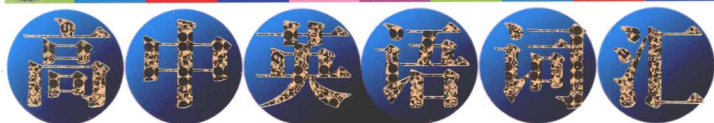
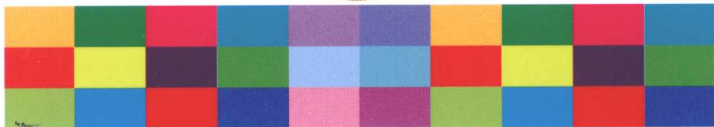


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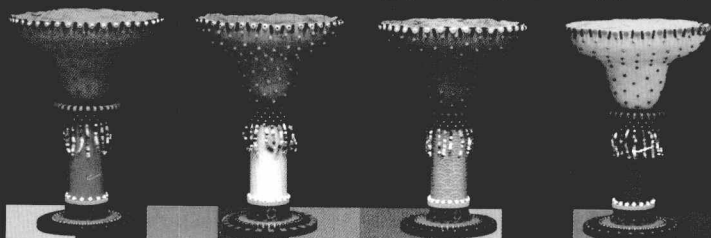
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高中英语词汇

特训

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应考特训系列
高中英语⑥

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3

全面突破

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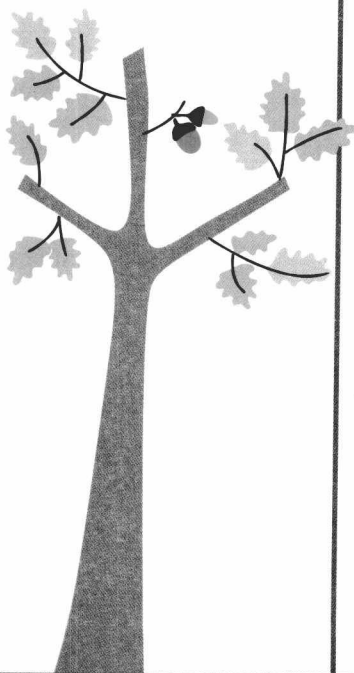
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1

词性词义

Best
Topics



PICK UP 1

转化

定义 由一种词类转化成另一种词类。

举例 He tried doing the experiment in another way. (动词)
他试着用另一种方法做这个实验。

Let me have a try. 让我来试试。(名词)



PICK UP 2

派生

定义 通过加前缀或后缀构成另一个词。

名词后缀 -er, -or, -ist, -tion, -dom, -ice, -ness, -ese
opener operator scientist education
freedom service happiness Chinese

Exercise 1

给下列单词加前缀，构成意思相反的词

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| ① _____ agree | ② _____ complete | ③ _____ healthy | ④ _____ important |
| ⑤ _____ practical | ⑥ _____ cover | ⑦ _____ selfish | ⑧ _____ perfect |
| ⑨ _____ visible | ⑩ _____ touched | ⑪ _____ dress | ⑫ _____ proper |
| ⑬ _____ successful | ⑭ _____ lucky | ⑮ _____ wrap | ⑯ _____ approval |
| ⑰ _____ interesting | ⑱ _____ usual | ⑲ _____ kind | ⑳ _____ reasonable |
| ㉑ _____ fair | ㉒ _____ comfort | ㉓ _____ fit | ㉔ _____ satisfaction |

Exercise 2

用下列单词组成合成词

Model: ball→football; basketball; volleyball; handball

- ① book→_____
- ② room→_____
- ③ man→_____
- ④ side→_____
- ⑤ work→_____

形容词后缀

-ful, -less, -able, -y, -an, -al, -ar, -ish
helpful careless comfortable rainy
American natural popular selfish

副词后缀

-ly, -ward, -ways, -wise
possibly upward sideways otherwise

动词后缀

-ize, -en, -fy, -ish, -ate
modernize weaken simplify establish

数词后缀

-teen, -ty, -th
thirteen fifty fourth fiftieth

否定前缀

dis-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, un-, non-, mis-, anti-
disagree incorrect impolite illegal
irregular undoubted non-existence
misjudge anti-Japanese counter-attack



PICK UP 3

合成

定义 由两个或更多的词合成一个词。

举例 She is my **mother-in-law**.

她是我的婆婆。

I bought an English **handbook**.

我买了一本英语手册。

答案与解说 1

● 答案

① disagree

② incomplete

③ unhealthy

④ unimportant

⑤ impractical

⑥ uncover

⑦ unselfish

⑧ imperfect

⑨ invisible

⑩ untouched

⑪ undress

⑫ improper

⑬ unsuccessful

⑭ unlucky

⑮ unwrap

⑯ disapproval

⑰ uninteresting

⑱ unusual

⑲ unkind

⑳ unreasonable

㉑ unfair

㉒ discomfort

㉓ unfit

㉔ dissatisfaction

答案与解说 2

● 答案

① textbook; picturebook; storybook; handbook

② classroom; meeting-room; reading-room; sitting-room

③ dustman; Frenchman; policeman; man-made

④ inside; outside; roadside; sideeffect

⑤ workmate; workshop; homework; housework

Point

合成名词的主要构成方式有:

- 名词+名词: bookshop 书店
- 动词+名词: postman 邮递员
- 副词+动词: outbreak 爆发
- 动词+副词: breakthrough 突破

Exercise 3 写出下列单词的汉语意思, 并写出其词根及其含义

Model: information 通知, 信息; inform 通知

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| ① collection _____ | ⑫ election _____ |
| ③ education _____ | ⑬ congratulation _____ |
| ⑤ invention _____ | ⑭ fascination _____ |
| ⑦ situation _____ | ⑮ satisfaction _____ |
| ⑨ exactly _____ | ⑯ fearless _____ |
| ⑪ wonderful _____ | ⑰ revolutionary _____ |
| ⑬ government _____ | ⑱ instructive _____ |
| ⑮ realize _____ | ⑲ shopping _____ |
| ⑰ encourage _____ | ⑳ research _____ |
| ⑱ impossible _____ | ㉑ aloud _____ |
| ㉒ disappear _____ | ㉓ untouched _____ |

Exercise 4 按括号内的要求改写下列单词

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ① rain (形容词) _____ | ⑫ dirt (形容词) _____ |
| ③ die (名词) _____ | ⑬ usual (副词) _____ |
| ⑤ hot (动词) _____ | ⑭ frighten (形容词) _____ |
| ⑦ Australia (形容词) _____ | ⑮ worry (形容词) _____ |
| ⑨ wound (形容词) _____ | ⑯ beautiful (名词) _____ |
| ⑪ friend (形容词) _____ | ⑰ useful (动词) _____ |
| ⑬ advice (动词) _____ | ⑱ recent (副词) _____ |
| ⑮ free (名词) _____ | ⑲ polite (名词) _____ |
| ⑰ slow (副词) _____ | ⑳ happy (副词) _____ |
| ⑱ safe (名词) _____ | ㉑ sun (形容词) _____ |
| ㉒ act (名词) _____ | ㉓ Russia (形容词) _____ |

•答案 ① 收集, 收藏品; collect收集

③ 教育, 培养; educate教育, 培养

⑤ 发明, 创造; invent发明, 创造

⑦ 位置, 地点; situate使位于, 使处于

⑨ 确切地, 恰恰正是; exact确切的

⑪ 奇妙的, 精彩的; wonder惊奇, 奇迹

⑬ 政府; govern统治, 管理

⑮ 实现; real现实的, 真实的, 真的

⑰ 鼓励; courage勇气, 英勇, 胆量

⑲ 不可能的; possible可能的

㉑ 消失, 消散; appear出现, 显露

② 选举, 当选; elect选举, 推选

④ 祝贺, 庆贺; congratulate祝贺

⑥ 迷恋; fascinate迷住

⑧ 满意, 满足; satisfy使满意

⑩ 不怕的, 无畏的; fear害怕

⑫ 革命的; revolution革命

⑭ 有教育意义的; instruct教, 指导

⑯ 买东西; shop逛商店

⑰ 调查, 研究; search搜查, 探索

⑲ 出声地, 大声地; loud大声地/的

㉒ 原样的, 未动过的; touch触摸

• Point •

- “-tion/-ation” 一般接在动词之后构成名词, 表示相关动词的名词含义。例:
attention 注意 pollution 污染 revolution 革命 relation 关系

•答案 ① rainy

② dirty

③ death

④ usually

⑤ heat

⑥ frightened ⑦ Australian ⑧ worried ⑨ wounded ⑩ beauty

⑪ friendly ⑫ use ⑬ advise ⑭ recently ⑮ freedom ⑯ politeness

⑰ slowly ⑱ happily ⑲ safety ㉑ sunny ㉒ action ㉓ Russian

•解说 ① “-y” 一般接在名词之后构成形容词, 表示相关名词的形容词含义(如题1、题2、题20)。例: snowy下雪的; dusty有灰的; noisy吵闹的。

⑥ 有的形容词是由动词的过去分词转化而成的(如题6、题8、题9)。

例: frightened 感到害怕的; worried 忧虑的; wounded 受伤的。

⑦ “-an” 一般接在专有名词之后构成形容词, 表示相关名词的形容词含义。

例: Mexican 墨西哥的; Canadian 加拿大的; Indian 印度(人)的。

⑯ “-ness” 一般接在形容词之后构成名词, 表示性质、状态或性格。

例: dryness 干燥; silliness 愚蠢; happiness 幸福; illness 疾病。

⑲ “-ly” 一般要接在形容词或名词后构成副词(如题4、题14、题17、题18)。

例: hourly每小时地; sadly伤心地; really真正地。

Exercise 5**根据句意，用所给单词的适当形式填空**

- ① It's _____ (usual) for him to come late; he is always punctual (准时).
- ② It's _____ (necessary) for him to pay extra money; all the expenditures (花费) are included.
- ③ The explorers in the Antarctic endured (忍受) a lot of _____ (comfort).
- ④ Failures will never _____ (courage) a man with a strong will.
- ⑤ "Child" has an _____ (regular) plural (复数).
- ⑥ Your plan is too naive (天真) and _____ (practical).
- ⑦ Some species (物种) will _____ (appear) if the pollution continues.
- ⑧ It's _____ (polite) to read others' letters without permission.
- ⑨ Fortunately the stolen papers are _____ (important).
- ⑩ To hold back the wheels of history is _____ (possible).
- ⑪ What a _____ (wonder) memory she has!
- ⑫ Eating too much fat is _____ (harm) to your health.
- ⑬ Bert seems quite a _____ (hope) pupil.
- ⑭ We had an _____ (enjoy) journey to Beijing, where we had a good time.
- ⑮ This book is _____ (value) to him in his studies.
- ⑯ I think his offer is reasonable and _____ (accept).
- ⑰ Though small, the house is _____ (comfort) to live in.
- ⑱ It's _____ (courage) of him to oppose his chief.
- ⑲ A: Why are the class so _____ (noise)?
B: They are arguing about a question.
- ⑳ The old man walked on the _____ (ice) road, _____ (thirst) and hungry.
- ㉑ Many Americans find _____ (silent) uncomfortable during a formal dinner.
- ㉒ Rufus was disappointed so often that he became _____ (hope).
- ㉓ A stranger can easily get _____ (person) information about you online.

- 答案 ① unusual ② unnecessary ③ discomfort ④ discourage ⑤ irregular
⑥ impractical ⑦ disappear ⑧ impolite ⑨ unimportant ⑩ impossible
⑪ wonderful ⑫ harmful ⑬ hopeless/hopeful ⑭ enjoyable
⑮ valuable ⑯ acceptable ⑰ comfortable ⑱ courageous
⑲ noisy ⑳ icy; thirsty ㉑ silence ㉒ hopeless ㉓ personal

•解说 ① 他很少迟到，他总是很准时。

② 他没必要支付额外的钱，所有花费都已经包括在内了。

③ 南极洲的探险者们忍受了许多艰辛。

④ 失败永远不会使意志坚定者消沉。

⑤ “child”有一个不规则的名词复数形式。

⑥ 你的计划太天真了，不切实际。

⑦ 如果污染持续下去，有些物种将会消失。

⑧ 未经允许就看别人信件是不礼貌的。

⑨ 幸运的是被偷的文件并不是太重要。

⑩ 要阻挡历史的车轮前进那是妄想。

⑪ 她的记忆力好得令人称奇。

⑫ 吃过多脂肪对你的健康有害。

⑬ 波特看起来是个没有/很有希望的学生。

⑭ 我们的北京之行十分愉快，在那里我们很惬意。

⑮ 这本书对他的研究极有价值。

⑯ 我认为他出的价合理，可以接受。

⑰ 那套房子虽然小，但住着很舒适。

⑱ 敢于反对他的领导，他真有勇气。

⑲ A：班上怎么那么乱？

B：他们在争论一个问题。

㉑ 那位老人走在结冰的路上，又饥又渴。

㉒ 在正式的餐会上，许多美国人觉得默不做声会令人不舒服。

㉓ 鲁弗斯常常很沮丧，以至于他变得很绝望。

㉔ 陌生人在网上会轻而易举地得到你的个人信息。

• Point •

“en-”加在名词、形容词或动词前，可使它们变为动词。

- encourage 鼓励 • enjoy 欣赏
- enquire 询问 • enlarge 扩大
- encamp 扎营 • enforce 加强

• Point •

“-ful”常接在名词或动词之后构成形容词，表示“充满……的；具有……性质的”（如题11、题12、题13）。

- useful 有用的 • careful 小心的
- helpful 有帮助的

• Point •

“-al”一般接在名词之后构成形容词，表示相关名词的形容词含义（如题23）。

- national 国家的；民族的
- emotional 易动情的

Exercise 6

把下列句子译成汉语，注意划线单词的词义



- ① ① My uncle likes to read the evening paper while having his supper.
② Will you give me a piece of paper to write down the address?
③ The maths paper was rather difficult this time.
④ The police officer asked to see my papers.
- ② ① In hot summer days big trees can cool us with their shade.
② The milk is not cool enough to drink.
③ Come and sit in the shade. It's quite cool here.
④ We swam in the river to cool down after our long walk.
- ③ ① Tom was told to paint the fence on a Saturday morning.
② Do you have any more white paint?
③ My sister paints very well.
- ④ ① He brushed the dirt off his clothes, using a new plastic brush.
② Don't forget to brush your teeth before going to bed at night.
③ She swept the snow off the path with a brush.
- ⑤ ① The boys ran along the river, shouting at the top of their voices.
② As he walked along, someone called him from behind.
③ We're going to the cinema. Why don't you come along?
- ⑥ ① Each of the boys walked past him but he pretended not to see anyone.
② He has been busy for the past few weeks.
③ It's two minutes past four.
- ⑦ ① Tom took out of his pockets all that he owned.
② I heard it with my own ears.
- ⑧ ① His heart beat faster when he heard his name called.
② He gave the dog a good beating.
③ We heard the beat of the drums.

• 答案 ① ① 我叔叔喜欢在吃晚饭时看晚报。

② 请给我一张纸来写下这个地址好吗?

③ 这次的数学考卷相当难。

④ 警察要求看我的证件。

② ① 在炎热的夏天,大树阴下可以乘凉。

② 牛奶还没凉,没法喝。

③ 来坐到树阴下吧。这儿相当凉快。

④ 我们走了很长一段路以后,去河里游泳凉快了一下。

③ ① 汤姆被吩咐在一个星期六的上午油漆篱笆。

② 你还有白油漆吗?

③ 我姐姐油画画得非常好。

④ ① 他用一把新的塑料刷子刷掉他衣服上的灰尘。

② 晚上睡觉前不要忘记刷牙。

③ 她用扫帚把路上的雪清除掉。

⑤ ① 男孩们沿着河边跑边喊。

② 他向前走的时候,有人从后面叫他。

③ 我们要去看电影。你和我们一起去吧?

⑥ ① 每个男孩都从他身旁走过,但他假装谁也没有看见。

② 最近几周他一直都很忙。

③ 现在是四点过二分。

⑦ ① 汤姆把口袋里的东西都掏了出来。

② 我是亲耳听到这件事的。

③ ① 当听见叫自己的名字时,他的心脏跳得更快了。

② 他把那只狗狠狠地打了一顿。③ 我们听到了鼓声。

• 解说 ① ① paper 报纸 ② paper 纸 ③ paper 试卷 ④ paper 证件

② ① cool 乘凉 ② cool 凉的 ③ cool 凉快的 ④ cool down 变凉

③ ① paint (动词) 油漆 ② paint (名词) 油漆 ③ paint (动词) 画画

④ ① brush (动词) 刷掉 ② brush (动词) 刷牙 ③ brush (名词) 扫帚

⑤ ① along (介词) 沿着 ② along (副词) 向前 ③ come along 一起

⑥ ① past (介词) 经过 ② past (形容词) 刚过去的 ③ past (介词, 表时间) 晚于

⑦ ① own (动词) 拥有 ② own (形容词) 自己的

③ ① beat (动词) (心脏等)跳动 ② beating (名词) 打 ③ beat (名词) 击鼓声

Point

paper表示“论文,文件,考卷”时为可数名词,表“纸”时为不可数名词。

• This is a piece of paper.
这是一张纸。

• These papers are very important.
这些论文很重要。

Point

将一个单词由某一种词类转化为另一种词类,叫做转化法。单词转化后的意义往往与转化前的意义有密切的联系。如:

- lunch n. 午饭 v. 吃午饭
- labor n. 劳力 v. 劳动
- storm n. 暴风 v. 咆哮

Exercise 7**理解句意，给划线词语选择正确的释义**

- ① Mr Zhang wanted to make a follow-up of his famous film *Hero*.
A. second film B. understand C. go after D. keep on
- ② He did his best to hunt for a comfortable and high-paid job.
A. get B. search C. find out D. look up
- ③ It is reported that there are no living things on the moon.
A. people B. animals C. creatures D. plants
- ④ Tom was determined to study harder.
A. decide to B. made up his mind to
C. hold on D. decided on
- ⑤ Only after five years of painful and hard struggle was his business able to take off.
A. success B. succeeded
C. successful D. become successful or popular
- ⑥ Written English is more or less the same in both Britain and America.
A. far from B. about C. what's more D. not
- ⑦ We don't know how cancer comes about.
A. came out B. happened C. take place D. work out
- ⑧ I'm sorry I don't quite follow you. Can you repeat what you said?
A. say or do again B. say sth to others
C. broadcast D. talk about
- ⑨ For the reasons, I prefer spring to fall.
A. drop down B. become C. autumn D. spring
- ⑩ Television communicated the news about "Bird flu human cases" to all parts of the country.
A. exchange B. make sth known
C. understand D. talk with

• 答案 ① A ② B ③ C ④ B ⑤ D ⑥ B ⑦ B ⑧ A ⑨ C ⑩ B

• 题意 ① 张先生想为他的著名影片《英雄》拍摄续集。

② 他全力以赴寻找一份舒适高薪的工作。

③ 据报道说，月球上没有生物。

④ 汤姆下决心努力学习。

⑤ 历经5年痛苦而又艰难的奋斗，他的生意终于兴隆起来。

⑥ 英国英语和美国英语的书面语基本相同。

⑦ 我们不知道癌症是如何产生的。

⑧ 抱歉，我没太听得懂。你能再重复一下你所说的话吗？

⑨ 由于这些原因，我更喜欢春天而不是秋天。

⑩ 电视台向全国各地发布了“人类感染禽流感病例”的消息。

• 解说 ① follow-up 后续工作。例：

As a follow-up to the television series the BBC is publishing a book.

英国广播公司在播放那部电视剧后，即将出版一部有关的书。

② hunt for 寻找。例：

They are hunting for a lost watch. 他们正在寻找一块丢失的手表。

④ be determined to do sth 决心做某事。例：

They are determined to fulfil the task. 他们决心完成这项任务。

⑤ take off 突然开始成功/走红；脱掉衣服；飞机起飞。例：

Feeling very hot, she took off her sweater. 她感觉太热，就脱掉了毛衣。

The plane will take off in five minutes. 飞机5分钟后起飞。

⑥ more or less 或多或少；大体如此。例：

He has more or less understood the text. 他基本理解了这篇课文。

⑦ come about 发生。例：

Can you tell me how it came about? 你能告诉我它是怎样发生的吗？

⑩ communicate 联络；通信；交换(看法等)。例：

Deaf people communicate by sign language. 聋人用手语交流。

• Point •

动词的-ing形式作定语：

- dining car 餐车
- reading room 阅览室
- swimming pool 游泳池
- sleeping car 卧铺车厢
- singing competition 歌咏比赛
- waiting room 候车室

⑪ ① My heart is beating faster.

② The music is so fast that I can not follow the beat.

③ The German team beat the Japanese team 3-1 in the volleyball match.

A. a regular, rhythmical unit of time B. defeat

C. to strike repeatedly (esp. the heart)

⑫ ① The top ten pop songs for this year have been picked out.

② I will pick you up after work.

③ Autumn is the season to pick apples.

A. to take on passengers

B. to carefully select

C. to gather; harvest

⑬ ① The death of John Lennon, the lead singer of the Beatles, rocked the nation.

② Cui Jian is one of the most famous rock stars in China.

③ The ship hit some rocks and sank. Luckily all the passengers were rescued.

A. to upset

B. hard and large stones

C. a kind of music

⑭ ① The dress she bought yesterday is in the latest style.

② I like different styles of music, such as rock music, folk music, pop music and classical music.

③ The style is the man.

A. a way of doing something

B. type; kind

C. the fashion of the moment

⑮ ① You should keep a record of your expenses.

② She holds the world record for the 100 meters.

③ Did you remember to record *Friends* for me?

A. make a copy of music or a film

B. a written account of something

C. the best result or the highest/lowest level

• 答案 ⑪ ① C ② A ③ B ⑫ ① B ② A ③ C ⑬ ① A ② C ③ B

⑭ ① C ② B ③ A ⑮ ① B ② C ③ A

• 题意 ⑪ ① 我的心跳得更快了。

② 这段音乐太快了，我跟不上它的节拍。

③ 在这场排球赛中，德国队以3-1战胜了日本队。

⑫ ① 今年排名前十的流行歌曲已经选出来了。

② 下班后我接你回家。

③ 秋季是摘苹果的季节。

⑬ ① 披头士乐队领唱约翰·列侬的去世震惊了全国。

② 崔健是中国最著名的摇滚明星之一。

③ 那艘轮船触礁沉没了，幸运的是所有乘客都获救了。

⑭ ① 她昨天买的裙子是最新款的。

② 我喜欢不同风格的音乐，比如：摇滚音乐、民俗音乐、流行音乐和古典音乐。

③ 风格即人。

⑮ ① 你应该把你的花费做个记录。

② 她保持着100米的世界纪录。

③ 你记得为我录下《老友记》了吗？

• Point •

pick up意为“继续，恢复”。

• We'll pick up where we finished yesterday. 我们将从昨天停止的地方继续进行。

• Point •

record的常用短语

- break the record of 打破纪录
- keep the record of 保持纪录
- set the record of 创造纪录

• 解说 ⑪ beat作不及物动词时，意为“敲；打；(心脏等)跳动”等。例：

The rain was beating against the window. 雨敲打着窗户。

beat作及物动词时，意为“打；打破(纪录)；击败；胜过”。例：

She beat the world record in the high jump. 她打破了世界跳高纪录。

Their team was beaten. 他们队被打败了。

⑫ pick out意为“挑选；(车辆等)中途搭(人)/带(货)；收拾，整理；捡起，拾起；(偶然地、无意地)获得，学会；(在无线电里)收听到”。

Please pick out a gift for me. 请替我挑选一份礼物。

The train stopped to pick up passengers. 火车停下来载客。

Her health soon picked up. 她很快恢复了健康。

Please pick up all these books. 请把这些书整理好。

He picked up a foreign language. 他未经听课就学会了一种外语。

My radio can't pick up well. 我的收音机收听效果不好。

Exercise 8

在下列句子空白处填上适当的词

- ① His laziness resulted _____ his being late for school.
- ② Bob got badly hurt _____ the head while walking _____ the street.
- ③ I know _____ John but I don't know him well enough to ask for help.
- ④ The relation between the two countries is good _____ some political views.
- ⑤ Being introduced _____ somebody, a British often shakes hands with the stranger.
- ⑥ Would you please help to change my money _____ US dollars?
- ⑦ A: Did you walk to school this morning?
B: No, I went to school by bus _____ foot.
- ⑧ You have to explain _____ us the reason _____ your absence from the lecture.
- ⑨ You can see a lot of tall buildings standing _____ the right side _____ the street.
- ⑩ When you leave the reading-room, please remember to turn _____ the electricity.
- ⑪ Steve has been _____ hospital _____ a month and the doctor says he is still _____ danger.
- ⑫ The fine weather is bringing _____ the crops nicely. The farmers will get a good harvest this year.
- ⑬ They supply these things to the market and bring _____ a little extra income.
- ⑭ I saw the thief jump _____ the window and run _____ the crowd.
- ⑮ He shouted angrily _____ me.
- ⑯ The dog was kicked _____ the door by its angry master.
- ⑰ Burglars got _____ the house through the window.