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able ['eɪbl]

1. have the power , means , or opportunity to do sth.
 2. clever , capable ; having or showing knowledge or skill
- adj. ①有能力、办法或机会做某事 ,能.....

②聪明的 ,能干的 ,有本事的

〔同义词〕 can 能 ;可以 capable 有能力的 ,能干的

〔反义词〕 unable 不能的 ,不会的

★例句

* *Finally , I was still very happy because I was able to ride this horse .*

最后我还是非常高兴 ,因为我终于能骑这匹马了。

* *Will you be able to go with us tonight ?*

你今天晚上能和我们一起去吗 ?

★★词义辨析 can , be able to

1. *can* 表示主语本身的能力所及 ,或和主语有关的各种可能性、适宜性。而 *be able to* 一般强调经过努力后最终能够做某些事情。例如 :

① *The boy is only two years old , but he can dress himself .*

这个男孩才两岁 ,但是他会自己穿衣服。

② *After his mother has showed him several times , the little boy is able to dress himself now .*

在母亲的几次演示之后 ,这个小男孩现在能自己穿衣服了。

2. *be able to* 可以用于各种时态 ,而 *can* 只有一般现在时和一般过去时。

3. 表示(过去)已经做成(完成)某事 ,用 *was able to do sth.* ,而 *could do sth.* 则没有这层意思 ,它只表示(过去)能够

做某事 ,但到底做了没有或完成了没有 ,则不清楚。例如 :

① *He didn 't agree with me at first , but I was able to persuade him .*

开始他不赞同我 ,但是我最终说服了他。

② *Tom was so tired that he couldn 't move a step further .*

汤姆太累了 ,他一步也挪不动了。

about [ə'baʊt]

1. concerning , regarding ; in connection with

2. a little more or less than ; a little before or after

3. around

prep. 1. 关于 2. 大约 3. 周围

★例句

* *This TV program is all about nuclear power , which the kids are not interested in .*

这个电视节目全是关于核能量的 ,小孩子们不感兴趣。

* *There were about six thousand people losing their lives in this disaster .*

大约有六千人在这次灾难中丧命。

* *She is a woman who likes to have children about her .*

她是一个喜欢周围有许多孩子的女性。

★★词组 **be about to**

* Her father is already seventy years old , and he is about to retire .

她父亲已经七十岁了 ,他打算退休。

★★★词义辨析 **be about to , be going to**

1. *be about to* 多用于书面表达 ,而 *be going to* 多用于口语中。

2. *be about to* 的后面一般不跟表示将来的时间状语 ,而

~~~~~必备词精讲~~~~~

be going to 后面可以跟表示将来的时间状语。

3. *be going to* 可以用来表示对将来的预测,或表示现在能肯定将会发生的事情,而 *be about to* 表示的动作比 *be going to* 更近些。

above [ə'baʊv] over

prep. 在.....的上面;在.....的上方

(同义词) over 在.....的上面

(反义词) below, beneath, under 在.....的下面

★例句

* *The children shouted, waving leafy branches above their heads.*

孩子们叫喊着,摇动着他们头顶上的满是树叶的树枝。

★★词义辨析 above, over

1. *above* 表示位置“在.....的上面,高出.....”,不限于直上的位置。

2. *over* 也可以表示位置上“高出.....”,但它表示直上的位置,强调“正上方”。例如:

① *The two college students live in a flat over the bookstore.*

这两个大学生住在书店上面的公寓里。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] overseas, in foreign countries

adv. 在(到)国外;在(到)海外

★例句

* *On our trip abroad we made a lot of friends.*

在我们出国旅行的途中,我们结交了许多朋友。

* *I've just got back from a holiday abroad.*

我刚从国外度假回来。

★★词组 go abroad = go to a foreign country 出国

* His family encouraged him to go abroad for further edu-

cation.

他的家庭鼓励他出国深造。

accept [ə'ksept] agree to take sth. offered ; agree ; recognize ; take responsibility for

v. 承认 ; 接受 ; 答应

【同义词】receive 接受 ; 收到

【反义词】refuse 拒绝 ; 反对

★例句

* *She knew her son was dead , but she just couldn 't accept the truth .*

她知道她的儿子去世了 , 但是她只是无法接受这个事实。

* *If she accepts the doctor 's advice , I 'm sure she will get healthier .*

如果她采纳医生的建议 , 我相信她会更健康。

★★词义辨析 accept , receive

1. *accept* 和 *receive* 均表示“收到” , 但 *accept* 强调感情上“乐于接受” , 而 *receive* 强调客观上的“接受” 。例如 :
I received his gift for my birthday yesterday , but I didn 't accept it .

我昨天收到他给我的生日礼物 , 但是我并没有接受。

2. 在表示“接见 , 接待”时 , 只能用 *receive* , 不能用 *accept* 。
例如 :

The hotel receives guests from all over the world .
这个饭店接待来自世界各地的客人。

3. *receive* 可以表示“得到 , 受到” , 而 *accept* 不能代替。
例如 :

The patient received the best care in this hospital .
这个病人在这个医院里受到最好的照顾。

4. *accept* 还可以表示“接受 , 同意”别人的观点或看法 , 而

~~~~~必备词精讲~~~~~

*receive* 不能代替。例如：

*Do you accept what he said at the meeting ?*

你们同意他在会上所说的吗？

★★★语法

*accept* 的后面可以跟名词、代词的宾格以及 *that* 引导的从句等。

**accident** [ 'æksɪdənt ] sth. unpleasant and unfortunate that happens and that often leads to injury or death

*n.* 意外事故 ; 祸事 ; 不测

★例句

\* *He lost both his legs in a train accident when he was a boy.*

当他还是一个小孩的时候 , 他就在一次火车车祸中失去了双腿。

★★词组 **by accident** 偶然地

\* *Last time I ran across her by accident.*

上次我偶然遇见她。

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

★词组 **according to** 按照 ; 根据

★★例句

\* *Don't worry , I will do according to what you have told me.*

别担心 , 我会按照你告诉我的去做的。

**ache** [ eɪk ] *feel steady or continuous pain ; a steady or continuous pain*

*vi.* 痛 *n.* 疼痛

(同义词) **hurt** ( *vi.* ) 疼痛      **pain** ( *n.* ) 疼痛

★例句

\* *I've got a temperature and all my bones*

*ache*.

我发烧了,而且全身骨头痛。

\* *The next day after a long march, I ached all over.*

长途行军后的第二天,我浑身都痛。

★★词义辨析 *ache*, *pain*

*ache* 多强调身体部位的疼痛,而 *pain* 可以指身心方面的“痛苦”,也可以指身体部位的“疼痛”。

★★★注意

不同的句子表达相同的意思:

*Her stomach is aching.*

*She has a pain in her stomach.*

★★★★同类词

a headache 头痛

an earache 耳痛

a toothache 牙痛

a stomachache 胃痛,肚子痛

a backache 背痛

**across** [ə'krɒs] from one side to the other

*prep. adv.* 横过;从一边到另一边

★例句

\* *People saw that a boy was running across the street, followed by two policemen.*

人们看见一个男孩跑过街道,后面跟着两个警察。

\* *He blew a cloud of smoke across the table.*

他向桌子对面吹烟雾。

★★词义辨析 *across*, *through*

*across* 一般强调从某物体的表面上横跨,而 *through* 则强调从物体的内部纵穿。例如:

① *The teacher went across the classroom.*

老师从教室的一边走到另一边。

② *The teacher went through the classroom.*

老师穿教室而过。

**actual** [ 'æktʃuəl ] real ; in real fact

*adj.* 实际的 现实的

★例句

\* *Tell your boss the actual conditions , I think he will forgive you .*

告诉你的老板实际情况 ,我想他会原谅你的。

\* *What he told us was not a dream but an actual happening .*

他告诉我们的并不是梦 ,而是真实的事件。

★★词组

in actual fact 事实上 ,实际上 ( 与 in fact 意思相近 )

\* In actual fact , you 're right .

实际上 ,你是对的。

★★★语法

*actual* 的副词形式是 *actually* 表示“ 实际上 ;事实上 ” ;其名词形式是 *actuality* 表示“ 实际 现状 ”。

**add** [ æd ] join ; put one thing together with another

*v.* 加 ;增加 ;添加

★例句

\* *She added a new paragraph at the beginning of her report .*

她在报告开头加了新的一段。

★★词组

1. add sth. to sth. 把.....加到.....里面去

\* Bob was angry with Ted ,and Ted added fuel to the flames by laughing at him.

鲍勃生泰德的气 ,而泰德又嘲笑鲍勃使之火上浇油。

2. add up to ( 数量 )达到.....

\* Shop-lifting can add up to 3 to 4 percent of a store 's

sales.

入店行窃能达到商店销售额的 3 到 4 个百分点。

### ★★★注意

**add** 是“把……加上去”，不要理解为“增加”；“增加”应为 **increase**。

**admire** [əd'maɪə] like, respect and approve of sb. ; look with pleasure at sb.

*vt.* 钦佩, 羡慕

(同义词) appreciate 赏识 鉴赏

### ★例句

\* *Foreign visitors to Beijing all admire the Forbidden City.*

来北京的外国游客都赞赏紫禁城。

\* *As soon as I saw his new car, I couldn't help admiring it.*

我一看到他的新车, 不禁羡慕不已。

### ★★语法

**admire** 的后面跟名词、代词作宾语。

**admit** [əd'mɪt] agree that it is true ; agree that sb. has done sth. that he or she should not have done

*v.* 承认

(同义词) confess 承认 坦白 acknowledge 承认

(反义词) reject 拒绝 否决 deny 否认 拒绝

### ★例句

\* *The boy admitted breaking the window to the neighbor.*

这个男孩向邻居承认是他打碎了窗户。

\* *It is not, I admit, a good way of doing this kind of work.*

我承认, 这不是做这种工作的好方法。

## ★★语法

1. *admit* 的过去式和过去分词要先双写最后一个辅音字母 *t* , 然后再加 *-ed*。即 *admitted*。
2. *admit* 的后面跟名词、代词或动名词做宾语。

**advance** [ əd'vɑ:ns ]

1. to move forward , especially in a threatening way or in order to attack sb.
2. to make progress and become more experienced , especially in one 's knowledge or understanding of sth.

*v.* 推进 ; 促进 ; 前进

(同义词) *improve* 改善 ; 改进

## ★例句

\* *I shouted to him to keep away , but he continued to advance as if he hadn 't heard me .*  
我向他喊让他退后 , 但是他好像没有听见一样仍继续向前走。

\* *She worked so well that she was soon advanced to the position of manager .*  
她工作得很好 , 因此不久她就升到经理的位置。

## ★★语法

*advance* 的名词形式是 *advancement* , 它的形容词形式是 *advanced*。

## ★★★注意

*advance* 的意思本身包含了向前的意思 , 因此在使用这个单词时要注意不要再用 *forward* , 以免重复。

**adventure** [ əd'ventʃə ] sth. done or an unusual , exciting , and rather dangerous situation involved

*n.* 冒险 ; 奇遇

(同义词) *experience* 经历 ;     *venture* 冒险 ; 风险 ; 投机

## ★例句

\* *He is a person who is fond of adventure very much.*

他是一个非常喜欢冒险的人。

\* *An Antarctic expedition was once an adventure.*

远征南极曾经是一项冒险的举动。

### ★★语法

*adventure* 为不可数名词。

### ★★★派生词

adventurer 冒险家

adventurous 喜欢冒险的 ;充满危险的 ;敢作敢为的

**advice** [əd'vaɪs] opinion about what to do , or how to behave

*n.* 忠告 ;劝告 ;建议

(同义词) opinion 意见 ;看法      help 帮助

### ★例句

\* *He was against the doctor 's advice and went on smoking.*

他不听医生的忠告而继续吸烟。

### ★★词组

1. take ( follow ) one 's advice 采纳某人的建议

\* If you had taken the old experienced worker 's advice , you wouldn 't have failed in the experiment.

如果你早采纳那个有经验的老工人的意见 ,你在试验中就不会失败了。

2. give advice 提出劝告

\* The teacher has given you advice. The only thing you should do is to follow it.

老师已经向你们提出劝告。你们该做的唯一的事就是听从劝告。

# ~~~~~必备词精讲~~~~~

3. ask sb. for advice (ask advice of sb.) 向某人征求意见

\* I asked my teacher for advice on how to improve my English writing.

我向老师请教如何提高英语写作的建议。

## ★★★语法

1. *advice* 为不可数名词, 没有复数形式, 因此不能说 *an advice*, *a good advice*, *many advices*, 只能说 *a piece of advice*, *some advice*, *much advice*。

2. *advice* 表示“建议”、“要求”时, 它后面所跟从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。如:

The doctor's advice was that you (should) give up smoking.

医生的建议是你应该戒烟。

**advise** [əd'vaɪz] give sb. suggestions

*v.* 忠告, 劝告, 建议

(同义词) suggest 建议, 提出      recommend 劝告, 介绍  
tell 告诉

## ★例句

\* *It was his doctor who advised that he should change his job.*

是他的医生建议他变换工作的。

## ★★词组

advise sb. (not) to do sth. 建议某人(不要)做某事

\* I will strongly advise you not to buy that type of washing machine.

我将极力劝告你不要买那种型号的洗衣机。

**afford** [ə'fɔ:d] have enough money to buy sth. or do sth. without causing financial difficulty

*v.* 担负得起(.....的费用), 抽得出(时间), 提供

## ★例句

\* *I can 't afford to rent this flat unless I save my pennies .*

除非我攒下钱 ,否则我无法租这幢公寓。

\* *If I finish the work within two weeks , I 'll be able to afford to take a week 's vacation this summer .*

如果我在两个星期内完成这个工作 ,我就能在这个夏天抽出一个星期度假。

### ★★语法

1. *afford* 常和 *can , could , be able to* 连用 ;

2. *afford* 常跟名词、代词或动词不定式等作宾语。

**afraid** [ ə'freɪd ] frightened ; fearful ; worried

*adj.* 怕 ,害怕 ,担心 ,恐怕

(同义词) frightened 受惊的 ,受恐吓的  
scared 恐惧的

(反义词) cheerful 愉快的 ,高兴的  
confident 自信的 ,确信的  
hopeful 有希望的

### ★例句

\* *She suddenly looked afraid , which confused me .*

她突然看起来很害怕 ,这使我有些糊涂。

\* *I am afraid that I 'll be late for the meeting .*  
我恐怕开会要迟到了。

### ★★词组

be afraid of sth. / sb. 害怕某事或某人

\* They were afraid of you. They knew you had killed many men.

他们都很怕你 ,他们知道你杀过许多人。

★★★词义辨析 be afraid to do sth. , be afraid of doing

sth.

*be afraid to do sth.* 是“不敢做某事”,强调某种特定情况。而 *be afraid of doing sth* 则为“害怕做某事”,强调一般的情况。例如:

\* *Many people living in New York are afraid to go out at night alone.*

许多居住在纽约的人都害怕晚上单独出去。

\* *She was afraid to jump down ,for she was afraid of breaking her legs.*

她不敢向下跳 ,因为她怕摔坏了腿。

### ★★★★注意

1. 当 *I am afraid* 后接从句时 ,有时和 *I am sorry* 后接从句所表示的意思一样。如:

*I am afraid I can 't tell you the truth now. = I am sorry I can 't tell you the truth now.*

对不起 ,我现在不能告诉你实情。

但不可单用“ *I am afraid* ”来代替“ *I am sorry* ”表示道歉。

2. *afraid* 一般不能作定语 ,如不能说 *an afraid man* ,而要说 *a frightened man*。

3. *afraid* 的前面一般不用 *very* 来修饰 ,但可以用 *much* 或 *very much* 来修饰 ,既 *much afraid* , *very much afraid*。

*after* [ 'ɑ:ftə ] later in time ; at or during a time later than

*prep. adv. conj.* 在.....之后

(同义词) *following* 在.....之后 *behind* 在.....之后

(反义词) *before* 在.....之前

### ★例句

\* *I heard from my parents last Monday , and I got my sister 's letter the day after.*

上个星期一我收到我父母的信 ,第二天我又收到我姐姐的信。

## ★★词组

after all 毕竟 ;到底 ;终究

- \* When going home we got caught in the rain and became wet through ; after all I don 't mind as we had a fine time.

回家时我们遇上了雨 ,全身都湿透了。可是我并不在乎 ,因为我们玩得非常痛快。

## ★★★注意

1. 用 *later* 和 *after* 表示时间时 ,虽然它们都表示“ 在 .....之后 ” ,但要注意它们的形式 ,即“ ... *later* ”或“ *after* ... ” ,用 *after* 时 ,时间应位于 *after* 之后 ;用 *later* 时 ,时间应位于 *later* 之前。如 :

He left Beijing two weeks later . = He left Beijing after two weeks .

2. 如果“ .....( 一段时间 )后 ”指的是将来的事 ,不能用 *after* ,而只能用 *in*。如 :

He still thinks his father will be back in two weeks .

他仍然认为他的父亲两个星期后回来。

表示将来“ 某个时刻或日期或事件以后 ” ,可以用 *after*。如 :

He promised to arrive after four o 'clock / after 5 July / after the meeting .

他答应四点以后 / 七月五号 / 会后回来。

**afterwards** [ 'ɑ:ftəwədz ] after a particular event , date , time , etc.

*adv.* 后来 ;以后

【同义词】after 在.....之后

【反义词】previously 先前 ;以前      before 在.....之前

## ★例句

- \* I 'd rather you knew that now than after-

wards.

我宁愿你现在知道而不是过后再知道。

- \* *We can eat dinner and wash the dishes afterwards.*

我们可以现在吃晚饭而一会儿再洗碗。

**again** [ə'geɪn ə'gen] one more time

*adv.* 又, 再次, 此外, 再一次

(同义词) repeatedly 重复地, 再三地    once more 再一次

★例句

- \* *The music you played just now was lovely. Could you play it again?*

你刚才演奏过的音乐真好听。你能否再演奏一遍?

★★词组

1. again and again 反复地, 再三地

- \* *Why do you make the same mistakes again and again?*  
你为什么再三地犯相同的错误?

2. once again 再一次

- \* *Once again a load was lifted from his mind.*  
他的脑中又有了负担。

★★★注意

在 *repeat*, *rewrite*, *rebuild* 等表示“再……, 又……”的动词后不能再接 *again*, 否则会造成重复。

**against** [ə'geɪnst ə'genst] being opposite

*prep.* 1. 反对, 不同意 2. 对着, 逆

(反义词) for 赞同, 同意

★例句

- \* *Our school will play against the No. 2 High School at football next week.*

我们学校将于下个星期与二中比赛足球。

★★词组

A