几点:

1. 固定的习语里的 *a* 或 *an* 不可与 *one* 调换。如 *once upon a time* (从前), *one day* (有一天), *a* 和 *one* 不可互换; *an hour or two*, *one or two hours* (一两个小时), *an* 和 *one* 不可互换。

2. 注意下面意思相同的两个句子中,用了 *a*, 就应用介词 *on*; 用了 *one*, 就不用介词:

On a warm day a stranger came to see me.

One warm day a stranger came to see me.

3. 在 *dozen*, *hundred*, *thousand*, *million* 前面,用 *a* 或 *one* 意思相同,用 *a* 普通些,用 *one* 意思不变,但往往有跟二、三、四等对比的意味。

4. *a* (或 *an*) 只有“一”的意思,却并不跟二、三、四等对比; *one* 便有这种对比的意味。比较下面两句:
Can a boy do this? (回答可能是: *No, but a man can.*)

Can one boy do this? (回答可能是: *No, but two boys can.*)

[用法] 1. 用于单数可数名词前,表示“某一个(件……)”。如:

They live in a large house.

He's a friend of mine.

2. 用于单数可数名词前具有泛指的概念,表示同类事物中的一个,“某一类”:

A bicycle has two wheels.

3. 用于单数可数名词前,表示非特指的任何一个。如:

There are twenty-four hours in a day.

4. 有些抽象名词表示具体事物时,其前加 *a* 或 *an*。如:

Oh, John. What a pleasant surprise you gave us!

He did his research successfully. He was a great

success.

[搭配] 1. a 用于以辅音音素开始的词前。如:

a book; a useful language; a university

2. an [æ:n;ən] 用于以元音音素开始的词前。如:

an apple; an old professor; an honest man

[语法] 1. 单数可数名词前如有副词修饰形容词时, 其词序为 a/an + 副词 + 形容词 + 名词如:

a very old picture

2. 如果形容词前有 how, however, as, so 或 too 时, a/an 放在形容词后面如:

How beautiful a garden it is!

3. a/an 可以用在 quite 和 rather 的前面, 也可以用在它们的后面。如:

a quite/rather big dog; quite/rather a big dog.

△ 注: 在口语中 quite a/an... 和 rather a/an... 比 a quite... 和 a rather... 要普通。如无形容词, 则 a/an 一律放在 quite 和 rather 之后。

able ['eɪbl] *adj.* 能够; 有能力的

[同义] possible

[反义] unable; impossible

[辨析] 1. able 和 unable 的主语必须是人或有生命的动物。如:

A horse is able to run very fast.

A child is able to speak.

The man stood there angry, unable to say anything.

2. possible 和 impossible 的主语必须是某事如:

It's possible for us to finish the work ahead of time.

[用法] 1. able 可以用作定语。如:

He is an able young man.

2. able 可以用作表语, 但后面必须带上 to do sth.。如:

The child was able to read and write at an early age.

[搭配] 1. be able 后只能接 to do sth. 而不能接 doing sth.。如:

(误) She is able teaching in the middle school.

(正) She is able to teach in the middle school.

2. be able to 后不接被动式; 如有被动式则须用情态动词 can。如:

(误) The teacher is able to be heard.

(正) The teacher can be heard.

- [语法] 1. can 和 be able to 都是“能够”的意思, 但不能同时用于一个句子中:

(误) She can be able to complete the task by herself.

(正) She can complete the task by herself.

(正) She is able to complete the task by herself.

2. can 只有现在时和过去时 (could) 两种形式, 没有将来式和完成式, 因此 shall, will, have 的后面, 必须用 be able to, 而不能用 can:

Will you be able to finish your work tomorrow?

I have not been able to go to work for three days.

about [ə'baʊt] *adv.* 1. 大约 2. 周围; 四处

prep. 1. 在……周围; 在……各处 2. 关于

- [同义] *adv.* 1. around, some, almost, nearly, or so
2. around

prep. 2. on

- [辨析] 1. 当“大约”讲时, about, around, some, almost, nearly, or so 多和一个数词连用, 表示数量、长度、年龄、时间等, 其中 or so 放在所修饰的词之后, 其余几个词均放在数词之前。如:

We have learned two thousand English words or so.

We have learned about two thousand English words.

2. 注意 about, almost 与 nearly 含义上的区别:

It is about three o'clock. (可能三点过了, 可能不到三点)

It is almost/nearly three o'clock. 将近三点。

3. 当“周围, 四处”; “在……周围, 在……各处”解, 作副词时, 多与动态动词连用; 作介词时, 多与静态动词连用, 在美语中多用 around。如:

I am used to going about alone.

They stood all about him as he sat.

4. 当“关于”讲时, *about* 多指涉及某方面的情况, 而 *on* 则强调专门论述某方面的情况。如:

My parents often tell me about your country.

Yesterday Mr Clark bought a book on radio.

[用法] I. 作副词:

- 1 大约, 大概, 差不多:

He was about the same age as Philip.

- 2 周围, 四处:

The little boy ran about looking for his mother.

When I got in the village, I found nobody about.

II. 作介词:

1. 在……周围, 在……各处:

Everything about me was so beautiful.

2. 关于(在不同场合有不同译法, 注意各种搭配):

My aunt has spoken to me about you.

Here is a book about the stars.

- △ 注: 与 *about* 连用的常用动词有 *tell, talk, think, ask, worry, trouble, know, write, care, learn, hear* 等; 形容词有 *happy, sorry, wrong, right, worried, mad* 等; 名词有 *idea, new* 等。

3. 在……附近, 在身边, 身上(带有某物):

I suddenly realized that I had no money about me.

[搭配] *be about to do sth.* 正要, 马上就:

We were about to leave when it started to rain.

[语法] *be about to do sth.* 后不可再接表示具体时间的词或短语:

(误) *We are about to start tomorrow morning.*

(正) *We are about to start.*

(正) *We shall start tomorrow morning.*

above [*ə'baʊ*] *prep.* 在……上面;

adv. 在上面;

adj. 上面的

[同义] *over; on*

[反义] below, under

[辨析] above 表示“在上方”，没有确定的位置；over 指较靠近的“正上方”；on 则表示平面相接触：

His office is above ours on the second floor.

他的办公室在我们办公室上面的二楼。(不一定恰好在我们办公室上面。)

His office is right over ours. 他的办公室就在我们办公室的上面。

He has a hat on his head.

[用法] I. 作介词：在……上面

The moon was now above the trees in the east.

II. 作副词：在上面

The birds flew high above in the sky.

III. 作形容词：上面的

For an example see the above sentence.

* **abroad** [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 到(在)国外

[用法] 1. 作表语：

You haven't been abroad, have you?

2. 作定语：

I think I'll take a trip abroad somewhere.

3. 作状语：

His son is living abroad.

accept [ək'sept] *vt.* 承认；接收；答应

[同义] receive; promise

[反义] refuse

[辨析] accept 接收，表示当事人的态度，同意或不同意采纳：

He asked her to marry him and she accepted his proposal.

receive 接到；收到，不含是否愿意接受的意思：

I received an invitation but couldn't accept it.

[用法] 1. 承认；相信：

Did she accept your reasons for being late?

2. 接收：

The police aren't allowed to accept rewards.

[搭配] 1. 后接宾语：

Will you accept the invitation?

2. 接 as：

I can't accept you as my assistant.

3. 接从句:

Do you accept what he told you?

* **accident** ['æksɪdənt] *n.* (C) 事故; 意外的事:

[同义] affair; matter

[辨析] accident 指不愉快的、没想到的、造成损失的事。如:

Ms Li was badly hurt in yesterday's traffic accident.

She's now in hospital.

affair 事, 事情, 指特别重大或头绪较多的事务时, 常用复数:

Why should you be so interested in my affairs?

matter 情形; 事态; 事务; 事件, 多指琐事:

They are talking about money matters.

[用法] 1. 事故:

The train met with an accident and many comrades were injured.

2. 意外(偶然的)的事

It was just an accident that I found the missing letter.

* **according** [ə'kɔ:dnɪŋ] *adv.* 按照; 根据

[用法] (引状语) 根据; 按照:

Everything went according to the plan.

According to John, there will be a meeting next week.

[搭配] according to

* **ache** [eɪk] *vi.* 痛;

n. (C) 痛; 疼痛

[同义] pain

[辨析] pain 指由于伤害或疾病而产生的剧烈“疼痛”。可能是局部的, 也可能是影响到全身的, 如: a pain in the finger; chest pains; pain 常常用来指突然遭到刺伤、烧伤等引起的剧烈疼痛。

ache 一般指持续的“钝痛”, 常指由于某些机能失调造成的, 而又可以减轻的痛苦, 如: a headache; a back ache.

这两个词都可以用于转义, 表示精神上的痛苦。这样, pain 通常表示“失去了什么”或“达不到什么”引起的痛苦或悲伤, 而 ache 常用来表示必须忍受的

痛苦或很难抑制的欲望:

Of course, you don't know the ache of loneliness.

It gave us great pain to learn of the death of Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

[用法] I. 作名词:(持续的)疼痛(可数)

What right have I to add to the ache of her heart?

II. 作不及物动词:疼

My leg ached and I was tired.

[搭配] headache; toothache; ear-ache; stomach-ache

* **achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* 达到; 取得

[同义] reach; get; gain; win

[辨析] reach 作“达到”讲,后多接数字结果:

My income reached five figures (at least \$10 000) last year.

achieve 多指成功地做成某事:

He will never achieve anything if he doesn't work.

get 表示“获得”、“得到”,在口语中,用得相当广泛:

This year we'll again get another good harvest.

gain 比 get 正式,多指得到有用的、必要的、需要的东西等:

I'm new on the job but I'm already gaining experience.

win 表示“赢得”,即通过努力工作,坚持不懈斗争等而得到:

He won the first prize in the match.

[用法] 1. 达到:

As a result of advertising, we've achieved a big increase in sales this year.

2. 取得:

He went back to London without having achieved any success.

across [ə'krɒs] *prep. & adv.* 1. 穿过 2. 在另一边; 在对面

[同义] through; over

[辨析] 在表示“穿越”意义时, across 与 through 为同义词,但注意下列区别:

1. 二者都可表示从空地的一边到另一边。但 across

与 on(在……上面)有关,它暗示运动穿越三维空间。请比较:

The lake was frozen, so we walked across the ice.

I pushed through the crowds to the restaurant.

2. through 不用于从长的或细的东西(如河流)的一边到另一边的运动:

She swam across the river. (不用 through)

across, over 都表示“越过,横过”的意义,但应注意下列异同:

1. 二者都可表示“在(向)……另一边”,如道路、河流等长的或细的东西。如:

We walked across/over the road.

We'll be across/over the frontier (国境线) by midnight.

但是,over 用于与水接触的运动时是指“在水面上”或“离开水面”,而不是“在水里”,因此,我们只能说:

How long would it take to swim across the river?
(不用 over)

2. 二者都能表示在高的障碍物(如墙、篱笆等)的另一边。但只有 over 可用于表示运动“翻越”到高物体的另一边:

If we can be across/over the fence before sunrise, we've got a chance.

When I last saw him he was climbing very slowly over the fence. (不用 across)

3. 二者都可以表示运动者进入某一空地(如田野、舞场、沙漠等):

Who are those people wandering across/over the fields?

但我们意指从一空地的一边到另一边时只能用 across。如:

It took six weeks to walk across the desert. (不用 over)

另外,over 表示的运动空间不能是三维空间:

He walked across the room, smiling strangely.
(不用 over)

[用法] 1. 穿过:

I walked across the park.

2. 在另一边, 在对面:

They live across the road from us.

[语法] across 作副词或介词, 不是动词, 动词的“横越”是 cross, 注意中英文的不同:

(误) They acrossed the river in a boat.

(正) They crossed the river in a boat.

(正) They went across the river in a boat.

* **act** [ækt] *n.* (C) 法令; 条例; 行为

vi. (戏) 表演

vt. (扮演) 角色; 演出(戏)

[同义] action; perform

[辨析] 1. act 指一时有而又简单的动作, action 指继续而又复杂的动作, 如你看见有人倒在地上, 扶他起来, 这是 act; 要是不但扶他起来, 而且替他叫车, 送他到家, 那是 action。

2. act 比 action 具体, action 比 act 抽象, 如: in word and act 里的 word 和 act 都是具体的; in speech and action 里的 speech 和 action 都是抽象的。(但 Actions speak louder than words. “事实胜于雄辩”里用 actions 不用 acts)

3. act 作“扮演”指扮演一个角色, 一个人物, 而 perform 则指“演出”这一行为。

[用法] I. 作名词: 法令; 条例; 行为

The government has passed an act forbidding the killing of animals for pleasure.

My first act was to run into the waiting room.

II. 作不及物动词: (戏) 表演

He just wanted to see her act.

III. 作及物动词: (扮演) 角色; 演出(戏)

She acts Mary Pinch.

[语法] act 作及物动词用时, 其后接名词作宾语。

* **active** [ˈæktɪv] *adj.* 积极的; 主动的

[反义] passive

[用法] He's taking an active part in school affairs.

[搭配] be active in sth.

[语法] active 既是表语形容词, 又是定语形容词:

1. 作表语:

Although he is over 70, he is still active.

2. 作定语:

He lives an active life.

* **actor** ['æktə] *n.* (C) 男演员

[用法] The man over there is an actor.

* **actress** ['æktris] *n.* (C) 女演员

[用法] Liu Xiaoqing is a famous actress.

* **actual** ['æktʃuəl, 'æktʃuəl] *adj.* (无比较级)实际的;现实的
(*adv.* actually)

[用法] The actual cost of the repairs was a lot less than we had expected.

* **add** [æd] *vt.* 添加;增加;接着说

[用法] 1. 添加;增加;加:

She added sugar to her tea.

The fire is going out; will you add some wood?

If you add 5 to 5, you get 10.

2. 接着说:

"I'm sorry," he added, "I didn't have time to change."

[搭配] 1. add (A) to (B):

If you add 100 to 1, you get 101.

add to 增加,促进,加强(不指增加数量):

A little salt will add to the taste.

2. add up 加起来:

Every time I add up these figures I get a different answer.

3. add up to 合计达,加起来总共是;(总的来看)说明……,意味着:

Lincoln's whole school education added up to no more than one year.

address [ə'dres] *n.* 住址;通讯处

[用法] Please ask him to leave his address.

[搭配] (误) Where is his address?

(正) What is his address?

(正) Where does he live?

* **admire** [əd'maɪə] *vt.* 钦佩;羡慕

[用法] He admires your poems.

[搭配] admire sb. for sth.

I admire him for his bravery.

[语法] admire 后接名词或代词, 不接不定式、动名词或从句。

※ **admit** [əd'mit] *vt.* 承认

[用法] 1. 跟从句:

I do admit, Manson, I'm rather proud of this place.

2. 跟名词或代词:

He never admits his mistakes.

3. 跟动名词:

She admitted having read the letter.

4. 跟复合结构:

They admitted him to be mad.

※ **advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] *vt.* 推进, 促进

[用法] The shopkeepers advanced their prices.

※ **advantage** [əd'vɑ:ntidʒ] *n.* (C) 优点, 好处

[搭配] I just don't see what the advantages are.

That would be a great advantage.

* **adventure** [əd'ventʃə] *n.* (C) 冒险, 奇遇

[搭配] Have you ever read about the adventures of Marco Polo?

* **advice** [əd'vaɪs] *n.* (U) 忠告, 劝告, 建议

[搭配] give advice to sb. on sth.

Would you please give some advice to me on English?

[语法] 1. advice 为不可数名词, 其前不能直接用 an 修饰, 词尾不能加 s 表复数:

Now I want to give you some advice.

That is a good piece of advice.

2. advice 为名词, advise 为动词, 二者不可混淆:

I want your advice, sir. I don't know what to do.

What do you advise me to do?

※ **advise** [əd'vaɪz] *vt.* 忠告, 劝告, 建议

[用法] 1. 跟名词或代词:

The doctor advises a change of air.

2. 跟由不定式构成的复合结构:

He strongly advises me not to do so.

3. 跟从句:

I advise that he (should) go at once.

4. 跟动名词:

I advise (our) waiting till the proper time.

[语法] 参见 advice 2。

※ **affair** [ə'feə] *n.* (C) 事, 事情

[同义] matter; accident

[辨析] 参见 accident

[用法] The affair remained a complete secret.

* **afford** [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* 负担得起(……的费用); 抽得出(时间); 提供

[同义] spare (抽出时间); give/offer (提供)

[辨析] 1. 作“抽得出时间”讲时, afford 常与 can, could, able to 连用, 后可接带 to 的不定式; spare 后一般接名词, 不接不定式:

I cannot afford to waste time.

“Could you spare me a few minutes?”

“I'd like to, but I'm too busy at the moment.”

2. 作“提供”讲时, afford 比 give/offer 更正式:

The tree afforded us shelter (遮蔽) from the rain.

He offered 10 000 yuan for the house.

[用法] 1. 负担得起(……的费用), 常与 can, could, able to 连用:

Since she lost her job, she can't afford to have a car.

2. 抽得出(时间):

I can't afford three weeks away from work.

3. 提供:

The conference will afford you a chance to meet many foreign professors.

[搭配] 1. 跟不定式:

We can't afford to pay such a price.

2. 跟名词或代词:

I can't afford so much money.

[语法] afford 后一般不接从句。

afraid [ə'freid] *adj.* 1. 害怕 2. 担心(无比较级)

[同义] frightened

- [辨析] 1. afraid 多指心理状态, frightened 含有动作意味, 程度较强:

I was afraid of waking him.

He was frightened at the thought of his coming examination. 一想到即将来临的考试, 他心里就害怕。

2. 动作意味特强的时候, 只用 frightened, 不用 afraid:

Seeing the big snake, the little girl stood under the tree frightened out of her life. (不用 afraid)

3. afraid 仅作表语, 不作定语; frightened 既可作表语, 也可作定语:

(误) She was an afraid girl.

(正) She was afraid.

(正) She was frightened.

(正) She was a frightened girl.

- [用法] 1. 害怕:

The police are afraid of them.

2. 担心:

I'm not afraid of hurting you.

- [搭配] 1. 跟 of, 表示“害怕人或物”:

She was afraid of what he might say.

2. 跟不定式, 表示“不敢做某事”:

He was afraid to take even a drink of water.

3. 跟 of doing sth. 表示“担心发生某种情况”:

I was afraid of making you worried, too.

4. 跟从句, 表示“担心发生某种情况”或用来使口气显得婉转一些:

I'm afraid you wouldn't recognize him.

I'm afraid I've got bad news for you.

5. 在回答别人的提问时, 可以跟 not 或 so:

“Are we on time?” “I'm afraid not.”

“Are we late?” “I'm afraid so.”

- [语法] 1. afraid 仅作表语, 不作定语;

2. afraid 后不能直接接名词、代词:

(误) I'm afraid dogs/him.

(正) I'm afraid of dogs/him.

Africa ['æfrikə] *n.* 非洲