

北京市海淀区教育局特高级教师编写组 编写
北京市海淀区教师进修学校特级教师



高考英语

词汇必备手册

Vocabularies For College Entrance Examination

根据国家《英语课程标准》编写

张光珞 主编



- 全新覆盖的词条
- 精细解析的用法
- 切中肯綮的辨析
- 高考致胜的宝典

 外文出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS

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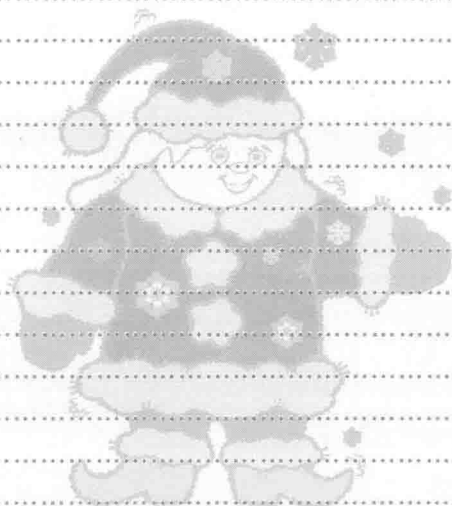
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目 录

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| <i>A</i> | (1) |
| <i>B</i> | (35) |
| <i>C</i> | (63) |
| <i>D</i> | (99) |
| <i>E</i> | (123) |
| <i>F</i> | (146) |
| <i>G</i> | (172) |
| <i>H</i> | (184) |
| <i>I</i> | (197) |
| <i>J</i> | (209) |
| <i>K</i> | (213) |
| <i>L</i> | (218) |
| <i>M</i> | (235) |
| <i>N</i> | (255) |
| <i>O</i> | (266) |
| <i>P</i> | (278) |
| <i>Q</i> | (309) |
| <i>R</i> | (311) |
| <i>S</i> | (330) |
| <i>T</i> | (372) |
| <i>U</i> | (397) |
| <i>V</i> | (402) |
| <i>W</i> | (405) |
| <i>Y</i> | (421) |
| <i>Z</i> | (423) |





a[ei,ə] **an**[æn,ən] *art.* 一……的,某……,任何一个;每……

①) 用于单数可数名词前,指人或事物的某一类别。如:

His father is a sailor.

他父亲是个水手。——不是工人,也不是其他职业。

There is a book on the table.

桌子上有本书。——是书,而不是字典或别的什么东西。

②) 指某一个人或事物,但不具体说明。如:

My sister was saved by a PLA man in the fire.

我妹妹在那场大火中被一位解放军战士救了。——是哪位战士救的,没有说明。

③) 表示“一”的数量,但数的概念没有one强烈。如:

I have a mouth, a nose, two eyes and two ears.

我有一张嘴,一个鼻子,两只眼睛和两个耳朵。

④) 用于某些固定词组中。如:

a few, a little, a bit, a lot of, at a time

⑤) a用于以辅音音素开始的词前;an用于以元音音素开始的词前。

如:a book, a university, a European country, an hour, an honest boy, an old man

able['eɪbl] *adj.* (abler ablest)

clever; capable; having or showing knowledge or skill 聪明的;
能干的;有本事的

an able lawyer 精明的律师

an able speech 一篇表现睿智的演说

▲ *n.* ability

v. enable

be able to do sth. have the power, means or opportunity to do sth. 有能力, 办法或机会做某事; 能

Will you be able to come?

你能来吗?

You are better able to do it than I am.

你比我更有能力担任此事。

§be able to, can

- 1) can和be able to均可用于一般现在时, 但can可用于人或其他事物作主语的句子中; 而be able to只可用于有生命的词作主语的句子中。

He can/is able to sing this song in English.

他会用英语唱这首歌。

This machine can make you feel cool.

这种机器能使你凉爽。

- 2) can和be able to均可用于一般过去时, 但在指过去某时或某个场合经过努力, 花费了时间和劳力得以做到或完成某项工作或取得某项成就时, 在肯定句中, 只用be able to, 此时具有“终于有可能”、“好不容易”、“总算”做成某事之意; 在否定句中两者可相互替用。

His mother could/was able to dance when she was young.

他妈妈在年轻时就会跳舞。

Although the driver was badly hurt, he was able to tell what had happened.

尽管那位司机严重受伤, 他总算讲述了所发生的一切。

She ran fast but couldn't/wasn't able to catch the early bus.

她跑得很快, 但仍赶不上早班车。

3) 在将来时、完成时、非谓语动词短语和其他情态动词之后只可用 be able to。

We will be able to finish the work soon.

我们将会很快完成那项工作。

I haven't been able to find the book.

我一直没能找到那本书。

I had hoped to be able to take my seat in all this noise without being seen.

我本希望在这嘈杂声中找到自己的座位而不被他人发现。

Being able to run 10 miles in an hour, he finished the race easily.

他以每小时能跑十英里的速度轻而易举地跑完了赛程。

He said he regretted not being able to swim.

他说,他不会游泳,深感遗憾。

You might be able to persuade him.

你可能会说服他。

about [ə'baʊt] *adv.*

1) of degree (contrasted with just or exactly) a little more or less than; a little before or later (与 just 或 exactly 相对) 比……稍多或稍少; 大约; 左右

about as high as that tower 大约像那塔那样高

for about four days 大约四天

2) may usually be replaced by around or round 常可用 around 或 round 代替

Don't leave waste paper and empty bottles about in the park.

不要在公园里到处丢弃废纸和空瓶。

prep. concerning; regarding; in connection with 关于, 有关

What do you know about him?

关于他, 你知道些什么?

▲ How/What about... used to ask for information, to make a

suggestion or to get sb.'s opinion ……怎么样

What about going to France for our holiday?

我们去法国度假怎么样?

above [ə'baʊv] *adv.* at a higher point; overhead; on high 在较高处, 在头顶上空

My bedroom is just above.

我的卧室就在上面。

A voice from above shouted a welcome.

从上面传来大叫欢迎的声音。

prep. 1) higher than 高于; 在……之上

The sun rose above the horizon.

太阳升到地平线之上。

2) greater in number, price, weight, etc. 数目、价钱、重量大于或超过

The temperature has been above the average recently.

近来的气温一直比平均气温高。

▲ above all: more than anything else 最重要的, 首先

A clock must be above all correct.

时钟首先必须准确。

§above, on, over

above只表示在某物上的高低位置, 且不接触, 反义词为below; on表示与某物上面直接接触, 反义词为beneath; over强调垂直的正上方, 反义词为under。另外over还可表示“跨越”, “覆盖”。表示“在……刻度之上时”, 用above而不用over。如: The temperature was only a few degrees above freezing-point.

abroad [ə'brɔ:ɪd] *adv.* in or to a foreign country; away from one's own country 在国外; 到国外

be/go/live/study/travel/abroad 在外国(出国、旅居国外, 到国外留学/旅行)

absence [ˈæbsəns] *n.* being away(from) 缺席, 不在

I soon noticed his absence from school.

我很快便察觉到 he 缺席。

▲ in sb.'s absence (in the absence of sb.): when sb. is away

▲ absence of mind; absence-mindedness 心不在焉

▲ *adj.*

absent ↔ presence

accept [ək'sept] *v.* (consent to) receive (sth. offered) 接受; 答应
(别人所提供的事物)

I can't accept the job/gift/invitation/apology. 我不能接受这份工作/礼物/邀请/道歉。

§ accept, receive

这两个词都有“接”的意思,但用法不同。receive是“接到”,“收到”,指“收、接”这一动作或事实。而accept指经过考虑“接受”下来,表示当事人的态度。

He received a Christmas gift from abroad, but his wife suggested him not accepting it.

他收到了一份从海外寄来的圣诞礼物,但他妻子建议他不要接受。

accident [ˈæksɪdənt] *n.* sth. that happens without a cause that can be seen at once, usually unfortunate and undesirable 意外事件; 不测; 事故

There was a car accident yesterday.

昨天发生了一起汽车事故。

▲ by accident; by chance 偶然,意外地

I met her by accident in a crowded bus.

我意外地在拥挤的公共汽车上遇见她。

according [ə'kɔ:diŋ] *adv.*

▲ according to *prep.* 1) on the authority of 根据

According to the TV, it will be fine today.

根据电视报导,今天会是晴天。

2) in a manner consistent with 按照,依照

The books are placed on the shelves according to authors.

这些书按照作者的顺序摆在书架上。

ache [eɪk] *n.* (single, with or without the indefinite article) dull continuous pain. 疼痛(单数时可与不定冠词连用)

have an ache in stomach = have a stomachache 胃痛

ache常和表身体的部位名称结合构成复合词,如:

▲ backache, earache, headache, heartache, stomachache, toothache

v. 1) have a steady or continuous dull pain 持续地痛

After climbing the mountain, he ached all over.

爬山以后,他浑身疼痛。

2) have a longing 渴望

When fighting against SARS, we are aching for health.

当和SARS抗战时,我们渴望健康。

§ache, pain

二者都可作“痛”解。二者都既可作可数名词,也可作不可数名词。ache指持续的、不断的身体上的疼痛,pain指人身体和感情的疼痛都可以,一般用于比ache更严重的情况。pains指“辛苦;刻苦;努力”。

achieve [ə'tʃi:ʋ] *v.*

①) complete, accomplish, get (sth.) done 完成,达成,成就

No one can achieve anything without effort.

没有人能够不努力而有所成就。

②) gain or reach by effort 借努力而获得或达到

achieve one's goal(purpose) 达到目的

achieve success 获得成功

▲ *n.* achievement

across [ə'krɒs] *prep.*

✎ 1) from one side to the other side of 从……的一边到另一边横过

walk across the street 走过街

✎ 2) on the other side of 在……的另一边

My house is just across the street. 我房子就在街对面。

v. 1) perform actions, do sth. 行动; 采取行动; 做某事

The time for talking is past, we must act at once.

空谈的时候已经过去了, 我们必须立刻行动。

2) take part in a play on the stage; take the part of 扮演

Who is acting the part of Hamlet? 是谁扮演哈姆雷特?

▲ *act as*; be, perform, as an interpreter, mediator, etc. 充当, 担任(译员, 调解员等)

active ['æktiv] *adj.* energetic; characterized by activity 精力充沛的; 活跃的; 积极的

▲ ↔ inactive, passive

actor ['æktə] *n.* man who acts on the stage, TV or in films 男演员

actress ['æktris] *n.* a female theatrical performer 女演员

actual ['æktʃuəl] *adj.* existing in fact 实际的, 真实的

The actual price was lower than I had thought.

实际价钱比我想象的便宜。

▲ *adv.* actually

§ **actual, real, true**

actual意为“实际的”, “事实上的”, 指实际存在的意思。反义词为supposed

real意为“真实的”, “非虚构的”, 指把实实在在的东西与相像的或伪装的区分开, 即不是假的。反义词为imaginary

true意为“确实的”, “正确的”, 指与事实相符。反义词为false

The actual value of labour in capitalist society does not represent the real value of labour. 在资本主义社会,实际劳动价值并不代表其真正价值。

It is true that he went to Brazil. 他去巴西的事是真的。

add[æd] *v.*

①) join, unite, put(one thing together with another)加;增加

If you add 4 to 4 you get 8. 四加四得八。

②) say further, go on to say 又说,继续说

she added that... 她接着又说

▲ add to: increase 增加

The news added to his anxiety. 这消息增添了他的忧虑。

▲ add sth. up: find the sum of 求和,加起来

▲ add up to: give as a result, when joined 总计,总共

▲ *n.* addition *adj.* additional

address[ə'dres] *n.*

①) details of where a person may be found and where letters, etc may be delivered 通讯处,住址

Write your name and address, please.

请写下你的姓名地址。

②) speech or talk 演说

an opening (a closing) address 开幕(闭幕)致辞

v. 1) write a destination on (with the name of the person to whom sth. is to be delivered) 在……上写收件人的姓名地址

This letter is addressed to you. 这封信是寄给你的。

2) make a speech to; speak to 发表演说

Mr. Smith will now address the meeting.

现在由史密斯先生向大会演说。

admire [əd'maɪə] *v.* look at with pleasure or satisfaction; have a high regard for 赞赏, 钦佩, 羡慕

admit [əd'mɪt] *v.*

1) acknowledge, confess 承认, 供认

You must admit that the task is difficult.

你得承认这工作是困难的。

2) allow (sb. or sth.) to enter, let in 让……进入

Children not admitted. 禁止儿童入场。

advance [əd'vɑ:ns] *v.*

1) come or go forward 前进

The soldiers advanced to the town. 士兵向镇上前进。

2) move, put or help forward 提前, 提出, 促进

The date of the test was advanced from July 7th to June 7th.

考试日期由七月七日提前到六月七日。

n. forward movement; progress 前进, 进步

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* risk; strange or unusual happening, esp. an exciting or dangerous journey or activity 冒险; 奇遇; 冒险的经历

the Adventures of Robinson Crusoe 鲁滨逊漂流记

▲ *n.* adventurer; person who seeks adventures

adj. adventurous; fond of adventures

advertisement [ædvə'taɪzmənt] *n.* public note (e.g. in newspaper and TV) to arouse the public's attention about a product or idea 广告

▲ put an advertisement in the paper 在报上登广告

▲ *v.* advertise

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* opinion about what to do, how to behave 劝告, 建议

- ▲ a (good) piece of advice 一条(好)建议
- ▲ ask for advice 征求建议
- ▲ give some advice (on) 提出建议
- ▲ follow (take) one's advice 听从(接受)某人的劝告

advise [əd'vaɪz] *v.* give advice to; recommend 劝告; 建议

- ▲ advise sb. to do

I advised him to stop smoking. 我劝告他戒烟。

- ▲ advise sb.+that

I advised her that she (should) wait. 我建议她等待。

- ▲ advise sb.+wh-

Please advise me which to choose.=Please advise me which I should choose.

请指点我要选哪一个。

- ▲ advise+n./doing

The doctor advised (taking) a week's rest.

医生建议休息一个星期。

- ▲ advise+that

I advised that he (should) leave early.

我建议他早点出发。

- ▲ advise+sb.+on+n.

Could you advise me on the problem?

对于这个问题你能给我些忠告吗?

- ▲ advise+sb.+against+n.

I advised her against driving. =I advised her not to drive.

我劝告她不要开车。



affair [ə'feə] *n.* concern; sth.(to be) done, business 事务, 事情

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 外交部长

affect [ə'fekt] *v.*

- ①) have an influence or impression on 影响
The noise from the street affected our work.
马路上的噪音影响我们的工作。
- ②) move the feelings of 感动
His death affected us deeply.
他的死亡使我们深为感慨。

afford [ə'fɔ:d] *v.* spare or find enough time or money for 省出或找到足够的时间或金钱去(做某事)

Are you able to afford the time for a holiday?
你能抽出时间去度假吗?

afraid [ə'freɪd] *adj.* frightened (of) 害怕, 畏惧

be afraid of: doubtful or anxious about consequences 恐怕
I was afraid of hurting his feelings.

我恐怕伤了他的感情。

▲ **be afraid to:** worried, filled with apprehension 担心, 不敢

Don't be afraid to ask for my help.

不要担心(尽管)向我求助。

▲ **I am (I'm) afraid (that)** 恐怕

I'm afraid that we shall be late.

恐怕我们要迟到。

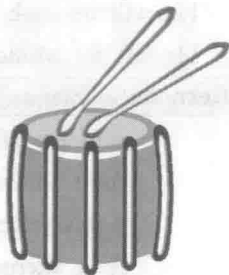
▲ **I'm afraid so (not).**

—It looks like rain. 好像要下雨了。

—I'm afraid so. 好像是。

—Are you sure it is the case? 你确定事情如此吗?

—I'm afraid not. 恐怕不是。



Africa [ˈæfrɪkə] *n.* 非洲(略为Afr.)

African [ˈæfrɪkən] *n. & adj.* 非洲的; 非洲人

after['ɑ:ftə] *prep.*

①) following in time; later than (时间)在……以后
after dinner 餐后; after two o'clock 两点钟以后

②) next in order to; following (顺序)在……后面
N comes after M. N在M之后。

conj. at or during a time later than 在……之后
I arrived after he (had) left. 我在他离开后到达。

adv. later in time, behind in place 以后, 后来
look before and after 瞻前顾后

after all: in spite of all 虽然, 尽管, 毕竟

▲ **After you.** 您先请。

§after, in

after和in都可以表示“在…之后”,但是用法不同。

1) 指将来的时间,两者都可用。after后为时间点, in后为时间段。

2) 指过去的时间,一般只用after, 不用in。

He will be back in two hours.

He will be back after two o'clock.

He left on Monday and returned after two days.

afternoon['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] *n.* time between morning and evening 下午

▲ in the afternoon 在下午

▲ on Saturday afternoon 在星期六下午

▲ this/yesterday/tomorrow afternoon 今天(昨天,明天)下午

▲ an afternoon sleep 午睡

▲ afternoon tea 下午茶

afterwards['ɑ:ftəwədz] *adv.* later, after 以后, 后来

again[ə'geɪn] *adv.* once more 再, 再一次

If you fail the first time, try again.

如果你第一次失败了,再试一次。

again and again: time and (time) again, repeatedly; very

often 反复,再三

once again: once more 再次

▲ now and again: occasionally 偶尔,间或

against [ə'geɪnst] *prep.*

①) indicating opposition 表示相反

She was married against her will.

她违反本意而结婚。

②) indicating protest 表示反对

write against a proposal 反对一项提议

③) indicating support or close proximity 表示支持或紧靠

place the ladder against the wall 把梯子靠在墙上

age [eɪdʒ] *n.* length of time a person has lived or a thing has existed 年龄, 年岁

She looks younger than her age.

她看起来比这际年龄小。

at the age of 在……岁时

ago [ə'ɡəʊ] *adv.* used to indicate time measured back to a point in the past; always placed after the word or words it modifies; used with the simple past tense …以前

§ago, before

ago和before作副词时都表示“以前”。但起算点不一样:ago是从现在算起,常用于过去时态的句子中,也可用在完成时的句子中,一般状语是since后加一段时间再加ago;before是指过去某一时间的“以前”,常用在过去完成时的句子中,也可用在过去时及现在完成时的句子中。这种情况下,before前没有时间。

I have read the novel before.

She said she had met Tom two days before.

She has been there since 3 years ago.

How long ago did you get to know her?