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2016 高考英语高频答案词 高频考点 必考点

一、2016 高考英语单选、完形高频答案词

A

adapt adjust adopt attract apply adopt appeal

adapt: 指修改或改变以适应新条件 adapt to sth/sb: 适应某物/某人。

You should **adapt** yourself to the new environment.

adjust: 是指“调整、调节”使之适应。

You can't see through the telescope until it is **adjusted** to your eyes

fit: 多指“大小适合”，引申为“吻合”。

The shoes **fitted** me well.

suit: 多指“合乎要求、口味、性格、情况”等。

No dish **suits** all taste.

match: 指“大小、色调、形状、性质等”相配或相称 与...匹敌 =go with

A red jacket doesn't **match** green trousers.

adopt sb: 收养 **appeal to = attract** 吸引 **apply for** 申请

sth: 采用 **hold /draw one's attention** **to** 应用

【2010 安徽】----How did you like Nick's performance last night?

----To be honest, his singing didn't _____ to me much

A. appeal B. belong C. refer D. occur

appeal to 意为“吸引”; belong to 意为“属于”; refer to 意为“提到; 涉及”; occur to 意为“突然想到”。句意为“她的演唱并不怎么吸引我。”【答案】A

【2010 江苏】Thousands of foreigners were _____ to the Shanghai World Expo the day it opened.

A. attended B. attained C. attracted D. attached

表示成千上万的外宾被吸引来参加上海的世博会。【答案】C

【2009 浙江】The good thing about children is that they _____ very easily to new environments.

A. adapt B. appeal C. attach D. apply

根据句意,“关于孩子们美好的事情就是孩子们能很容易适应新的环境”。adapt to“适应”; appeal to“有吸引力,有感染力;呼吁;求助于;上诉”等; attach to“粘上,附上”; apply to“应用于,适应于”。【答案】A

【2008 辽宁】You have to be a fairly good speaker to _____ listeners' interest for over an hour.

A. hold B. make C. improve D. receive

hold one's interest 使某人保持兴趣。make 制造; 做; improve 改善,提升; receive 接收。

【答案】A

【2008 天津】Her shoes _____ her dress; they look very well together.

A. suit B. fit C. compare D. match

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句意为：她的鞋和衣服很搭配，二者搭配看起来很不错。suit 指时间、口味等合乎需要；fit 指大小、尺寸合适；compare 比较，对照；match 指颜色、款式等的搭配。【答案】D

【2004 全国 I】—How about eight o'clock outside the cinema?

—That _____ me fine.

A. fits B. meets C. satisfies D. suits

这四个词在汉语意思上很接近，fit 一般指衣服等的尺寸对某人很合适；meet 有“满足……的要求”之意；satisfy 的意思是“使……满意”；suit 指样式、场合、方便等，意思是“适合……的要求”。答语的句意为：这约定正适合我。【答案】D

【2005 上海】The company is starting a new advertising campaign to _____ new customers to its stores.

A. join B. attract C. stick D. transfer

句意为：为了把新的顾客吸引到店内，公司开始了一场新的广告战。join 参加；stick 粘，贴；固定在某处；transfer 转移；传给。【答案】B

【2012 高考模拟】My camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.

A. treated B. adopted C. adjusted D. adapted

adjust 强调，调节，使适应；The body adjusts itself to change of temperature. (身体能自行调节以适应温度的变化。) 本句中 adjust 是不及物动词。I must adjust my watch. It's slow. (我必须调一下我的表。它走得慢了。)[答案] C. adjusted.

【2010 陕西工大附中模拟】Though the necklace is not made of real crystal, it still _____ young people.

A. appeals to B. attracts to C. accounts for D. apply for

考查动词短语的含义及语境。Appeal to 投合所好；attract to 吸引；account for 说明；apply for 应用。[答案] A

【2012 高考押题】The people who are out of work should _____ themselves to the new situation quickly.

A. fit B. match C. suit D. adapt **D**

【2012 高考押题】—Mummy, can I put the peaches in the cupboard?

—No, dear. They don't _____ well. Put them in the fridge instead.

A. keep B. fit C. get D. last **A**

【2012 高考押题】Nick is looking for another job because he feels that nothing he does _____ his boss.

A. serves B. satisfies C. promises D. supports **B**

【2012 高考押题】—Will \$200 _____ ?

—I'm afraid not. We need at least 50 more dollars.

A. count B. satisfy C. fit D. do **D**

【2012 高考押题】Ladies and gentlemen, may I _____ your attention to me? I have an important announcement to make.

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A. draw B. attract C. pull D. drag A

a/an

a **variety** of... 多种多样的

an **average** of ...平均

a **distance** of 距离

a **lack** of 缺乏

in the **absence** of 缺少

a **waste** of 浪费

a wide **range** of 各种各样的 = a **variety** of = **different** = **various**

a **gang** of 一伙

a **matter** of ...的问题

affair 意为“事情、事件”，含义较广，泛指已做或待做的事；复数 **affairs** 一般指商业事务及政府的日常事务，如财政管理、外交事务等。

business 作“事务、事情”解时，一般不能用复数，常常指所指派的任务、责任；有时说的是指派的工作或商业上的买卖活动。It's none of your business. 与你无关!

【2010 湖北】This restaurant has become popular for its wide _____ of foods that suit all tastes and pockets.

A. division B. area C. range D. circle

“这家餐馆越来越出名 是由于它做的各种各样的食物适应各种类型人群。”“a range of”强调一个系列，而“a wide range of”意为“”。正好符合题意。从句子结构来讲，这个句子属于典型的“从句套从句”。“for”引导原因状语从句，“that”引导定语从句。【答案】C

【2010 江西】Last year the number of students who graduated with a driving license reached 200,000, a (n) _____ of 40,000 per year.

A average B number C amount D quantity

a number of 许多 amount of 一般加不可数名词表金额, a quantity of 既可以加可数也可以加不可数，但没有平均每年增加的意思。【答案】A

【2003 上海春】More and more people choose to shop in a supermarket as it offers a great _____ of goods.

A. variety B. mixture C. extension D. combination

“a great variety of”意为“品种繁多的”。【答案】A

【2001 上海】In the botanic garden we can find a(n) _____ of plants that range from tall trees to small flowers.

A. species B. group C. amount D. variety

a variety of “多种多样的”。【答案】D

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【2004 全国 III】The faces of four famous American presidents on Mount Rushmore can be seen from a _____ of **60 miles**.

- A. length B. distance C. way D. space

length 长度； distance 距离； way 道路； space 空间，太空。根据句子的意思，答案选 B 项，指离那儿 60 英里远的地方。【答案】B

【2007 辽宁】Health problems are closely connected with bad eating habits and a _____ of exercise.

- A. limit B. lack C. need D. demand

a lack of 缺乏。句意为：健康问题与不良的饮食习惯和缺少锻炼密切相关。【答案】B

【2012 高考押题】In the _____ of proof, the police could not take action against the man .

- A. lack B. shortage C. absence D. failure

shortage 缺乏，无此搭配。"In the developed countries, there's a great shortage of labour / work force." 发达国家劳动力非常缺乏。【答案】C. in the absence of 缺少

【2009 山东】-----He says that my new car is a _____ of money.

-----Don't you think those words are just sour grapes?

- A. lack B. load C. question D. waste

lack 缺乏； load 负担； question 疑问； waste 浪费；根据句意，尤其是下句的 sour grapes(酸葡萄)可知答案选 D。

【2012 高考押题】My knowledge of Hong Kong came only from some movies: a _____ of criminals are pursued by the police in the narrow streets and then they have a fight.

- A. group B. team C. class D. gang

A“组”； B“队”； C“种类，等级”。【答案】D“一伙”。

【2007 山东】I can't say which wine is best – it's a(n) _____ of personal taste.

- A. affair B. event C. matter D. variety

a matter of 意为“关于……的问题”，a matter of principle 原则问题； a matter of opinion 仁者见仁，智者见智。A 项意为“政治事务，私人业务”； B 项意为“重要事情、大事”； D 项意为“不同种类”。 a matter of ...是固定搭配。【答案】C

be **able** to do 能够.....、有能力.....= be **capable of** / have the **ability**(能力)to do sth.
有能力做某事

be **about** to do ...when 就要做某事时，突然..... / be about to do...when 时态问题及如何
解题 when 在这里的用法很特别，它是并列连词=and then——这一点很重要！记住规律：

was/were about to do...when sth. did...= ...was//were on the point of doing...when sth. did...

be **absent** from 不在、缺席 / 拓展:absent 是形容词，反义词组 be **present** at

be **absorbed** in 沉迷于.....、迷恋于.....

be **active** in 在.....活跃 / be active in sth/doing sth

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be **admitted** into 被.....录取 / 拓展: be admitted to 加入, 被接纳, admitted into v. 许可进入(进入), be admitted in audience 被接见

be **afraid** of doing 担心某事会发生 / 拓展: be afraid of sth./sb. 害怕某人(物), be afraid that... 恐怕....., be afraid to do 不敢去做, I'm afraid not. (=I don't think so.) 口语中常用。

be **after** sth./sb. 找, 追赶..... / go after 设法得到, take after 长得像。

be **along** with 和.....一起 / get along with ①进展, 走开, 别胡扯 ②.在...方面有进展, 进行 ③友好相处, 和睦相处, 取得进展; get on well with 与...相处的好。

be **an expert** on/in/at sth. 在.....是专家

be **angry** at sth. 因某事而生气 / be angry with sb. 生某人的气

be **anxious** about 为...而焦虑 = be **worried** about / be anxious for = be eager for 渴望

be **ashamed** of / to do sth 感到羞耻、惭愧 = be shy

be (un) **aware** of (to do) sth. 意识到 = **realize**, notice 倾向于主动去注意

be **away** from 离.....远 / be out of 是没有, 在...之外的意思 / be far from: 除了表示距离的远离之外, 还有远远不, 完全不; 决非之意, 后接名词, 动名词或形容词。如, He is far from a fool. 他一点也不傻, 这里的 be far from 为第二种意思。

【2012 高考押题】 Judith lay on the small sofa, _____ in her book.

- A. being absorbed B. absorbed C. to absorb D. absorb

朱迪思躺在沙发上专心致志地看书。上面的句子 absorbed 前面省略了主语 Judith, 可以把它分为 2 个分句: Judith lay on the small sofa and Judith was absorbed in her book. 这样就看明白。
答案: B

【2012 高考押题】 You should be _____ what you have done.

- A. ashamed of B. ashamed to C. ashamed D. ashamed at

你应为自己所做的事感到羞愧。be ashamed of 固定搭配, be ashamed to do; C, D 选项没有此搭配。答案: A

【2009 全国卷 II】 If you leave the club, you will not be _____ back in .

- A. received B. admitted C. turned D. moved

如果你离开俱乐部, 你将不被允许返回。考查实义动词之间的区别(receive 收到, admit 允许, turn 使转动以及 move 移动。), 答案: B.

【2012 高考押题】 What they be _____ is profit

- A. for B. at C. after D. against

他们所追求的是利润。be for 支持, 赞同, be after 追求, be against 反对。be at 忙于, 专注于, 答案: C.

【2012 高考押题】 I wish to _____ you all night.

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A. be along with B. get on well with C. get along with D. along with

我希望整夜都与你在一起. be along with 和.....一起, get on well with 和 get along with 与...相处; along with 是介词短语, 不能直接放在不定式“to”的后面。答案: A.

【2007 全国卷】The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone ____ get out.

A. had to B. would C. could D. was able to

尽管大火蔓延的很快, 但是所有人都逃出来了. 示成功地做了某事时, 只能用 was/were able to, 不能用 could。答案: D.

【2012 高考押题】He's very _____ about the results of the examinations.

A. anger B. eager C. anxious D. worry

他很担心考试的结果。be angry about: 因什么事情感到生气, 而没有 be anger about 搭配, be eager for 盼望, 渴求; be worried about 为.....担心; e anxious about /for 为...而焦虑, 答案: C.

【2012 高考押题】I was about to do my homework _____ my father came in.

A. as B. while C. when D. Once

我刚要做我的家庭作业, 我爸爸进来了。be about to do ...when 就要做某事时, 突然....., 是固定搭配。答案: C.

【2012 高考押题】He _____ turn on the light .

A. will B. is about to C. is to do D. is going to

他就要把灯打开。此题无时间状语, 只有 be about to 后可不跟时间状语。答案: B.

【2012 高考押题】I do not profess to be _____ on that subject .

A. professional B. an expert C. specialist D. master

professional 另有职业的意思, 是指专业人员, 专门从事某行业的人, 而这个人在这个行业里, 并不一定是专家高手。master 比 expert 更专业, 更专。总的来说, professional 有些区别, specialist 和 Expert 没有很大的区别。A.C.D.前应加不定冠词。答案: B

2016 高考英语单词联想记忆

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adventure ;n.& vt. 冒险; **词中词**: venture 冒险; 投机 risk; danger; adventurous adj. 喜欢冒险的; 充满危险的

airplane ;n. 飞机; **联想**: aircraft 飞行器; 飞机;

disappoint ;v. 失望; 泄气; **词中词** appoint 指定; 委派

argue ;vi. 争论; 争吵; **近义** debate discuss;

brave ;adj. 勇敢的; **近义** bold ;fearless

care about 担心; 关心 care for 喜欢;

cast vt.& vi. 投掷; 投射; 抛 (cast, cast) **联想**: broadcast 广播

compass ;n. 罗盘; 指南针; **词中词** pass 通过; 经过

deserted adj. 荒芜的; 荒废的; 为人所弃的; **联想**: desert 沙漠; dessert 甜点; drop sb a line 给某人写信 (通常指写短信)

e-pal; ;n. 网友; **联想**: pale 苍白的; e-friend;

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error ; n. 错误；差错； false adj. 错误的； fault n. 错误 false; incorrect 不正确的

feeling ; n. 触觉；知觉；感觉；情绪；

近义 emotion ; feel ; touch;

Fond; adj. 喜爱的；喜欢的；(be) fond of 喜欢；爱好

Fry; ;vt. & vi. 油煎；油炸 frying-pan; pot; try

Gun; ;n. 炮；枪；**联想**: run; fun;

Hammer; n. 锤子；槌； **词中词** ham 火腿；

联想: gram; grammar

Handsome; ;adj. 英俊的；美观的； **近义**

beautiful; pretty; smart

honest; adj. 诚实的；正直的；**近义** loyal;

反义 dishonest;

hunt vt.& vi.& n. 打猎；猎取；搜寻

hunt for 搜寻；追寻；寻找 look/ search for

in order to 为了；**比较**: so as to ,

lie ;n./v. 谎话；谎言；**形近** lie; pie; (lied; lied); lay; lain 躺；

loyal ;adj. 忠诚的；忠心的； **联想** loyalty; ;n. 忠诚 ; loyalist; 忠臣；

match; ;n. 火柴；比赛 ; **形近** march 前进

mirror; ;n. 镜子；**形近** : error 错误；terror; 恐怖 ;

movie; ;n. 电影； film; move; **助记**: 我 I 在里边演动感 move 电影 movie;

parachute; n. 降落伞； **ArA 对称**；**联想** paragraph; separate; character

rope; n. 绳；索 ; **形近** hope; telescope 望远镜；

saw; ;n. 锯； see

scared; ;n. 恐惧的；**联想**: scar; scarf 围巾；share; ;n./v. 分享；共有；分配；共享；

份额； **词中词** hare 野兔

smart; ;adj. 聪明的；漂亮的；敏捷的；**词中词** art; mart=market 市场

solution; ;n. 解答；解决办法；解决方案 solve; ;v. resolution n. 决心；

sorrow; n. 悲哀；悲痛； **联想**: row (划船) n. 行；排 sad ;arrow 箭

speech; vt.& vi. 演说；讲话；语音

联想: speak; pronunciation ;lecture

such as 例如；like; for example;

survive; ;vi.&vt 幸免于；幸存从.....中生还； surprise; surface ; vive-万岁（法语）

wise; adj. 英明的；明智的；聪明的；

classical; 古典的； **联想**: class; formal; informal;

二

a great many 许许多多；极多(修饰可数名词)； **复习**: a number of; many a; plenty of;

bathroom ;n./v. 浴室；盥洗室；厕所 bathe; 洗澡；

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bring in; 引进; 引来; bring together 带来; 聚集 ;
broad; ;adj. 宽的; [助记]: “宽的路”; [词中词] road
closet; ;n. 壁橱; 储藏室; [词中词] close; set;
come about; 发生; [近义] happen; occur; take place;
commander; n. 司令官; 指挥官
[词中词] command 指挥; 控制; man
Communicate; vi. 交际; 沟通; 传达
[联想]: communication; n. 交流; 通讯; 通信
compare vt. 比较; [联想]: contrast 对比; [词中词] pare 削皮; 剥去; prepare;
cookbook; n. 食谱; [联想]: notebook; exercise book; guidebook; 指南;
end up with 以……告终; [复习]
begin/start with 以……开始
equal adj. 相等的; 胜任的; vt. 等于; 比得上; [联想]: equality 平等; equation 方程式;
等式 unequal 不等的; be equal to ;
except for; 除了……之外; [联想]: besides; 加上; in addition to ; apart from;
exchange ;vt.& n. 交换; 交流; 兑换;
[词中词] change 变成; [复习]: communicate communication;
expression; n. 短语; 表情; [联想]: impression;
fall; n 秋天; 瀑布;
[联想]: rainfall ;autumn ;call ;hall ;tall
global ; adj. 全球的; 球形的; [联想]: globe; n. 球; 地球仪
government; n. 政府; 内阁; [联想]: govern 统治; 管理; rule ;
howl; vi.& n. [谐音] 嚎叫; 怒吼; 嚎哭
independent; adj. 独立自主的; [联想]: depend;
international; adj. 国际的; 世界的; [联想]: nation; national
landlady; n. 女房东; 老板娘 land+ lady;
majority; n. 多数; 大半; [词中词] major 主要的
make oneself at home 别客气
movement; n. 运动; 动作; 运转; move;
native; adj./n 本国的; 本地的 civil 国内的; local; 当地的; 本地人; 本国人
organization; n. 组织; 机构; 团体; [词中词]: organize; opposite 在……对面
president; n. 总统; 校长; 行长; 会长; [词中词] resident 居民; 居住者; reside 居住
residence 住宅
pronounce; ;vt. 发音; 宣告; 断言;
[复习] noun 名词; pronunciation; pronoun;
publish; v. 发表; 出版; 公布; [词中词] pub 酒吧 (店); [联想]: print ;come out;
repeat; n.vi 重做; 重复; 复述重复; 反复 replace; vt. 取代; 替换; 代替; [联想]: change
; take the place of;

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service; n. 服务; 服务性工作; **联想**:
serve; conservation 保护; 维护
signal; ;n. 信号 ;**联想**: ;design ;assign;
appoint ;sign 标志; 迹象; 签名
situation; n. 情形; 境遇; (建筑物等的) 位置; **联想**: situate v. 位于; 处于; 坐落
southern; n. 南方的; 南部的 northern;
south;
Spanish; ;adj. n 西班牙语; 西班牙人;
西班牙(人、语)的
stand; ;n. 台; 看台; 摊, 摊位; 站; 容忍; standard; understand ;stage
statement; n. 陈述; 声明; 综述; **联想**: state
stay up; 不睡; 熬夜; sit up; stay away from
tidy; ;vt. 整理; 收拾 tide 潮汐 clean tongue ;n. 舌头; 语言; 口语 ;language
mother tongue; n. 母语 tongue twister
total; ;adj. /v. 总数; 合计; 总共; altogether adv. 总计; 总数
in total; ; **联想**: altogether; add up to ;in all; all in all; on the whole;
totally; adv. 完全地; 整个地
tourism; ;n. 旅游; 观光; **联想**: tour; towel; ;n. 毛巾; scarf 围巾; 纸巾
handkerchief; 手帕
trade; adj. 贸易; 商业; business WTO. merchant;
typhoon; ;n. 台风; 谐音: **联想**: type 类型; 种类; 打字
adventurous; ;adj. 喜欢冒险的; 充满危险的; **联想**: adventure ;

三

as well as 也; 还; 而且; 以及
backpack ; ;n. 背包; **词中词**: pack 包; back; **联想**: backward 落后的; 向后 forward 向前;
basic; adj./n 基本的; 基本; 要素 base 基础的 basis 基础 basin
board; vt. 上(船、飞机等) on board;
broad 宽的; aboard 在船 / 飞机上
cellophane ;n. 手机; **联想**:
mobile phone; automobile 汽车
combine ;vt. & vi. (使) 联合; (使) 结合 ;**联想**: connect 联合; unit; join;
consider ;vt. 考虑; 照顾; 认为; **词中词**: side;
contain ;vt. 包容; 容纳; **复习**: include ; tain 锡铂; tin 锡罐;
destination ;n. 目的地 ; **同义**: purpose 目标; aim; goal
eco-travel; ;n. 生态旅游; ecology 生态学; ecologist 生态学家
equipment; ;n. 装备; 设备; **联想**: equip v. **词中词**: quip 双关语; decorate 装潢; 装饰;

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excitement ;n. 刺激；兴奋；激动；

联想: excite 使激动； thrill;刺激；

experience; vt.& n. 体验；经历；经验； experiment; 试验； experienced adj.

get away from 逃离； **同义**: escape; flee (fled; fled)

handle ;vt./n 操作；处理；柄；把手； **联想**: control; operate ;conduct ; **词中词**: hand;

means ;n. 手段；方法 **复习**: way;

method; approach;

nature ;n. 自然；自然界；本性； **联想**: natural; 自然的;strait; feature 特征;characteristic

normal adj. 正常的；正规的；标准的 **近义** formal; **反义词**: abnormal 非正式的；正式的;informal 非正式的;

normal ;n. 正规；常态； **联想**: regular; irregular; abnormal

on the other hand 另一方面;**比较**;on the one hand;

unit;单元; **联想**: unity 统一；团结； unite

paddle; vi.n.vt. 划桨；涉水；用桨划**词中词**: pad 垫子；填料； **联想**: row 划船

particular; ;adj 特别的；特殊的； special; especial; **反义词**: common; general;

poison ;n. 毒药；毒害； **联想**: poisonous 有毒的；有害的；恶毒的

protect sb / sth from 保护、保卫某人（某事物；） **联想**: defend; keep; prevent; stop...from 阻止；

responsibly adv. 负责地； **联想**: responsible; adj. respond 回答；反应

see sb off . (到火车站、飞机场等处)为某人送行； **联想**: bring sb. back;

separate; adj. 单独的；分开的； **词中词** rate 比率;分开；隔离; Sep. 九月（缩写）

similarity; .n 类似；类似处； **联想**:

similar;相似的； difference

simple ;adj. 简单的； **反义词**: difficult; complex

simply ;adv. 仅仅；只不过；简单地；完全；简直； **近义** merely

spider ;n. 蜘蛛;**词中词**: side; spider map 蜘蛛图;

stream ;vt.& vi. 溪；川；流； **词中词**: team;

换一字 cream 乳酪 scream 尖叫；

task; ;n. 任务；作业； **联想**: duty 值日；职责；

tip; n.小费；提示；贴士；建议； **倒置** pit 坑；沟通； **联想**: dip;

transportation; ;n. 运输；运送； **联想**: transport; ;v

unpack; ;vt.& vi 打开（包裹、行李等）；卸货； **联想**: pack 包裹;load 装载;unload 卸载

vacation ;n. **近义** holiday 假日

watch out 注意；当心； **联想**: look out advance; ;vt.& vi./n. 前进；提前 distance;

距离;前进；提升； **近义** march 前进；进步； progress;

注意: 指“进步”时 advance 是可数名词； progress 是不可数名词。

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四

agent; n. 代理(商), 经纪人; **词中词** age 年纪; manager; travel agent 旅行社代理人;
助记: 上年纪的经纪人
article n. 文章; 论文; 冠词; **近义** composition 作文 ;
boom; n./v. 隆隆声; **联想**: bloom 开花; room 房间; broom 扫把; 拖把;
Buddha; n. 佛; 佛像; 佛陀; ; **谐音** “布带”佛;
couch; n. (坐卧两用的) 长沙发;
联想: ouch 哎哟; sofa; 沙发
crack; vi. 发破裂声; 劈啪地响; **谐音** boom; **形近**: crash; 坠毁; 碰撞; track 轨迹;
踪迹; 痕迹 deadline n. 截止时间; 最终期限; **联想**: headline 头版头条
destroy; vt. 摧毁; 毁坏; **近义**:
damage ;hurt ;harm; wound; ruin;
disaster; n. 灾难; 灾祸; **联想**: tragedy 悲剧; misfortune 不幸;
drag; vt. 拖; 拖曳 rag 破布; 烂衣服;
联想: pull 拉;
fear; vt. & vi./ . 害怕; 畏惧; 恐惧 **联想**: to be afraid of; terror; fright; horror; shock; **反义**
fearless ;
fight vi. 搏斗; 斗争; 争吵;
(fought, fought); **加一字**: fright 恐惧; **近义** struggle;
finally; adv. 最后; 终于; **联想**: at last; in the end; eventually
flow; vi. & n. 流动; **倒置**: wolf 狼; **联想** low; **助记**: 水向低处流
fright n. 惊骇; 吃惊; **减一字** fight;
复习: frighten; fight; fear; shock;
get on one's feet; 站立起来; struggle to one's feet;
go through; 通过; 经受; 仔细检查
联想: look through
host; vt. n. 主办或主持某活动; 主人; **联想**: cost; lost; ghost; hot; **近义** master; owner;
king; n. 国王; **联想**: queen; emperor; national adj. 国家的; 民族的;
词中词 : nation; **联想**: international
naughty adj. 顽皮的; 淘气的
note; n. 笔记; 注释; 纸币; notebook 笔记本式电脑
on fire 失火; 着火; catch fire
on holiday 在度假; on vacation;
opportunity n. 机会; 时机; 可能性; **近义** chance
peanut; n. 花生; **词中词** pea 豆; nut 坚果;
pull sb up 把……往上曳; pull down; pull out;
rescue; n. 援救; 营救; **近义** : save assist; help;
roar; ;v. 轰鸣; 咆哮; 怒号; **联想**: howl;

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board; n. 木板; 甲板; **联想**: board;
scare; vi. 恐吓; 使人恐惧; 令人惊吓; 受惊吓; **词中词** care 关心; **联想**: scared; scar
;t/vi **助记**: 死汽车 car 让我留下伤疤 scar; 只好用围巾 scarf 遮挡; The careful man is
scarcely scared by the scarce parcel. 细心男子勉强被罕见的包裹吓了一跳。
seize; ;v. 抓住; 逮住; 夺取; **联想**: grasp; catch; size 尺寸
shake; ;vt. & vi. 震动; 摇动; 摇; 颤抖; **形近 联想**: quake ; cake; brake 刹车; snake;
蛇; bake 烘; 烤 wake 醒来; sake 缘故; 目的; baker; 面包师;
silver ;n. 银; 银子; **联想**: scene 场面; 布景;
stair ; n. (阶梯的) 一级; 楼梯; **联想**: up/down stairs; adv. 上/下楼梯
strike ; vi./n 击打; 打动; 罢工(struck, struck/stricken); **近义**: hit; knock; beat
struggle; ;v./n 努力; 挣扎; 奋斗; **联想**: contest; fight ;compete;
swallow; ;n. /v. n 燕子; 咽; 淹没; 吞没; **词中词**: wallow 沉迷; 溺于; wall 墙;
allow;
take place 发生; **联想**: happen occur
temple; ;n. 庙; 寺; 神殿; **词中词**: temp 临时的; **形近** temper 气质; 脾气; bad-tempered;
脾气坏的;
toothbrush; ;n. 牙刷; **联想**: brush 刷 touch; ;v. & n. 触摸; (使) 接触; 感动; 联系;
联想: touch ;contact ;connect; **换一字**: torch 火炬;
tower; ;n. 塔; 城堡 ; **联想**:
napkin; towel 毛巾
unforgettable; ;adj. 难忘的; **联想**: forget
upon; prep. 在.....之上; **联想**: above; over;
academy; n. 学院; AcA 对称 ; **助记**: 我 my 的 de AcA 学院;
accept; vt. 接受; 认可; **形近** access 接近 ; **近义** receive

五

action ;n. 动作; 情节; 作用; 举动
actor; n. 男演员; 行动者; 参以者
actress; n. 女演员; **形近** address 地址; hostess 女主人
adult; ;n. 成人; 成年人; **联想**: teenager 青少年
award; ;n. 奖; 奖品; **联想**: toward ; reward;
boss ; n. 老板; 上司; **助记**: 读了博士(boss)当老板; **联想**: cross; loss 损失; bring sb back
送回某人; **联想**: see off;
career; n. 事业; 生涯; **助记**: 有车 car 的事业; **形近** engineer; pioneer;
choice; n. 选择; 抉择; 精选品; **联想**: choose ;v.
classical; adj. 古典文学的; 古典的
词中词: class
Comment; n. & vi. 评论; 注释; 意见; **联想**: opinion; advice; remark;

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creature ;n. 生物；动物；**近义词**： animal;

cruelty; ;n. 残忍；残酷；**联想**： cruel; kind;

degree; n. 学位；度数；度；程度；**联想**： agree 同意;grade;academy; n. 学院;

determine vi.&adj. 决定；决心 determined; decide; make up one's mind;

director ;n. 导演；主任；理事；董事 direct 指导；导演；直接的；方向；**联想**： direction 方向

drama; n. 戏剧；戏剧艺术;AmA 对称；**联想**： theatre 剧院; comedy

follow-up adj. 后续的；**联想**： grown-up; 成年人; adult ;

go wrong 走错路，误入歧途；不对头；出毛病；go 作系动词加形容词作表语；**联想**：

go mad 发疯； go bad 变坏；

happiness; n. 幸福；快乐；**联想**： happy; pleasure; fun; entertain;

hero; ;n. 英雄；男主角；男主人公;**助记**:英雄男人 O 背后是她 her;_____

icy; adj. 寒冷的；冰冷的；**联想**： icein all 总共；总之；**联想**： at all; after all; above all;

industry ; n. 工业；行业；产业；**词中词**dust 灰尘；**助记**： 工业里边有灰尘 dust ; **反义** : agriculture 农业；

law ; n. 法律；法学；规律；**联想** lawyer 律师; legal 合法的

leader; n. 领导者；**联想**： lead;

live ; adv. 现场地；直播地；**联想**： native 本族的；本地的； lively 活泼的

live; adj. 直播的；活的；生动的；**联想**： lively; alive;

lock sb. up 将某人锁于某处不得进出；将某人监禁起来 **反义** : set free;释放;

on the air ; 正在播出的；**联想**： on the radio;broadcast;

outer ; adj. 外部的；外面的；**联想**： inner 内部的

owe ; vt. & vi. 欠（债等）；感激；把...归功于;**联想**： own 拥有；所有；自己的

owe sth to sb. 把.....归功于某人;owing to = thanks to 因为；由于

peace ; n. 和平；和睦；安宁;**反义**： war 战争；**联想**： "peace; war; found" 大声念以上三个词：**屁是我放的**

primary ; adj 初等教育的；最早的；首要的 **联想**： prime 主要的； primary school; n. 小学 ; middle school 中学

prize; ; n. 奖赏；奖金；奖品；**联想**： award; price

role;n. 角色 ; **联想**： part 角色；部分

run after 追赶; be after; seek;search;

scene ; n. 场面；情景；布景;EnE **对称**； **联想**： view ;sight 场景;script n.剧本；手稿；手迹；**联想**： description 描述；描绘；形容;describe

silver screen 银幕；电影（业务）

speed ; n.&v 速度;加快；(sped, sped, speeded, speeded) 飞跑；**联想**： seed 种子； need ; feed ; weed

stay away; 不在家；外出；**联想**： at home;stay up; 熬夜；

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stepfather n. 继父；**联想**：stepmother 继母

studio n. 摄影棚（场）；演播室；画室；工作室 study 工作室；radio；收音机

take off 成功；成名；脱掉（衣服）；（飞机）起飞

think highly of 对……高度评价

advice ;n.&v. 忠告；建议；**联想**：advise;vice 副的

六

apologise ;vi. <英>=apologize<美>道歉；**词中词** Polo **助记**：马可波罗 polo 马球；水球；

dramatic； adj. 戏剧的；drama

apology ;n. 道歉；say sorry to ；**联想**：apologize ;v. make an apology to

behave ;vt.& vi. 举动；举止；行为表现；举止适当；守规矩；有礼貌；**联想**：behaviour；

n.； good manners; polite;

bone ;n. 骨；骨头； one

breast ;n.胸部；胸怀；**联想** chest 胸部；east; eat; **助记**：胸怀祖国；面向东方；

childhood n. 孩童时期；童年时代；

联想；boyhood 孩童年时代； neighbourhood 街区

cloth ;n.布；织物；衣料；**联想**：clothes 衣服;clothing

comma ;n. 逗点；逗号；period 句号；dash 破折号

course ;n. 一道菜；过程；课程；**联想**：process; 过程；of course；

culture ;n. 文化；文明；**联想**：agriculture 农业

custom ;n. 习惯；风俗；**联想**：habit（个人）习惯；customs；海关；customer;顾客；damp

;adj. 潮湿的；**联想**：dam; lamp;灯；**助记**：堤坝边缘潮湿 wet；

dessert ;n. 甜点；**比较**：deserted

disabled ;adj. 伤残的；残疾的；**联想**：healthy； disability

extra ;adj. 额外的；外加的；特大的；**联想**：extraordinary 非凡的；不平常的

fashion ; n. 流行；时尚；方式；**联想**：cushion;垫子； pattern; model;type;; follow the

fashion 赶时髦

fault ; n. 过错；缺点；故障；**联想**： false; error; mistake ; wrong;;correct;

flesh ;n. 肉；（供食用的）肉；果肉；**形近**：flash 闪烁；动漫；fresh;

forgive ;vt. 原谅；饶恕 (forgave,forgiven) **近义**；excuse; pardon

formal ;adj. 正式的；正规的**联想**：informal 非正式的；**形近**：normal;

impolite ;adj. 无礼的；粗鲁的；**联想**：rude; polite;good manners

impression ;n. 印象；感想；**联想**：impress; press ;have deep impression on

interrupt ;vt.& vi. 打断；中断；插嘴；**联想**：disturb; bother;trouble;

introduce ;vt. 介绍；引进；提出；**联想**：introduction; produce;reduce;educate;

lap ;n. (坐时的) 大腿前部；膝盖；**联想**：knee 膝盖;tap; map;cap;rap ;

leave out 省去；遗漏；不考虑；**联想**： neglect;omit; regardless;不管；不顾；

make jokes about sb 以某人为笑柄；

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make fun of; play tricks on;

manner ;n. 方式；样式；方法；**联想**：

manners ;n. 礼貌；规矩；good manners ; politeness ;

mix ;vt. (使) 混合；混淆；**联想**： mixture

napkin ;n. 餐巾；餐巾纸；**联想**： handkerchief 手帕；

oops ;int. 哎哟； **联想**： ouch 噢； couch 沙发；

pray ;vi. 祈祷；恳求；请；**联想**： ray 光线 pay 付钱

raise ;vi. 举起；提高；唤起；饲养；**加一字**： prais 赞扬； **联想**： rise 升起

roll ;vt. 面包圈；卷形物滚动；卷； roll up 卷起；

sip ;vt.& vi. 抿一小口； **联想**： dip; skip; 跳过； tip

spirit ; vt.& vi. 烈酒（常用复数）；精神；情绪； **联想**： emotion 情绪； wine; beer; **比较**； softdrink

stare ;vi 凝视；盯着看； fix one's eyes on;

stare at 盯着； **联想**： glare 注目；怒视；瞪眼；“Beware the software in the warehouse during the warfare,” hare said; glaring at me. 兔子怒视着我说：“战争期间当心仓库里的软件。 I daren't declare that the shares are my spare fare and welfare on the farewell party. 在告别会上，我不敢宣称这些股票是我的备用车费和福利；

starter; n. 第一道菜；开端；起动机

tender; ;adj. 嫩的；温柔的；软弱的； **联想**： soft

toast; n. 干杯；烤面包（片）；吐司面包；**联想**： coast ;

unfold ;v. 打开；显露；阐明；**反义**；spread 扩展；延伸；extend; fold 折叠；disclose; discover; uncover;

westerner; n. 西方人； **联想**： western 西方的

wing; ;n. 翅；翅膀；机翼； **加一字**： swing 摇摆；旋转

联想： king; ring ; shake; quake ; ancient; ;adj. 古代的；古老的； ancestor 祖先；祖宗； **词中词**；cent 分 ; **反义**； modern;

artist ;n. 艺术家； **形近**； smart 机灵；聪明； **词中词**；art ;

七

beauty; n. 美；美景；美好的人或事物； **联想**； beautiful

breath; v. 呼吸；v. **联想**： breathe; earth ;

brick; ;n. 砖；砖形物； **词中词**： rick 草堆；木料； **形近**： chick tick; 打钩； thick

bring ...back to life ; 使苏醒；使生动；使活泼；**反义**： ;come to life 复活；苏醒；

bronze; n. 青铜； **联想**： copper 铜；iron 铁； silver; gold; iron

burn; vt. 焚烧；烧焦；点（灯）；burn down 烧毁； (burnt, burnt; burned, burned)

capsule; n. 太空舱；胶囊； **词中词**； cap 帽子

carbon; n. 碳元素； **联想**： carbon dioxide 二氧化碳 ; oxide 氧化物

cave; ;n. 洞穴；窑洞； **形近**

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brave; wave; save; slave; pave; **助记**: 那个勇敢的奴隶下到铺满波浪的洞穴中去救另一个奴隶。

cultural; adj. 文化的; **联想**: culture ;adj. damage; ;vt. & n. 损害; 伤害 大坝; **助记**: 堤坝 dam 年久 age 失修损坏; 毁坏 destroy.

dioxide; ;n. 二氧化物; ox 公牛; **助记**: 公牛前后, Diox ID 对称

dynasty; n. 朝代; 王朝; **联想**: nasty 令人作呕的; 污秽的; dying 临死的 dye 染.....色;

fairy tale n. 神话; 童话; 谎言; **联想**: fair; 公平的;

give in 让步; 投降; **联想**: give up

include ;vt. 包括; 包含; conclude; except;

limit vt./n 限制; 限定; **联想**: limitless 无限制的

official ;n. 官员; 公务员; adj. 官方的; 正式的; 公务的 officer 官员; **联想**: office; clerk; 职员;

period; n. 一段时间; 时期; 句号; **联想**: times; comma 逗号;

photograph; n. 照片; **联想**: telegraph; h 电报; photo; picture

pollution; n. 污染; 玷污; **联想**: pollute v.

portrait n. 肖像; 人像; port 港口; trait 特色; 特征; image

project ;vt. 计划; 方案; 工程; **联想**: reject

pull down 拆毁; 推毁; 推翻; **联想**: burn down; pull up;

pyramid ;n. (古代埃及的) 金字塔; 锥体 **联想**: ram 公羊; **助记**: 白羊座 amid 在中间 mid; 中部的;

rebuild vt. & vi. 重建; 复原; 改造 (rebuild, rebuild) **联想**: restore; reconstruct;

recreate ;vt. 再创造; 再创作; 重新创造; 重新创新

relic; ;n. 遗物; 遗迹; 纪念物; **联想**: site; ruin

represent; n. & vt. 代表; 表现; **联想**: symbol; present ;stand for

restore; ;vt. 修复; 重建; rebuild 重建; **复习**: store 储存; 储藏

ruin; n. 废墟; 遗迹; 毁灭; 崩溃 ; 词中词: run; **联想**: relic; 遗址; site; 位置; 场所; web site; 网址; in ruins 成为废墟; 遭到严重破坏;

set up 设立; 创立; **联想**: found; build;

sincerely; ;adv. 真诚地; **词中词**: since; rely 依靠;

statue; n. 雕像; statue ; state 洲; 国家; 状态; figure; n. 人物; 图形 v. 描绘; 计算 ;

stone; n. 石; 石头; 宝石; **联想**: jewel 珠宝; 宝石; jewellery 珠宝

unite ;v. 联合团结; **联想**: unit 单元 connect; join; unity 团结; the United Kingdom; 英国; The UK; **比较**: The US

vase ; n. 花瓶; 瓶; **联想**: base;

website ;vi. 站点; 网址; **联想**: address 地址; site 地点; 地址;

AD(=Anno Domini); 公元; 反义: BC 公元前;

athlete ;n. 运动员; 运动选手; **形近** complete; player

badminton. 羽毛球 (运动); **词中词** bad ;ton;

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BC (=before Christ) 公元前; 比较; AD

because of 因为; 由于; **同义**: thanks to; account for; owing to;

compete; vi. 竞争; **词中词**: pet 比赛; 宠物比赛; **联想**: complete; 完成; 结束 contrast;

competition; 竞争者; 对手; 比赛者; contest;

continent; n. 大陆; 陆地; **同义**: landmass;

dive; vi. 潜水; **联想**: drive 开车; 驾驶

effect; n. 结果; 后果; **联想**: result 结果; affect v. 影响; elect ;

facial; adj. 面部的; **联想**: face; surface; necklace;

final; ;adj. 最终的; 最后的; **联想**: finally; at last; in the end; eventually;

flag; n. 旗; 标记; **联想**: fag 疲劳; drag; 拖; banner; 旗子;

flame; ;n. 火焰; **形近**: fame 荣誉; 名誉; famous; 著名的

further; ;adv. (在时间或空间上) 距离更大地, 更远地; father;

gesture; n. 手势; 姿态; **联想**: signal 信号; sign; 记号; motion 移动; pose 姿势;

gold; adj./n. 金的; 金制的; 黄金; 金币; **联想**: old jade 玉; 翡翠; silver 银;

golden ;diamond; old; told; sold ;hold; fold;

gymnastics; n. 体操; 简称; gym; 体育馆; 健身房; 体育课; PE; **联想**: nasty 污秽的

medal; n. 奖章; 勋章; 纪念章; **联想**: metal 金属; mental 脑力的; 智力的

motto; n. 座右铭; 格言; 题词; **联想**: moto; r 马达

point vt.& vi. 得分; 点; 尖端 ;指; 指向

position; n. 位置; 职位 ; **联想**: location;

preparation; ;n. 准备; 预备; **联想**: prepare; v. 准备; 预备; in preparation for
为.....准备; **联想**: make preparations for; get ready for;

prepare; **联想**: compare; repair;

professional; adj 专业人员; 职业运动员 **联想**: athlete; **形近**: professor;

profile; ;n. 简介; (个性及生平的) 简要描述; **词中词**: file;

rank; ;n.& vt.& vi. 分等级; 排名; **联想**: grade; 年级; degree ;度数; 学位 tank; bank 银行; 河岸 thank

shooting; ;n. 射击; **联想**: fire ;gun; bomb;

skill; ;n. 技能; 技巧; 熟练; 巧妙; **词中词** kill ; **联想**: technology; technique;;

skillful; experienced;

stand for 代表; 代替; 象征; 支持; **联想**: represent 代理; 代表

superstar; vt. 超级明星 super girl 超女

take part 参加; **联想**: attend ; join in ;

tie; vt. 固定; 捆紧; **联想**: lie; pie; fasten;

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title; n. 题目；标题；称号；头衔；topic; subject;
torch ;n. 火炬；知识来源；手电；**联想**：light touch 触摸；接触
track and field n. 田径；track;轨迹；踪迹；speed skating ;n. 速滑；
venue; ;n. 比赛地点；体育比赛场馆；**联想**：avenue 大街；广场；avenue 大街 stadium 体育馆；
weigh; vi. 重（若干）；n. 重力；重量；**助记**：八个 w 的重量。**联想**：eight；称（……重量）；height;高度；
weightlifting; n. 举重；weight+lifting;
well-known; adj. 众所周知的；有名的；清楚明白的；**联想**：famous;
would rather n. 宁愿；宁可；**联想**：had better;
wrestling ;n. 摔跤；rest 休息；**助记**：W 和 L 摔跤；摔到就休息。
absolutely; ;adv.绝对的；完全地；**联想**：completely;
according; adv. 依照；**近义**：in one's
opinion; according to 按照；根据……所说
agreement ;n. 一致；协定；**反义**：disagreement;

九

appointment ;n. 约会；指定；**联想**：point 点；指向；指出；disappoint;
automobile; n. 汽车 mobile 流动的；易动的；**联想**：autobus 巴士；autocar; auto 自动的；
behaviour; ;n. (=behavior)行为；举止；习性；**助记**：I 我 our 我们的举止表现
break down; 毁掉；坏掉；中止；break out 爆发；
broadband ;adj. 宽带的；broad + band(带；波段)
calender; n. 日历；历法；lend; **助记**：借来的日历；**词中词**end
call for 要求；需要；**联想**：ask for; require;
case; ;n. 事；病例；案例；情形；**联想**：base 基础；vase 花瓶；
in case (of)/that; 假设；万一；**联想**：in the case of 在……情况下
clone ;vt.& n. 无性繁殖；**谐音**克隆；；
clue ;n. 线索；提示词语；**联想**：cue 暗示；glue;胶水
dare; vt.&v.aux. 敢；胆敢；**联想**：care; compare; rare
defeat; n. 失败；败北；**词中词**feat 功绩；伟绩
defeat; vt. 击败；战胜；**联想**：fail 失败；**联想**：win 赢；胜；defeat;
department; ;n. 部；局；处；科；部门；系；depart; **联想**：apartment 公寓；套房；depend;
vi. 依靠；依赖；**联想**：independent; 独立的；rely;dependant;依赖；
dial; vt. 拨号；**联想**：diagram 表格；dialogue; 对话；dialect 方言；
disagree; ;vi. 不同意的；不一致；
联想：agreement ; disagreement
electricity; ;n. 电；电学；**联想**：electric; electronic;

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emergency; ;n. 紧急情况；突发事件；非常时刻；**联想**：passion 情感；emerge 出现；显露
露骨 feeling;

feature; n. 特征;特色;**同义** characteristic; force n. 力量;暴力; **联想**: source 源泉;
联想: power ;strength ;fierce; force vt. 强制；促使；强迫；

function; ;n. 功能；作用；**联想**：fun;funeral；葬礼；

image; ;n. 图象；肖像；形象；**联想**：imagine；想象

interview; vt.& n. 接见；会见；**联想**：meet; view; review; international;

item ; ;n. 项目；条款；（消息、情报等的）一条；

latest; ;adj. 最近的；**联想**： recent 最近的;late ;later 后来，以后；

negative; ;adj. 否定的;负面的;消极的; **联想**: positive 正面的；积极的

obey ;vt. 服从；顺从；**联想**：disobey; beyond 在远处；在那边

peaceful ;adj. 和平的；平静的；安宁的; peace; **同音**: piece

planet ;n. 行星；**联想**： plane 飞机； plan 计划;plant; 种植;star; 恒星；

press ;n. 压力；印刷；新闻；**联想**： impress; expression;express;

remind; vt.& vi. 提醒；使想起；**联想**： mind;remind... of...;

resource; ;n. 资源；财力；**联想**： source 源泉；来源 pond 池塘

revise; ;v. 修订；校订；修正；**联想**： review；复习；

skip; vi.& vt. 跳读；略过；**联想**： scan 细看;skim 浏览;sip;啣一口；

stay in touch with; 与.....保持联络;**联想**： keep/get in touch with

succeed; ;v. 成功；取得成功；**联想**： success; successful

take over; 接受；接管 ；**联想**： take up; 从事；

teenager; n. （13—19 岁的）青少年；in one's teens;/twenties---nineties 某人几岁；几十岁；

throughout; prep. 遍及；贯穿；**联想**： all over the.....; across;

unexpected; adj 想不到的；意外的；未预料到的;**联想**： expect

whatever; pron./adj 凡是.....；无论什么;无论怎样的；无论哪一种的

wonder; n. 奇迹；惊奇；**联想**： wonderful ;wander 徘徊；漫游

act; vt. & vi. 扮演；担当；表演；表现;**联想**： action; active; activity; actor; actress;adapt vt.

使适应；改编;A-A 对称;

adapt to; 适应（新环境等）；**形近** adopt 采纳;

add; vt.&vi 增加；添加；补充说 加；加起来；增添;**联想**： addition;address

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amount ; n. 数量;**词中词**;mount 山;峰 Emei;mountain;Mount 峨眉山; **联想**: 质量 quality

antelope; n. 羚羊; **词中词**; ant; telescope 望远镜

as a result of; 作为（.....的）结果;**联想**： result in;导致；结果是

at present; 现在；目前；**联想**： so far

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attractive ;adj. 吸引人的；有魅力的；active; draw attention to ; **联想**: active;
battery; n. 电池; bath 洗澡; **联想**: butterfly; 蝴蝶 ;bat 蝙蝠；球棒；
brief; adj. 简洁的；扼要的 ;**联想**: short ;simple ;belief 相信；信仰；
common; adj. 共同的；普遍的； **同义** : general;usual;
devote; vt. 投入于；献身；**联想**: deter 妨碍；延缓;vote; devote ...to 献身于……；专心于…… vote 投票 ；
die out 灭绝；逐渐消失； **联想**: die down 减弱;die off;
ecosystem; n. 生态系统; system 系统
endanger;vt. 危害；使受到危险；**联想**: danger; dangerous
endangerment; n. 危害；受到危险；**联想**: in danger;
environmental; adj.环境的； **联想**: environment; 环境; iron 铁; mental 精神的；脑力的

flat adj. 平的；平坦的；**词中词**;fat; flat 套房；
flat ; n. 〈英〉公寓住宅；单元住宅 apartment ; apart; 分开；分隔；
fur ; n. 毛皮；毛；软毛； **联想**: leather 羽毛； feather;
giraffe; n. 长颈鹿 ;deer
graph; n. 图表；曲线图；**联想**: diagram ; picture; drawing ; painting; telegraph;portrait;肖像；肖像画；相片。
habitat; n. 生活环境；栖息地； **联想**: habit;
harmful ; adj. 有害的；伤害的；**联想**: harm;in danger 在危险中；垂危;endanger;
in the wild 在自然环境中；在野外；**联想**: in the open air;
jungle ; n. 热带丛林；**联想**: forest; bush 灌木丛
kangaroo ; n. 袋鼠； **词中词**;mouse;mice; rat;
lead vt./vi. 领导；率领；致使;通向；导致 **联想**: lead adj. 领头的；领先的；leading lead to 导致某种结果; result in
make a difference 有关系；有影响；有差别；成功；
material ; n. 材料；原料； **联想**: mate 同伴；室友
measure; n./v 尺寸；措施; take measure;**词中词**;treasure; 财宝；采取措施; take a step;

organise; ; vt. & vi. 组织；组织起来； **联想**: organize; organise v.
original; adj. 最初的；原始的；独特的； singal 信号； origin n.起源；由来 package;
n. 包裹；包； **联想**: backpack 背包 pack n.包；行李 page 页码; wrap 包裹; package
vt. 包装; pack + age; luggage;packaging n. 包装材料；
poster; n. 海报；招贴；**联想**: post 邮寄；
reduce; v. 减少；缩减；简化；**联想**: increase; 增加; produce 生产
respond; v. 回答；响应； **联想**: answer ; reply; responsible; responsibility; respond to;
set free 释放 ； **联想**: in prison 坐牢
soda; n. 苏打；谐音：碳酸水

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species; n. 种类; **联想**: special ;kind; type; sort ;

throw away adj. 扔掉 ;

topic; n. 话题; 主题; **联想**: title; subject;

词中词: top;

tour;n. 旅行; 游历; 旅游; **联想**: trip ; journey ; voyage;

valuable; adj. 贵重的; 有价值的**联想**:

value ; precious

wolf; n. 狼; **联想**: **倒置** flow 流动 / 淌 Asia 亚洲; A-A 对称

blues n. 布鲁斯音乐; 布鲁斯歌曲 ;**联想** blue 蓝色 ;clue;线索; glue 胶水

chant ; n. 唱或喊叫 的词语; **联想**: ant 蚂蚁; merchant;商人; can; hat;

characteristic ; n. 特征; 特点; **联想**: feather 特征; **ArA** 对称

desire n. 愿望; 心愿; 要求; **联想**: ; **联想**: will 愿望; admire

Unit 11

emotion ; n.情感; 感情; 情绪;**联想**: motion 动作 ;entertain vt.& vi. 使欢乐; 招待; 款待; enter 进入; **联想**: entertainment ; fun

express; vt. 表达; 表示; **联想**: press 压; 挤;expression;

folk adj./n 民间的; 人们; 亲属 (复数) **联想**: relatives 亲属 local 当地的

guitar; n. 吉他; 六弦琴 tar 焦油

in common 共同 (的); 共有 (的)

inner; adj. 内部的; 内心的; 里面的;**联想**: outer ;upper;

instrument ; n. 工具; 器械; **联想**: tool

intelligence; n. 智力; 聪明; 智能; **联想**: intelligent; adj. IQ;智商;

jazz n. 爵士音乐

联想: musical ; adj. 音乐的; music ;

musician; n. 音乐家; physican 医生; 医师;

perform; v. 表演; 履行; 执行; **联想**: form 表格; 形成;

performer; n. 表演者; **联想**: performance ; n.表演

process; ; n. 制作; 加工; 处理;

联想: success; access;

rap; ; n.说唱; **联想**: rapid 快的; 迅速的; trap 陷阱;

rapper vt. 说唱艺人; 进行说唱表演的人 tap;轻拍; map; cap; rap;

record; n. 记录; 录音; vt. 纪录; 唱片; **联想**: according to 根据; 按照 ; create; v. 创造; **联想**: tape; type ;recorder; 录音机; 磁带;

rhythm; n.节奏; 韵律; **联想**: rime 押韵;

satisfy; vt.& vi. 满足; 使满意;

联想: satisfaction; satisfied; satisfying;

slave; n. 奴隶; **联想**: brave ;slave

spread ; v. 传播;伸展; 展开

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(spread; spread); **联想**: motion 运动;提议; unfold 展开; extend;
suggestion; n. 提议; 意见; **联想**: suggest; gesture 手势
traditional ; n. 传统的; **联想**: tradition; n. custom (社会) 习俗; trade;
turn... into 把...变成; **联想**: change into;
universal; ; adj 通用的; 普遍的; 世界的; 全体的; **联想**: universe 宇宙; university 大学;
variety; n. 多样性; 种类; 变化; **联想**: vary 改变; various 各种各样的 ; **形近**: cruelty

versus ; prep.与.....相对; 简写 Vs._____

announcement ; n.&n.&vi. 宣告; 公告; 告示; **词中词** noun; announce ;cement 水泥; 混凝土;

believe in 信任; 信仰; 支持; 赞成**联想**: trust; faith ; belief

character; n. 品格; 特性; 人物; **词中词** : act 扮演;

comedy; n. 喜剧; 喜剧性的事情; **联想**: tragedy; 悲剧 ;

exhibition; n. 展览会; 展览品; **联想**: exhibit v.展示; on show

Unit 12

forehead; n. 前额; (任何事物的) 前部 ;**联想**: foreign 外国的; forearm 前臂;

联想: forecast 预言; 预测; forefather 祖先 ;forfinger 食指;

habit; n. 习惯; 习性; **联想**: custom (社会) 习俗; (复数) 海关; 关税;habitat 栖息地;

in trouble ; 处于困境中; in danger;

literature; n. 文学 (作品); 文艺; **联想**: culture 文化;

local ; adj. 当地的; 地方的; 乡土的;**联想**: folk ;

magic; n. 魔法; 魔术; 魔力; adj. 用魔法或魔术的;**联想**: wicth 女巫 wicthcraft; 巫术; **联想**: logic 逻辑;

miserable ; adj. 痛苦的; 悲惨的; 可怜的; **联想**: pity; sympathy;

power; n. 能力; 力量; 权力; **联想**: force

romantic adj 浪漫的; 传奇式的; modern

scar ; vt. 伤痕; 疤痕 ; **联想**: scared;恐怖的 ;

series ; n. 连续; 系列 ; **联想**: serious 严肃的; serial 连载的; 定期的;

a series of 一连串的; 一系列; 一套; **联想**: a pair of; serious;严肃的; 严重的;

shoulder; ; vt. 肩; 肩部; n. 肩负; 担当; **联想**: should ; explode 爆炸; chest 胸; breast 胸膛; soot 煤烟; 油烟;

联想: burden 负担; load ;explod; 爆炸;

stupid; adj. 愚蠢的; **联想**: foolish; clever; wise; bright

treat; v. 对待; 视为; 治疗; 款待; **联想**: cure ;regard/consider/look on ... as

trick ; n. 诡计; 恶作剧; fun; joke

turn around; 转过身; 转过来; turn over ;

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unhappy; vi. 不幸的；不快乐的；**联想**：happy;sad;
villager; n. 村民；**联想**：village 村庄；
whisper; vi./n 耳语；私语；**联想**：his；**助记**：拍 per 他的 W；
witchcraft; n. 魔法；巫术；witch；
助记：女巫施魔 witch 转换开关 switch；aircraft；飞行器；飞机；
wizard; n. 神汉；术士；奇才
minority；n. 少数；**联想**：majority
press; v. 按；压；逼迫；**联想**：express 表示；表达；impress; address 地址；
process; n. 过程；程序；方法；**联想**：access；v. 接近；迈进；award; course 过程
programme；程序；approach；
professional；；n. 专业的；职业的；**联想**：
profession 职业；professor 教授；
raft；n.&vt. 木筏；乘筏；**联想**：rat 老鼠；**加一字**：craft 飞机；aircraft；飞行器；
飞机；

谐音归纳：

typhoon 台风
soda 苏打（水）
tower 塔
stone 石头
tour 旅途；旅游
match "默契"比赛
loyal “老爷”忠诚
microphone 麦克风
sofa 沙发
howl 嚎叫；
ouch 噢；
oop 哦
magic n. 魔法；魔术；魔力
guitar 吉他；
stone; 石头；
blues;布鲁斯舞蹈、音乐；
guitar; 吉他；
modern; 摩登；

高一册下 单词分类速记

Unit 13

（记忆方法归纳）一、词中词或复合词

fibre; n. 纤维；fire 头；
[助记]：纤维 fibre 去掉 b 就变成火；

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火中加上 b 就烧成“纤维”

diet ; n. 饮食；[助记]病从口入，人是吃饮食而“死”的 die

mineral ; n. 矿物、矿石

[助记]: mine(我的) 矿中有矿石 ral

fever [助记]: 人人都曾经 ever 发过烧；

function ; n. “功能”中有快乐 fun[助记]: 吃了这种-ction 保健品有“快乐”fun 的功能 function. ;
funeral 葬礼

nutrition 坚果[助记]nut 富有营养 nutrition; nutritious 富有营养的；

digest ; vt. 消化； dig+est; stomach 胃 [助记]: 胃就像“挖地”dig 一样蠕动，消化食物。

steam ; n. 蒸气，蒸； [联想]馒头 :steambread 成组 / 队 team 地蒸 steam 。

--eam;stream;scream;dream;team;(小溪、尖叫、梦想、队、组)；

boil; ; . [助记]加上油 oil 就能煮沸 boil

peach ; n. [助记]每一个 each“P”形桃子 peach.

chemical;adj. 化学的； [复习]chemist;chemistry;chemics;

sleepy;瞌睡的；想睡的； [复习]beauty;tasty;diary;plenty;energy;

mushroom;蘑菇； mush 软块； (美国) 玉米面粥+room;

boil; oil;油 mixture;mix;混合 spoonful;spoon;调羹；汤匙； lettuce; 【植物；植物学】莴苣。

二、谐音

peel 剥“皮”“peel”; soft:索芙特；不含酒精的；软（饮料）；

salad n. 色拉； bacon [助记] : 培根爱吃咸肉 bacon;

bar n. 棒，吧，酒吧； fue; [谐音]废“油”燃料

三、组块或换字记忆

-ace

[复习] pace n. 步调； race 比赛 / 种族； necklace 项链； face 脸/面对； surface 表面；

[助记] 项链种族面对面地赛跑步幅。

-ean

bean 豆； pea 大豆； beancurd 豆腐； mean 意思是，意味着； 吝啬的;lean 倾斜；
clean, ocean, pean;感恩歌，赞美歌；

-ain

gain 获得；增加； brain n. 头脑，大脑； main 主要的； pain 收获； entertain 娱乐；
rain; [助记]: No pains no gains.不劳无获。 Srain brain on the train is restrained. 在列车
上过度用脑受到约束. The gained grain drained away with the rain, all the pains were in
vain again. 收获的谷物随雨水流失了,所有辛劳又白费。

-ine

examine; mine; line; nine; fine; shine; wine; 考试；检查/我的；矿/线；
台词/九/好；美的/闪耀；闪烁/葡萄酒; [助记]: 经检查；我的葡萄酒闪闪发光；发出九条
美好的光线；

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-ice

ice; slice ; mice ; rice ; dice

冰/片/老鼠/大米/色子；丁；

-ipe

wipe; ripe; 擦、消灭；成熟；

-it

fit; bit; unit; 适合；一点儿；单元；

-ack;

snack; back; pack; lack; 小吃；后面；背包；缺乏；

-ance;

balance; distance; instance; entrance; 平衡；距离；例子；入口；

Unit 14

theme n. 主题；**the. me**

助记：那个 the 关于我 me 的主题 theme，他们 them 的主题 theme；

复习：thesis 论文，论题；topic 话题；

holy, 神圣的；**助记** hol(e)y, 空孔中没有神圣 holy 神圣的；hole; 洞；空；

symbol 象征；

前缀 sym-, 在 b; p; .m 前写作 sym-

谐音：“辛贝尔”simble, simple **助记** Abu 阿布辛波神庙；阿布.辛贝尔神庙是古埃及文明的象征

复习：system 系统；**同义**：sign, mark, represent; symbolize v. 作为...的象征；

sympathy n. 同情心；symphony 交响；乐/曲；syntax 句法；**拓展** synthesize v. 综合 synthesis n. **比较** analysis, 分析；basis 基础；

conflict n. 斗争，战斗，冲突

con- 正面/方；with 和.....在一起；pros and cons 正方反方

concern 与...有关，影响，涉及，关联

相关词 conclude v. 作结论；推论；conclusion n. 结论；condition n. 条件，状况，环境；confidence n. 信赖，信任，信心；conference n. 会议

condense v. 浓缩，凝结；condenser 冷凝器，电容；**conflict** **助记** fl(y) ict 在正反面/方之中飞来 fly 冲突

近义词：struggle, fighting, struggle quarrel.

flict ; flick 短暂，突然的动作；

argue v. 争论；辩论 **拓展** argument n.

助记：谐音：阿桂（阿 Q）爱辩论

同义：debate, discuss 辩论；讨论

opinion ; **op.in.i.on**; 看法、观点

助记 opinion 就在我 I 里 in, 在我 I 上 on.; **复习**：idea, view, thought 观点 / 看法 / 想法；in one's opinion=according to 根据...的观点，看法 major adj. 重大，主要的；

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【助记】“媒届”是“主要”major 的

【拓展】 media 媒体；**【复习】** majority 大多数；

probable adj. 客观上的可能性用；

probably adv. pro.baby **【助记】** 减去“l”可能赞成 pro 婴儿 baby；**【复习】** maybe; possible; perhaps; probably; **【同义】** probably 是有几分根据的猜测，比 possible 可能性大。有充分根据的预测用 likely; 既指人又指物。be likely to perhaps 和 possibly 同义，也许如此，也许不如此。

honour=honor h.on.our n.&v. 荣誉；恩惠；帮助；**【拓展】** honest 诚实；尊敬，尊重；honey 蜂蜜；**【词中词】** honorable 可敬的；hone 磨刀石；**【助记】** h.on.our **【词中词】** on,our,hour H 在我们之上值得尊敬一小时 hour；

-our -or

colour,favour,neighbour,pour,tour,flour,courage,journey 颜色 / 恩惠/邻居/泼/旅途/面粉/勇气/旅行；

an.cest.or n. 祖先，祖宗

an.ces.tress n. 女祖先（宗）；**【复习】** ancient adj.古代的；远古的；**【助记】** 一个 an,c- (b) est 最早的人 or；

-est forest, interest,chest, rest,test,west

森林/兴趣/胸/休息/测试/西方

principle prin.ci.ple n. 原理，原则

prince 君主，王子，太子 princess 公主；王妃；

【形近词】 print 印刷；publish 出版

【近义】 theory; rule; law

purpose pur 向前；pose 放；**purp.ose** n.目标，目的；pose 姿势；**purp.le** 紫色 purse 钱夹；pure; purchase 买卖；

【助记】：模特摆好姿势 pose 展示紫色；

purple 的钱夹 purse,目的 purpose 纯粹 pure 是为了买卖 purchase 玫瑰 rose 和钱夹 purse.

-ose

rose lose close suppose nose those whose oppose 玫瑰 / 丢失 / 关闭；结束 / 猜测 / 鼻子 / 那些 / 谁 / 反对；

compose 组成 composition 作文，构成；

creativity n. 创造性（力）；**cre.ati.vi.ty** **【相关词】** create v. 创造；creative adj. 有创造性的；creature v. 生物，creation n. 创造、创作；creator n. 创造者，创作者；

【复习】 activity 活动；act；

【比较】 cream 奶油；cream 乳脂；

faith n.信念，信仰，忠实，**【同义】** belief

【比较发音相近】 face；

【近义词】 belief,trust,honest,faithful,loyal 信仰 / 相信；信任 / 诚实 / 忠诚的；

have faith/belief in=believe in=trust

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commercial adj.commerce 商业；贸易 E-commerce 电子商务；**形近词**：common 普通，共同的；comment 评论、意见；communicate 交流，交际；command 命令，指示；comma 逗号；

mercy 怜悯；同情；仁慈**近义词**：sympathy；pity；

joy ; n.欢乐；喜悦；乐趣；

-oy

toy 玩具 boy 男孩 employ 雇用； destroy vt.破坏；损坏； enjoy;欣赏；voyage n.航海；航行；soy 酱油；**助记**：男孩雇佣酱油作玩具；破坏了欣赏航行；

similar ; adj. 相似的； **形近词**：simile 直喻；明喻（修辞手法）**近义词**：same , equal;similarity ; n. 相似性；popularity;

be similar to 与.....相似 be equal to

—a r 词尾/组块

particular 特别的；**同义** special；especial

grammar ; n 语法；ram.mar 又寸禾尔

collar ; n 衣领； **形近词**polar adj 极点的； generation n 一代(人) **词中词**：

general ; adj 一般的 普通的 ; n.将军； gene n. 基因；遗传因子；energy n. 能量、精力；活力；intelligence ;n. 智力;**同义**genius ;n 天才；天赋；天资

gentle adj. 温柔的；文雅的;gentleman 绅士；

salute n v 致意；行礼；敬礼

词中词：salt 盐

-ut cut but nut shut hut 小屋

put **复习**： future computer butter 黄油;button 按钮 ; duty 职责；责任

pollute v. pollution 污染;

butcher .;n 屠夫 **谐音**不“切”她 her

kiss ;vt. 吻

-iss 组块

miss ;n. 小姐； vt. 想念；错过；遗漏；

miss kiss ; dismiss v. 解雇；解散 ; 使离开；

fire ;v. 解雇； **反义**employ 雇佣；

cheek ;n. 面颊；脸蛋 **复习**：seek v 寻找、寻求；check/cheque 支票；

-eek

Greek 希腊； creek 小溪； week 星期 week 虚弱 seek 寻找；

nod v. 点头； **形近词**god 神；上帝；

dog 狗， rod 秆；棒； **复习**：gesture 手势；体态，语言**同义** body language;celebration n. 庆祝;**联想** congratulation ;celebrate v.祝贺;congratulate v. 祝贺；

-ele- elect 选举； select 挑选；

elephant 大象;electricity n 电；

electric ; adj 电的； electronic adj. 电子的； electrify v 通电，触电，

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充电；

brat n 小儿；乳臭未干的小子；**复习**：bat;rat;

-ect select ; elect; project; reject; expect 选择 / 挑选 / 选举 / 工程 / 拒绝 / 期待；

respect vt. 尊敬；尊重；**相关词** :admire 钦佩；羡慕； envy v 妒忌，嫉妒；honour 尊敬； appreciate 欣赏； regard； 敬意；问候

gift n 礼物；天赋； **换一字**：lift v 举起； n 电梯；

-ift drift； 漂浮； shift 替换； **复习**：present 礼物是提前 pre-送的； **相关词** talent 天赋；天才；才干； power 力量，权利； ability 能力；

cycle n. 周期；循环 轮子，自行车；摩托车；v 骑车；**形近词**circle 圆；圈子；圆圈；bicycle 自行车；recycle 循环；回收利用；surround 包围，环绕；

-ool

fool n. 愚人；白痴 vt. 欺骗；愚弄

形近cool 凉；酷 stool 凳子 pool 水池

tool 工具 wool 羊毛

invitation n. 邀请；请贴**复习**invite v. 邀请；

request 请求；要求**复习**require

-ite bite 咬； excite ;v. 激动；recite ;v. 背诵；cite = quote 引用，引言；

Unit 15

dormitory n 宿舍； **dor. mi. tory** 寄宿舍； 简写：dorm=bedroom 卧室；

recognize; recognise vt.识别；认出 to know again; recognition n.. 认识；眼熟；注意；察觉；realize 认识；意识；**复习**： recognized adj.apologize 道歉；被公认的；

-ize

popularize 大众化； modernize 现代化

surely 想必；确实；一定；certainly; of course; be supposed to 一定 必须

diamond n 钻石； **dia .m .ond**

形近dial 拨电话、表盘；刻度盘 diagram 曲线图；图表 dialogue 对话

-ond fond adj. 喜欢;爱好;pond 池塘； **wonder;奇迹； wonderful;奇异的；**

复习： gold 金子；黄金 silver 白银；

jewel 珠宝 jewellery 珠宝（总称）；**巧记： The man beyond the pond is fond of the second wonderful diamond.池塘边的人喜欢第二颗奇异的钻石。**

dialect 方言；土语；accent;口音； dial 拨（电话）；

diamond wedding 钻石婚（六十年纪念）

diameter ;n 直径； **复习**： : 半径 radius; meter; 米；

explain ;vt.. 解释；说明； **ex-**向外 plain adj. 明白的；清楚的；朴素的；平淡的 n 平原；平地；**复习**： **-ain**

rain brain train main

Chain grain pain contain

Spain 西班牙 again against

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remain 继续 bargain n 买卖；交易

助记 大脑下雨；火车上训练；

谷物前长 g；主要痛苦；

包括西班牙锁链；继续买卖；

再一次反对；解释平原；

ball n. 球；舞令

-all

call fall hall small

tall wall ;shall ; swallow

allow valley volleyball

叫；打电话 / 落下 / 大厅 / 小 / 高 / 墙 / 允许 / 将 / 山谷 / 排球/燕子；吞；

助记 燕子打电话；挑战打排球；将在高墙下；落在大厅里；允许吞山谷；

challenge 挑战 call on 访问；另召

jewellery n 珠宝；首饰（总称）； jewel 珠宝；宝石;jew 犹太人 well; **助记**: 犹太人的珠宝好 well 卖；

franc France 法国 French 法语，法国的；

continue v 继续 con . tin . ue

-ue

blue; true; clue; glue 蓝色/真正的/线索/胶水

due ad. 预期的；应得到的；dialogue 对话；tongue 舌头；语言 language;

lovely adj.

-ly 形容词后缀

friendly 友好的； daily 每日的；

monthly 每月的； weekly 每周的；

likely 很可能的 adv 大概，或许

precious adj. 宝贵的；valuable 有价值的；appreciate 欣赏；感激；ocean 海洋；

-ous

dangerous curious 好奇的;poisonous 有毒的;serious 严重的；严肃的；

adventurous 冒险的；大胆的；

-pos

positive 肯定的；积极的;**复习**: active 积极的 negative 否定的；

position ;n. 位置，姿势;职位；appositive ;n 同位语（语法术语）；opposite 对立的；

相反的；**形近词**;expose 暴露的 suppose 猜测；假定；possess 占有；拥有 own；

composition 作文；

attend; vt. 出席；参加上学;**at . tend**

词中词 ; tend 倾向；易于；照顾；照看； end;tender 柔软的；嫩的；脆弱的;**复**

习: gentle 温柔的;soft 软的;**mild;温和的**;**形近** attitude; n. 态度;

attack; attract 进攻；吸引；

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earn vt. 挣钱；赚钱；**形近** 加一字 **learn** 学习；**助记**：学好了才可以赚钱；**巧记**：I heard that learned learners earned much by learning. 我听说有学问的学者靠知识赚钱。

-ear- **year**；bear；dear；hear；fear；tear；pear；wear 年 / 熊；忍受；出生 / 亲爱的；贵的 / 听见 / 害怕 / 眼泪 / 梨 / 穿；

巧记：I nearly fear to tear that tearful girl's fearful paper. 我几乎害怕撕碎那个泪流满面女孩的可怕试卷。

lecture n 演讲；演说；讲课；**复习**：speech

-(t)ure

picture 图片 **temperature** 温度 **future** 将来；

silly adj. 傻的；缺乏常识的

助记：因生病 ill 而变傻了；**复习**：stupid 愚蠢的 fool；**反义**：clever；bright；wise 聪明；明智

mosquito n. 蚊子；**形近** quite；adv. 很；非常；**助记**：莫斯科 谐音 mosco 蚊子多 flies 苍蝇；

bat n. 蝙蝠；球拍；

-at

pat 拍；轻拍 **rat** 老鼠；**cat** 猫；**fat** 脂肪 **hat** 帽子；**chat** 聊天；**flat** 套房；**sat** (sit) 的过去式；

author n 作者；作家；**近义词** writer

-or 指人

editor 编辑；**visitor** 游客 **professor** 教授 **conductor** 列车员；（音乐）指挥；

；**operator** 操作员；接线员；

besides 除外；此外；adv.&prep.

beside 在...什么旁边 (be+side)

复习：except；but；

outline n 轮廓；要点；摘要；**复习**：headline 头版 **online** 在线；上网

summary 总结；摘要；

plot n. （小说）情节；结构

相关词 lot 许多；pot 锅；**potential** 潜力；这个情节是：十多口锅；许多帐篷；很有潜力；

quality；n. 品质；质量；性质；

相关词 quantity n. 数量；**number**；

character 性格；品格；**近义词**；

nature 本性；本质；**词中词** at cat；rat；chat；act；ear；art；car；care；cheat；hare are 猫、老鼠、聊天、耳朵、艺术、小汽车、关心、欺骗、野兔、是；

Unit 16

experiment n. 实验；试验 **experience** n. 经验；经历；**experienced** adj. 有经验的；

熟练的；**expert** n. 专家；内行 **specialist**；**形近**：expect v 期望；希望；**近义词**：test；

关键词：lab；laboratory 试验室；

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glove n 手套 **词中词** love

助记 手套 glove 是送给爱人的 love

-ove drove (drive 的过去式)

move 移动；运动

remove v 移动；搬开；消除

prove 证明 improve 改进；改善

wove (weave) 的过去式 编织、；纺织；**stove: 火炉；**

比较 wave 波浪；挥手；招呼；

gas n 气体；汽油 = gasoline；**petrol: 汽油；feul: 燃料；** steam n 蒸气；水蒸气

相关词 liquid n 液体 solid: n 固体；

助记 物质的三种状态 Three states of material **(liquid-solid-gas)**

advantage: n. 优点；有利条件；

disadvantage n. 不利之处；缺点；**shortcoming; strongpoint;**

复习: advance n. & v. 前进；进步

adv+ant+age :adv. 副词 ant 蚂蚁 age

-age

page 页码； cage 鸟笼； stage 舞；台 manage 设法；管理；**manager: 经理；** courage

勇气； message 信息； wage 工资； garage 车库 passage n. 走道；通道；**villager: 村民；**

巧记: 走道里有鸟笼、舞台、车库、书页；就看经理是否有管理这些乱糟糟的村民的信息的勇气和工资；

application n. 应用；实施；用途

apply v. 应用；申请；请求；**supply;**

复习: appear 出现； appearance n

applaud 鼓掌；欢呼；**applause;**

appreciate v 欣赏；感激； engine n 发动机；引擎；**engine+ er ---engineer n 工程师；pioneer: 先驱；先锋；**

-eng

length 长度； strength n 力气；强度；实力；**English;** England

passenger n. **乘客；** compass 圆规；罗盘；指南针

-ine

combine 结合；**define** 下定义；解释

headline 头条新闻；**outline** 大纲；轮廓；提纲；**mine** 矿山； examine 考试；**检查；**

vitamine 维他命；维生素；**determine** 决定； shine 发光；闪烁；**ine** 葡萄酒；**巧记**:
结合头条新闻的提纲；给矿山和维生素下个定义；认定葡萄酒闪闪发光；

nuclear adj. 原子能；核子的

nu + clear; **词中词**: clear 清楚；清晰；

巧记 I clearly heard the heart beat of the nuclear: 我清楚地听到原子的心跳。

comfort v. **安慰；舒适；** com + for+ t ; fort 炮台；要塞 comfortable adj. **f较**: forth

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向外；向前：fortnight 两星期；十四日；

un+necessary 不必要的；

successful success + full **对称加重点注音法：**

necessary | su . ccess
/e/ /i/ | /ks/ /z/ ↑

access 接近；通道；excess 超过；

process 过程；处理；assess 估价；评价

-ess

progress 进步 express 表达 impress 印象 process 过程 dress 衣裙 address 地址

actress 女演员；princess 公主；press 按；压；印刷；success 成功；巧记：女演员按压衣裙；
表达成功的进程和过程；给公主印象深刻；决定留下地址；

conduct v. 实施；管理 n 行为 操作

相关词 conductor 指挥；列车员

product 产品 introduce v

production 生产 introduction 介绍；

produce v 生产

productive 产出的；有作为的；

lighting n 闪电

联想：暴风 storm thunderstorm

雷雨；暴风雨；暴雨；

light 光；点亮\燃；

-ight

bright 明亮的；聪明的 fight 斗争 战斗；night 夜晚； sight 情景；视力；

right 右边；flight n 飞行；航班

tight adj. 紧的；牢固的；slight；轻微轻的； **近义词** stable；steady；firm；

巧记：明亮灯光下战斗的夜景；航班在右边紧紧地轻轻地飞行；

string n 线；绳索；弦

词中词：ring v 打电话；打铃；

sing v 唱歌；single 单个；仅仅；**助记**

仅仅只唱 sing 了 le 一首歌

近义词：rope 绳；thread ；细丝 line；线条；绳索；线索； wire 电线；

clue n 线索；plot 情节；

charge vt. 充电；要价；控告；n 主管；看管；**近义词** accuse 控告；in charge (of) 负责；in the charge of 由……负责；in charge；take charge 负责；be charged with 充满的；be full of；be filled with；**复习**：large adj. 大的；巨大的；huge；tiny；

electric adj. 电的；导电的；电动的；

相关词：elect v 选举；electricity n 电 electronic adj. 电子的；电子学的；**复习**：

wire 电线；shock n 电击；打击；震动；shocked adj. 受打击的；惊喜的

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-ock

sock 短袜; **cock** 公鸡; **knock** 敲; **lock** 锁; **rock** 岩石; **block** 大块; 封锁 街区阻塞; **串记**: 穿短袜的公鸡被大块岩石锁住

pocket 口袋; 衣袋;

prove v 证明;

联想 proof n 证据; 证明; roof 房顶;

-ove

glove n 手套; move 移动; remove 拿走; 移开; improve 改善; 改进;

tear (tore, torn) v 撕扯; 撕裂; n 眼泪

-ear

wear 穿; bear 熊; 受;

dear; hear; swear; **串记**: She swears to her dear that she can't bear wearing tears.

frame n 结构; 框架; fame; n 名誉; **联想** famous adj. 著名的

_ame

name; **same**; **game**; **shame** 耻辱; 羞耻; **blame** v 责备;

ham 火腿;

handkerchief n. 手帕

词中词: hand; chief; 主要的; **复数**: handkerchiefs;

复习: chief 酋长 roof 屋顶 proof 证据 gulf 海湾 scarf 围巾;

control v. 控制; troll v. 轮唱

形近词: trolley bus n. 无轨电车

limit 限制; **相关** command 控制; 指挥; conduct; handle

sharp adj. 锐利的; 灵敏的

助记: “夏普” (谐音) 电器; 灵敏高度

近义 bright; clever; intelligent

Smart;

foot 英尺 _____ feet

相关 脚 foot 长一英尺 foot

英寸 inch 英里 miles

1 metre = 39.37 inches = 1.094 yard 码

1 kilometre = 0.62137 miles;

fast . en belt 扎牢; 固定; 拴紧 **词中词**: fast; **近义**: tight adj. 紧的; 牢固的

tighten v. 拴紧; 捆牢; tie v. 捆; 绑; 拴; **反义**: loosen 放松; 松开; unfasten

放松; 解开; uncover; 揭开 **同义**: discover; unfold;

sense n (对称 se se) n 感官; 感觉

‘n’鼻子边五官\感官 **对称**; n (象形);

test n & v 测验; 测试; **复习**: exam; examine; experiment 实验; check 检查

contest 竞赛; test;

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shampoo ; 香波 (谐音) 洗发精

形近词: shame; 羞耻 耻怒; ham 火腿; **助记**: 火腿 可耻; skin n. 皮肤 果皮; peel 剥皮;

kin 亲戚 家簇; = relative; sin 罪; 罪过; 过失; false; error 错误

activist n. 激进分子; 行动主义分子; **形近词**: active adj. 积极的; act n. 活动; 行动; 充当;

doubt n. 怀疑; 疑惑 **相关** wonder

b 不发音;

复习 question problem;

climb ; thumb ; 大拇指; dumb 聋的;

cruel adj. 残忍的; 残酷的; **联想** cruelly adv; cruelty n 残忍; 冷酷; **反义**: kind;

view n 观点; 风景; **复习**: opinion 观点; 看法; 风景: sight; scene 场景; scenery 风景;

attitude n 态度;

形近词: interview v 采访; review v **复习**: preview v 预习; conclusion n 结论 **复习**: conclude v 推理; 推断; **复习**: result ; 结果 effect ; 影响; 结果;

beginning ; 开始 ; 开端; **同义**: start ; outset;

Unit 17

inspire v 鼓舞; 鼓励; 感动; 激发; ≈encourage; **形近** admire v 钦佩 赞赏; **复习**: respect 尊敬; envy 妒忌; 羡慕; **同义** jealous;

-ire

fire; tire 使疲倦; 累; 厌倦 retire 退休;

wire n. 线; **复习**: hire 雇佣=employ

require 需要; 需求; entire 完全的;

desire 愿望; 欲望;

generous adj. 慷慨; 大方的; **反义**: mean 吝啬的; 卑鄙的; **助记**: gene 基因; **ene 对称**: general 一般的; 普通的; 将军; The generous general's genuine genius is in making generators. 那位慷慨将军的真正天才在于制造发电机.

-ous 形后缀

dangerous 危险的; poisonous 有毒;

serious 严肃的; 严重的; nutritious 有营养的; curious 好奇的 precious 宝贵的; 珍贵的; adventurous 冒险的;

cheerful adj. 愉快的; 高兴的; **复习** cheer n & v. 快乐; 欢呼;

-eer

engineer 工程师; pioneer n. 先驱; 先锋; beer 啤酒 deer 鹿; champion n. 冠军; 得胜者

形近比较: champagne ; 香槟酒; shampoo 香洗; 洗发精; **词中词**: ham n 火腿; championship 冠军头衔; pioneer n 先锋;

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mile 英里；**复习**英尺； foot (feet) 英寸； inch； **形近** smile 微笑；

字迷世界上最长的英语单词： smiles

谜底：两个 s 之间有一英里；

stormy storm + y ;adj. 暴风雨的；狂风暴的；storm n. 风暴；暴雨；**复习**：thunder ;n. 雷（鸣）；雷声； ;v. 打雷；

thunder storm ;n 雷声；lighting ;n 闪电；

n + y adj.

复习rainy 多雨的；cloudy 多云的；sunny adj. 阳光的；阳光灿烂；funny adj. 滑稽；可笑的；injury adj. 受伤的；伤害的；

threaten ;vt. 恐吓；威胁； **词中词**

eat;eaten;three;ate;tea;neat;ten;hen;hat;rat;heat;that;theatre;thread 线 ;bottom ;n 底部；尽头；

otto 又寸称；**反义**： top；

botany ;n. 植物学；生态学；**词中词** any；

optimistic adj. 乐观的；**词中词** mist n. 雾；fog;misty adj. 雾的；mistily adv. 模糊地；pessimistic adj. 悲观的；悲观主义的；**反义** optimistic 乐观的；

workday 工作日；工作时间；**复习**： weekday (一周)工作日；

somehow adv 从某种方式；**形近** anyhow adv. 无论如何；不管怎样 以往何方法；

shelter n. 掩蔽处；避难所；**词中词**： she

助记：她躲在掩蔽处； shell 贝壳；shellfish 贝壳类；甲壳水生动物；

绕口令：she sells sea shellon the sea shore. 她在海岸边卖海贝；

regret 遗憾；痛恨；后悔 n vt. **g** 鸡前后是 re **谐音**阿姨； g 前后的 re 对称；extreme adj. 极端；极度；

复习extremely adv. **形近**theme 主题；话题；**ex**-向外 **助记** **tre e** 树向外边极端地长；**词中词**： tree； me；

climate n. 气候；**cli-mate；mate** 同伴；伙伴；朋友；**形近**classmate 同学

workmate 工友；同事；**material** 材料；原料；climb 爬；**形近**clinic ;n. 诊所 门诊室\所；

value ;n. 价值； ;v 重视；评价；valuable adj.precious ;adj. 宝贵的；珍贵的；

pianist n 钢琴家；**i a n i** **对称**；piano 钢琴；提琴；boher vt. 打扰；烦恼；**加一字** -r- **形近**brother 兄弟；**同义**： disturb；打扰；trouble；interrupt；**助记** 弟兄多了就会打扰；

fame ;n 名誉；名声； **形近**adj. famous ;well-known;

-ame

game flame 火焰；blame 责备；same shame n 耻辱 frame 相框；同样的比赛中感到耻辱；火焰责备相框；

promise ;n&v 前途；承诺；答应；**复习**promising adj. seeming to succeed ; have good result; misery ;n 悲惨；

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miserable adj. 可怜的；悲惨的；

pro ; 支持；赞成；正方（辩论） supporting；反义：反方：cons; **复习**：probably 可能 problem 问题；

produce 生产； profession 职业； program 节目；程序； project 计划；项目；设计
reject 拒绝； pronounce 发音； pronunciation；

-ise

surprise ;vt. 惊奇；吃惊； rise vi. 上升； advise ; ;vt. 劝告；建议；wise adj. 明智的；有智慧的；otherwise adv 在其它方面；否则；exercise 练习；锻炼；revise 校订；修改；复习；previsе = predicate 预言；预测；

kindergarten adj. n 幼儿园；启蒙的；

词中词 garden n. 花园 **助记**：在比较好的善良的花园（garden）里的幼儿园；

hardship n 困难；艰难；贫困；difficulty; pain; suffering;

-ship 抽象 各词后缀；friendship 友谊；scholarship 奖学金；relationship ;n 关系；

bear (bore borne) ;v 忍受；承受

同形同音异义词 ⇒ bear 熊；
出生；生产

(bore born). 令人厌烦的, boring;

graduation n 毕业; **复习** graduate v 毕业; =finish schooling;;

-ate

state 状态；国家；rate 比率；hate v. 讨厌；恨；gate 大门；climate 气候；天气；mate 同伴；伙伴；congratulate 祝贺；**形近** celebrate 庆祝 graduate v 分等级；定级；n 毕业生（大学）grade n 年级；等级；high school graduate ; gradually adv. 逐渐地'

Unit 18

fisherman n 渔民；渔夫；go fishing 钓鱼；捕鱼；

-ish

wish English foolish 愚蠢的

selfish 自私的; **助记** 愚蠢自私的渔夫希望把英语学好。

northeastern 东北的；

-ern

northern; southern; western ; eastern;

northeastern; northwestern; outeaster; southwest;

great – grandfather 外曾祖父 great – grandmother 外曾祖母；

central adj. 中心的；中央的; **形近**

center n 中心; cent 分; percent 百分之一；百分率；

-ent

recent 最近的；comment 评论；accent 口音；current 流行的；当前的；accident 事故；ncident 事件；

absent 缺习的 present 现在的；目前的 呈现；引见 prevent 阻止；预防 content 内容；

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甘愿；

coast n 海岸的；**减一字** coat 大衣；外衣**形近** boast 夸口；夸耀；

toast 敬酒；祝酒；烤面包；**复习** cheer

sur. **round** 包围；围绕

形近 round 圆（形）的；**同义** circle 围绕；盘旋；cycle 循环

-ound

found 创立；缔造；sound 声音；听起来；pound 磅；wound 伤口；外伤；

ground 地面；**串记**：创立 found 了一磅的 pound 伤口；听起来 sound 围绕着 surround 地面；The wounded founder bought a pound of compound. 受伤的奠基人买了一磅化合物

sur-

surface 表面；surprise 惊奇；surname 姓氏；survive 幸存；存活；残存；

surrender 放弃；投降；surpass 超越；超过；

mild ;adj. 温和的；不严厉的；gentle；soft；wild 野（生）的；狂野的；

bay ;n 海湾；gulf 海湾；

归 harbour 海港

类 coast 海岸

记 beach 海滩；岸边；

忆 shore 海岸；海滨；

oversea 海外；华侨；

-our -or

neighbour 临居；hour；

colour 颜色；flour 面粉

humour 幽默；favour 恩惠

rumour 谣言；vapour 蒸汽

labour 劳动（力）；four；

tour 旅游；sour 酸的；变酸

pour 倾倒；泼；

rat 老鼠；耗子 mouse（复 mice）田鼠

rat 老鼠；

-at

fat cat hat 帽子（有边）bat 蝙蝠；

pat 轻拍 flat 平坦的 单调的

绕口令 cat ;cat; pat that fat rat and the fat bat with a hat;猫猫；快拍那只胖老鼠和那只戴帽子的蝙蝠。

volcano n 火山；**词中词**：can；**助记**两座圆形的 ○ ○ 火山会爆发；

相关词火山口：crater；create 创造；

active volcano 活火山；

extinct volcano 死火山；

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spring n 泉 春天 **形近** sing ring

助记春天的泉水会唱歌

heat 热；加热； n. v. 令发热；

eat 吃;hat n.帽子；

surface 表面；外面 复习：surround

形近face 脸；面对； surprise

settle vt. 使定居；解决；平静；安家；

settler 定居；安家；

形近set: 放置；n 装置;cattle n 牛，牧畜；复数不加 s；

mainly 主要地；大体上

形近main adj 主要的；

voyage n 航行；航海；

同义(travel；journey；trip；tour)

-age

message 信息； courage 勇气；

cage 笼子；牢房； wage 工资；

engage 从事；忙于； manage 管理；

front-page 头版的；重要版面；

passage 通道；走栏 cabbage 白菜;baggage；luggage; 行李;garage 车库；

average；平均； damage 毁坏;image 图像；

possession 拥有；占有;**形近**possess v 占有；拥有；

bold adj. 黑体的；粗体印刷的； 突出的；大胆；

-old

told；sold； cold； hold；gold

告诉/卖/冷/握/金

paragraph；n 段落;**相关词**

passage 段落;chapter 章节;telegraph telegram 电报；

surprising 令人吃惊的；使人吃惊的;surprised (sb.) 吃惊；惊讶；

shocked 震惊的;**复习**:shock 震惊 amaze 惊讶 satisfy；disappoint；scare；frighten; horror;

terror;panic;alarm 等；

secretary n 秘书；书记；文书;**形近**secret adj. 秘密；

-ary (形后缀)

library 图书馆 ;secondary 第二的次要的;dictionary 字典；

percent 百分比；百分数；

形近相关词: century 世纪；百年；

centigrade 摄氏度;centimeter 厘米；

center 中心 中央;central 中心的；

focus 以...为中心;grassland 草原；草地；

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mountain + ous---- mountainous adj. 多山的；如山的；巨大的；mount 山；山脉；

Mount Emei 峨眉山

--tain

certain 确定；确实；**形近**curtain 窗帘

wedding n 婚礼；婚宴；**助记**：我们 w 两个 dd 办婚礼；marriage 婚姻；

conference n 会议；讨论会；**形近**confidence 信心；自信；confident adj. 自信的；

relation 关系；亲属；**形近**relative 有关系的；亲戚；relationship 关系；

agricultural adj. 农业的；农艺的；

形近culture 文化；cultural 文化的农业 agri- 是文化艺术；**相关词**：industry 工业；

farming；耕作；农业；cattle n 牛；畜牧；**形近**cat 猫；**复习**：settle 安家；定居；

battle 战争；战役； bottle 瓶子

export n 输出；出口；

ex- 向外； port 港口；

从港口码头运出商品；出口商品；import 进出；lamb 小羊；羊羔；小羊 b 不叫（不发音）；

复习climb tomb；

cottage n 村舍；小别墅 小屋 农舍；**词中词**cot 帆布床；婴儿床；cote 棚；栏；

tag 捉人游戏（hide-and-seek）捉迷藏；

seaside 海滨**边**；**形近**seashore beach coast；camp v. 宿营；**换字**：lamp 灯 damp 潮湿的；

Unit 19

protection n. 保护；**近义词** conserve v. 保护；protect；defence 保卫；guard 防卫；保卫；

复习effect 影响；elect 选举；select 精选；

technique n 技术；方法；技巧 skill 方法 method；technology 技术；**相关**technical adj.

irrigation n 灌溉；冲洗**相关**irrigate；

irri- I 禾口 R 又寸 尔 形成大坝，**助记**从门 gate 里放水灌溉；

pump n. 泵；抽水机；v. 抽吸；**P P 又寸 尔**；

seed 种子；萌芽

-eed weed 杂草 need 需要

助记种子 seed 间的杂草 weed 需要 need；清除 weed；

import

im + port 进口；引入；export 出口；

相关词：trade 贸易；business 商业；

production 产品；产量；**形近**produce vt. 生产；product n 产品；introduction 介绍；引进；

depend = rely-reliable

形近independence n. independent adj 独立的；

method n 方法；办法 way means

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词中词: me ; **met** ;

助记方式是我遇到的方法: me .met

root 根; 根部;**换一字**: roof 房顶; foot 脚;

枝: branch 叶 leaf leaves

基: base basis

茎: 树干 stem;

insect n 昆虫 pest 害虫 (拍死它)

protect select project; direct; collect 保护/选择/工程/指导; 直接/收集;

tobacco **助记/谐音**: 烟瘾太大; 一次要“吞八口”烟叶; **cigarette** 纸烟; 香烟

cigar 雪茄 (谐音);

golden adj. 金色的; 黄金的; gold + en

wood + en wooden 木制的; **联想** wool woolen 毛织的;

bold 大胆的; 黑体的

tie n. 领带; 领巾; 鞋带 v. 系; 捆; 拴;

加一字: tire 戴“领带”(tie) 很累 tired;

discovery n. 发现 ≈ findings;

dis + cover 覆盖 + y (后缀); discover v. 发现;

garden n. 花园; v. 从事园艺; **形近字**: guard; kindergarten 幼儿园; gardening n. 园艺。园林; gardener n. 园丁;

wisdom n. 智慧;

词中词 wise adj. 聪明的; 明智的;

-dom 抽象名词后缀;

freedom 自由; kingdom; 王国;

形近字: bottom 底部; blossom **形近字**: bloom 开花;

practical adj. 实际的; 实践的; 实用的;

形近字: practice n. 实践; 练习; practice v.

-al

Suitable national natural arrival chemical physical 合适/国家的/自然的/到达/化学的/物理的;

guide n. 向导; **谐音**: 见鬼的“向导”; direct 指导; 指引; 导演; conduct 行为; 举止; 品行; 处理; 引导; 知道;

firstly adv. 第一; 首先 **相关词**:

at first; above; all first of all ; ;

secondly thirdly...;...

sow 播种 **相关词**: seed 种子; row 划船 n 排 ; 行 saw n 锯子 (see 的过去式);

condition n 条件; 状况; 情形 situation 情形; 情况;;

soil n 土壤 ; 土地; s + oil

助记 土壤肥的流油 oil;

weed 杂草 v 除草; 铲除; seed 种子 need; feed;

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re + move 移动；移除；搬开；

movie n 电演；我在里边演电演；

sun + flower n 向日葵； sunflower seeds; sunrise 日出； sunset 日落 **形近**

字：sunbathe 日光浴 sunburn 晒黑 晒伤 sunglasses 太阳镜；

Unit 20

humour = humor 幽默；谐音；humorous adj. 滑稽的；幽默的；rumour n. 谣言

fun funny; -our = -or honour; colour favour 恩惠；帮助；neighbour 邻居 labour n. 劳动；

+ ous adj.

serious 严重的；严肃的； dangerous; curious 好奇的；mysterious 神秘的；generous 慷慨的；大方的 poisonous；

bitter adj. 苦的；痛苦；**词中词**：bit 一点点；sweet 甜的； sour 酸的；

switch 开关；转换 **词中词** witch n 女巫；

chalk 粉笔；**词中词** talk v 谈话；

couple n (一)对；双；夫妇；

minister n 牧师； mini- 小的；微型的迷你的；minibus；

circus n 马戏团；杂技团；circle 圆圈；环绕；clown 小丑；

intend vt. 想要；打算；意指 **形近字**：tend 照料；照顾；tender adj. 柔软的；温柔的；gentle 温柔的；

stage n 舞台；阶段；时期； **相关词**：line 台词；对白；

-age

manage; nationality 国籍；国家；部落；

nation n 国家；民族；national 国家的

inter . nation . al 国际的 inte-view

certain adj. 确定的；的；某（种）；

形近字 certainly 确定的；肯定地；当然；

surely; amuse vt. 使发笑；使愉快；**形近字** amaze v 惊奇；吃惊；please 使高兴；使愉快；amused ; pleased ; delight v 使高兴 delighted adj. 高兴的；

laughter n 笑声；laugh + at v 笑，发笑；

-ough

Bought; brought; thought; caught; cough n 咳嗽；咳嗽声；plough v 犁地；耕地

enough adj. 足够的；

accent n 口音；空调；重音；**形近字** cent 分；percent 百分之……

Unit 20

access 进入；通向；接近；**形近字** accept 接受 receive 收到；accident n 事故；意外 incident 小事；according to 根据；按照；

actually adj. 事实上；实际上；a **形近字** ctual adj. act n 行动；行为；**形近字** action adj. 积极的；活动的；activity n 活动；所做的事；

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typical adj. 典型的；象征性的；type 类型；种类；physical chemical；symbol n. 象征；
tradition n. 传统；形近字 traditional adj. 传统的；trade n. 贸易；商业 business, commercial;

rapid adj. 迅速的；快的 fast quick

形近字 rap 说唱（艺术）；

appreciate vt. 赏识；鉴赏 感激；欣赏

形近字 applaud 拍手；喝彩；鼓掌 applause n. cheer up 高兴起来；振作；exist vi 存在；生存；

survive v 存活；幸存；形近字 revive 复活；

phrase n 词组；短语；形近字 chase 追赶；case 箱子；案例；base 基础

idiom 惯用法；习语；

suffer v 经历；遭遇；形近字 refer vi 涉及；指；提及；prefer 宁愿 喜欢

experience 经历；operate vi 运转；操作；形近字 opera 京剧；

direction n 方向；方位；指示；说明；

direct v 指导；导演；指示；

-ake

brake n v 刹车；bake 烤烘；cake n 蛋糕；饼；lake 湖 quake 颤动；震动；earthquake 地震；mistake 错误；wake 醒来；make；

cyclist n 骑手；骑车人；复习 list 名单

cycle 循环；周期；两轮车；形近字 bicycle 单车；自行车；recycle v. 循环；回收在利用；

fortunately adv. 幸运地；fortunate adj. = lucky；luck n. 运气；mis-fortunate = unlucky；fortune n. = luck 运气；幸运；

silence n. 寂静；沉默；安静；形近字 silent adj. 安静的；沉默的；quiet still 安静的；不动的；

rude adj. 粗鲁无礼；残暴的；polite 礼貌的；impolite 无礼的；bad manners；

confuse vt. 迷惑；打乱；混淆的；

形近字 refuse 拒绝 reject 拒绝；puzzle 使迷惑不解；confused 困惑的；

Unit 21

unfair 不公平的；不公正的；air 公平的；实的 just 正义的 justice 正义；fairly adv 很；非常 ≈rather；

customer n 顾客；主顾；形近字 custom n 习惯；海关 +s；avoid v 避免；contact v 接触；联系 connect 联系；suitcase n 手提箱 suitable 合适的；suit 适合；套服；case n 箱子；

ahead adv adj. 在前；向前；head 头；向前 ahead of 更前；更早；

manage 管理；经营；做成某事；man + age

形近字 manager 经理；管理者；fold 折叠；合拢；形近字 gold；bold；vary vt. 改变；使多样化；change；shift；

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various adj. 各种各样的;=all kinds of

比较: very 很; 非常; variety 多样性=diversity; crazy adj. 疯狂的; 狂热的; **形近字** lazy 懒惰 ; mad ; 发疯的;

part v. 分离; 分开; n 部分; **形近字** depart 离开; 分别; apartment 公寓; 套房 flat; apart 分开; department 部门; 系 百货商店;

firm adj. 牢固的 ; 稳定有力的 tight; steady; stable strong;

handshake 握手; shake hands with ...握手;

bow n. vi 鞠躬; 弯腰; n. 弓箭;

arrow n. 箭; sparrow 麻雀; fist n. 拳头 boxing 拳击 'palm 手掌 arm 手臂; hip n. 臀部; bend (bent) 弯曲; 屈服; 起于; **形近字** bent adj. 弯曲的; end 末尾, 末端, 助记: 字母 b 末端弯曲;

tap 轻拍; 轻敲; **形近字** pat 拍; rap 说唱; 艺术;

gently 轻松地; 逐渐的; **形近字** adj. gentle; gentleman 绅士;

形近字 anger ; n. 愤怒; angry adj. 愤怒的; 生气的; danger 危险; dangerous 危险的;

useless 无用的; 无效的; **反义** useful 有用的; 有效的; occur v. 发生; 出现;

形近字 occurrence n happen ; break out

focus 中兴; 焦点 middle 中心; concentration 中心; 焦点;

specific adj. 具体的; 特有的; **形近字** special 特别的; 专门的; abstract 抽象的; n 摘要 summary 总结; 小结 concret 具体的;

Unit 22

amusement n. 消遣; 娱乐; entertainment; **形近字** amuse v. 使高兴; 使愉快; amaze v. 使惊讶; souvenir n. 纪念品; Soviet 苏联 苏维埃;

attraction n. 吸引力; **形近字** attract v. 吸引; attractive adj. 有吸引力的;

collection n. 收集 集体; **形近字** collect v. gather v.

castle n.. 掷; broadcast 广播; minority n. 少数; 少数民族; **形近字** majority 多数;

cartoon n **谐音**卡通; 漫画; 动画;

car 小汽车; carrot 萝卜; cart 马车;

Humour; 幽默; rumour 谣言; sofa 沙发

salad 色拉 shampoo couch 长椅子; 沙发

thrill n 兴奋; 激动; **形近字** till 直到 ill 病 ; hill 小山; **助记** (兴奋得直到) 山上病了; entertainment n 娱乐; 招待;

形近字 entertain v 娱乐; 招待; enter 进入; certain 肯定的 ; 确定的; 某种;

curtain 窗帘; educate v. 教育; 引导;

形近字 education n. 教育; educator 教育者 (家) ; **形近字** product n. 产品

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conduct v. 操作；实施；执行 管理 指挥 handle 控制；把柄； direct, operate, manage ;conductor n. 售票员 列车员；

conservation n. 保护；管理；保存；conserve vt. =protect;serve vt. 服务 protect 保护；coastal 海岸的；沿海的；coast n 海岸； harbor 海港；beach 海滨 shore 海岸；

divide v 分；划分； 隔开 dive 潜水；

助记（对称地把 e 分开）

connect； contact； 联接；联系 touch

section n 部分 压抑；part； region 地区/区域；area；zone 地区；区域；department 部分 分支 shuttle n 航天飞机；穿梭机； spaceship（航天飞机）

shut 关闭；

butterfly n 蝴蝶 **形近字** butter 黄油

flies 苍蝇；injury n. 伤害；受伤

injure v. hurt； damage； wound； harm

rocket n 火箭；**形近字** rock 岩石；摇滚；jacket 夹克；helicopter n 直升飞机

carve v 雕刻 n carving；

figure 雕塑，塑像；

achievement n. 成绩；成就；

形近字 achieve； v. 取得 ache 疼痛； eve 除夕；**助记**取得成绩不是一朝一夕 eve 之事；需要痛苦/疼痛；

civilization n. 文明；开化；**形近字** civil adj. 内部的；公民的 divide 分开

Civilize； 使开化；教化 civilization 文明；开化；

prevent v. 妨碍；阻止；保护；twist n. v. 弯曲；扭曲；

形近字twister 绕口令； imagine v. 想象（力）；imagination n.；endless 无穷的；无止境的 limitless

darkness n. 黑暗；漆黑 dark adj.；

dawn 黎明；开端；

一 册 下 phrases and idiom 短语和习语归纳

make a choice 做出选择

keep up with 跟上 赶上

keep pace with 与……同步

plenty of \a number of 大量

roll up 变成卷形； 卷起

dress up 打扮；装饰；盛装

in one's opinion 按……看法；依……的观点；

have faith in = believe in

play a trick on 开……玩笑；欺骗某人

to one's joy\delight 使 某人高兴

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take in 摄取；欺骗
call on 访问；号召；邀请
bring back 拿回；使恢复
day and night 日日夜夜
pay off 还清；付清
earn\make money 挣、赚钱
act out 表演；付出行动
a great deal of (修饰不可数)大量；许多
test on 在.....上做实验 try on
around the corner 即使来临；在拐角处
die down (声音)变弱；平息；消失
come to terms with 甘心忍受
take possession of 占有；占领
make up 组成；构成；占.....
turn to 开始干；求助于；转向
go sailing 驾船航行；帆船运动
go camping 宿营
depend on 依赖；依靠
and soon = etc 等等
make fun of 取笑；嘲笑
make use of 利用
date back to\from 回溯；追溯到
be on good terms with 与.....关系好
look on... as 把.....看作\当作
regard...as , consider...as...think of... as...
ahead of 在.....前；更早 in advance
get through 通过；度过；到达
tear down 拆除；推倒 pull down
hold up 举起；拿出
make a face 做鬼脸
in order 整齐；按顺序= tidy
divide... into... 把.....分成 部分
focus...on 以.....为中心
prevent...from... 使.....不.....,保护.....不受危险 威胁危害 keep....from
stop ... from protect ...from
manage to... 努力做成 try to do

艺考生的救命稻草！

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6 步搞定任何高考英语阅读真题，一般人不告诉他（她）！

秘诀一：被动结构是备选项高频答案特征！

【2010 辽宁卷 B 篇】 I hated dinner parties. But I decided to give them another shot because I'm in London. And my friend Mallery invited me. And because dinner parties in London are very different from those back in New York. There, "I'm having a dinner party" means: "I'm booking a table for 12 at a restaurant you can't afford and we'll be sharing the cheque evenly, no matter what you eat." Worse, in Manhattan there is always someone who leaves before the bill arrives. They'll throw down cash, half of what they owe, and then people like me, who don't drink, end up paying even more. But if I try to use the same trick, the hostess will shout: "Where are you going?" And it's not like I can say I have somewhere to go: everyone know I have nowhere to go.

But in London, dinner parties are in people's homes. (转折对比,说明前面 New Yorkers 评价是 Self-centred.) Not only that, the guests are an interesting mix. The last time I went to one, the guests were from France, India, Denmark and Nigeria; it was like a gathering at the United Nations in New York. The mix is less striking. It's like a gathering at Bloomingdale's, a well-known department store.

61. What does the writer dislike most about dinner parties in New York?

- A. There is a strange mix of people. B. The restaurants are expensive.
C. The bill **is not fairly shared**. D. People have to pay cash

63. What is the author's opinion of some New Yorkers from her experience?

- A. Easy-going. B. **Self-centred**. C. Generous. D. Conservative.

【2012 四川卷 E 篇】 So far, efforts to cut emissions (排放) of planet-warming greenhouse gases are not seen as enough to prevent the Earth heating up **beyond 2°C this century** — a point scientists say will bring the danger of a changeable climate in which weather extremes are common, leading to drought, floods, crop failures and rising sea levels.

60. What can be inferred from the last two paragraphs about **the world's temperature**?

- A. It has risen nearly 0.2°C since 1979.
B. Its change will lead to weather extremes.
C. It is 0.8°C higher in 1979 than that of 1990.
D. It needs to **be controlled** within 2°C in this century.

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【2012 四川卷 A 篇】 The seasons change just outside the door. We watch the maples turn every shade of yellow and red in the fall and note the poplars' (杨树) putting out the first green leaves of spring. The rainbow smelt fills the local stream as the ice gradually disappears, and the wood frogs start to sing in pools after being frozen for the winter. A family of birds rules our skies and flies over the lake.

43. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph mean?

- A. The change of seasons is easily felt.
- B. The seasons make the scenes change.
- C. The weather often changes in the forest.
- D. The door is a good position to enjoy changing seasons.

【2012 陕西卷 C 篇】 The authors of both studies stress that these risks are relatively small for healthy people and certainly modest compared with other risk factors such as smoking and high blood pressure. However, it is important to be aware of these dangers because everyone is exposed to air pollution regardless of lifestyle choices. So stricter regulation by the EPA of pollutants may not only improve environmental air quality but could also become necessary to protect public health.

55. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Eating fatty food has immediate effects on your heart.
- B. The EPA conducted many studies on air quality.
- C. Moderate air quality is more harmful than smoking.
- D. Stricter regulations on pollutants should be made.

【2012 江西卷 D 篇】 For those who make journeys across the world, the speed of travel today has turned the countries into a series of villages. Distances between them appear no greater to a modern traveler than those which once faced men as they walked from village to village. Jet plane fly people from one end of the earth to the other, allowing them a freedom of movement undreamt of a hundred years ago.

Yet some people wonder if the revolution in travel has gone too far. A price has been paid, they say, for the conquest (征服) of time and distance. Travel is something to be enjoyed, not endured (忍受). The boat offers leisure and time enough to appreciate the ever-changing sights and sounds of a journey. A journey by train also has a special charm about it. Lakes and forests and wild, open plains sweeping past your carriage window create a grand view in which time and distance mean nothing. On board a plane, however, there is just the blank blue of the sky filling

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the narrow window of the airplane. The soft lighting, in-flight films and gentle music make up the only world you know, and the hours progress slowly.

Then there is the time spent being “processed” at a modern airport. People are conveyed like robots along walkways; baggage is weighed, tickets produced, examined and produced yet again before the passenger move again to another waiting area. Journeys by rail and sea take longer, yes, **but** the hours devoted to **being “processed”** at departure and arrival in airports are luckily absent. No wonder, then, that the modern high-speed trains are winning back passengers from the airlines.

Man, however, is now a world traveler and can not turn his back on the airplane. The working lives of too many people depend upon it; whole new industries have been built around its design and operation. The holiday maker, too, with limited time to spend, patiently endures the busy airports and limited space of the flight to gain those extra hours and even days, relaxing in the sun. speed controls people’s lives; time saved, in work or play, is the important thing—or so we are told. Perhaps those first horsemen, riding free across the wild, open plains, were enjoying a better world than the one we know today. They could travel at will, and the clock was not their master.

73. According to Paragraph 3, passengers are turning back to modern high-speed trains because _____.

- A. they pay less for the tickets B. they feel safer during the travel
C. they can enjoy higher speed of travel **D. they don’t have to waste time being “processed”**

75. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Air travel benefits people and industries.
B. Train Travel has some advantages over air travel.
C. Great changes have taken place in modern travel.
D. The high speed of air travel is gained at a cost.

秘诀 9: lead to (result in, bring about, cause) 是选项中答案高频暗示词!

【2012 浙江卷 C 篇】

First of all, students need to realize that conflict is unavoidable. A report on violence among middle school and high school students indicates that most violent incidents between students begin with a relatively minor insult (侮辱). For example, a fight could start over the fact that one student eats a peanut butter sandwich each lunchtime. Laughter over the sandwich can lead to insults, which in turn can lead to violence. The problem isn’t in the sandwich, but in the way students deal with the conflict.

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51. From Paragraph 2 we can learn that _____ .

- A. violence is more likely to occur at lunchtime 具体!
- B. a small conflict can lead to violence**
- C. students tend to lose their temper easily
- D. the eating habit of a student is often the cause of a fight 具体!

【2011 湖北卷 D 篇】our own generation has access to more nutritious food .more convenient transport .bigger houses, better ears .and of course, more pounds and dollars than any who lived before us .This will continue as long as we there things to make other things, This more we specialize and exchange, the better off we'll be.

2) Brilliant advances

One reason we are richer, healthier, taller, cleverer, longer-lived and freer than ever before is that the four most basic human needs -food, clothing, **fuel and shelter**- have grown **a lot cheaper**. Take one **example**. In 1800 a **candle** providing one hour's light cost six hours' work. In the 1880s the same light from an oil **lamp** took 15 minutes' work to pay for. In 1950 it was eight seconds. Today it's half second.

65. The **candle** and **lamp example** is used to show that _____ .

- A. oil lamps give off more light than candles
- B. shortening working time brings about a happier life.
- C. advanced technology helps to produce better candles.
- D. increased production rate leads to lower cost** of goods.

秘诀 10: Control (handle, deal with)是选项中答案高频暗示词!

【2012 天津卷 D 篇】

Those who choose to be **creators** look at life quite differently. They know there are individuals who might like to **control** their lives, **but** they don't let this get in the way. They know they have their weaknesses, **yet** they don't blame themselves when they fail. Whatever happens, they have choice in the matter. They believe their dance with each sacred(神圣的)moment of life is a gift and that storms are a natural part of life which can bring the rain needed for emotional and spiritual growth.

52. According to Paragraph 2, **creators** _____ .

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- A. **seem** willing to experience failures in life B. possess the ability to predict future life
C. handle ups and downs of life **wisely** D. have potential to create **something** new

【2012 山东卷 D 篇】

Last year, it was a refrigerator that tweeted. This year, it's Wi-Fi-enabled **laundry machines** and fridges that can tell you when your groceries are going bad.

The washers and dryers, available starting in the spring, **connect to any smartphone** through a **downloadable application**. The phone can then be used as a remote **control**, so the machines can be turned on and off while their owners is at work or on the bus.

Samsung says it's not just something new — the app connection actually has some practical uses.

"If you started to dry clothes in the morning and forgot to take them out, you can go to your phone and restart your dryer for the time when come home, so your clothes are refreshed and ready to go," said spokesperson Amy Schmidt.

The company also says that with electricity rate(电价)varying depending on the time of day, more control over when the machines are used can help save money.

Perhaps, but what they will probably really accomplish is what all good technologies do —enable laziness. Rather than getting up to check on whether the laundry is done, users will instead monitor it on their phones while watching TV.

73. What can we learn about the **new laundry machines**?

- A. They **can** tell you when your clothes need washing
B. They can be controlled with a **smartphone**
C. They are difficult to operate
D. They are sold at a low price

秘诀 12: miss (missing) ; lose (lost) 是选项中答案高频暗示词!

【2011 全国新课标卷 A 篇】

There is sadly no home milk delivery today. Big companies allowed the production of cheaper milk thus making it difficult for milkmen to compete (竞争). Besides, milk is for sale everywhere, and it may just not have been practiced to have a delivery service.

Recently, **an old milk box** in the countryside I saw brought back my childhood memories. I **took it home** and planted it on the back porch (门廊). Every so often my son's friends will ask what it is. So I start telling **stories of my boyhood**, and of the milkman who brought us **friendship**

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along with his milk.

59. Why did the author bring back home an old milk box?

- A. He **missed** the good **old days**. B. He wanted to tell interesting stories.
C. He needed it for his milk bottles. D. He planted flowers in it.

【2010 江西卷 A 篇】

Andy rode slowly on his way to school, day-dreaming about the fishing trip that his father had promised him. He was so busy dreaming about all the fish he would catch that **he was unaware** of everything else around him.

He rode along until a strange sound drew him to the present. He came to a stop and **looked** curiously up to the heavens. What he saw shocked and terrified him. A huge **swarm of bees** filled the sky like a black cloud and the buzzing mass seemed to be heading angrily towards him.

With no time to waste, Andy sped off in the opposite direction, riding furiously—but without knowing how to escape the swarm. With a rapidly beating heart and his legs pumping furiously, he sped down the rough road. As the bees came closer, his panic increased. Andy knew that he was sensitive to bee stings(蜇). The last sting had landed him in hospital—and that was only one bee sting! He had been forced to stay in bed for two whole days.

56. Why did Andy **fail to notice the swarm of bees** earlier?

- A. He was riding to school.
B. He was listening to a strange sound.
C. He was going fishing with his father.
D. He was lost in the thought of the fishing trip.

方法一：找中心句

第一段首、末句(一段末出现转折)

二段一句、二句(二段对一段进行总结或否定)

尾段首末句, 90%在末句

有**汉语标注**的地方!

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they were no use to the villagers. All they had to do was catch them. Agreement was reached, and the children were sent into the fields to catch frogs. Every week a truck arrived to collect the catch and hand over the money. For the first time, the people were able to dream of a better future. But the dream didn't last long.

From Paragraph 1 we learn that the villagers _____.

- A. worked very hard for centuries B. dreamed of having a better life
C. were **poor but** somewhat **content** D. lived a different life from their forefathers

【2012 全国新课标 D 篇】

Grown-ups are often surprised by how well they **remember something they learned** as children **but** have never practiced still swim as well as ever since. A man when he gets back who has not had a chance to go swimming for years can in the water. He can get on a bicycle after many years and still ride away. He can play catch and hit a ball as well as his son. A mother who has not thought about the words for years can teach her daughter the poem that begins "Twinkle, twinkle, little star". remember the story of Cinderella or Goldilocks and the Three Bears.

67. What is the main idea of paragraph 1?

- A.** People **remember** well **what they learned** in childhood.
B. Children have a better memory than grown-ups.
C. Poem reading is a good way to learn words.
D. Stories for children are easy to remember.

【2012 重庆卷 E 篇】

In his 1930 essay "Economic Possibilities for Our Grandchildren", John Keynes, economist, rewrote that human needs fall into two classes: absolute needs, which are indeed what other have, and relative needs, which make us feel superior to our fellows. **He** thought **although** **relative needs** may indeed be **insatiable (无止境的)** this is **not true of absolute.**

Keynes was surely correct that only a small part of total spending is decided by the superiority **He** was greatly **mistaken, however,** in seeing this derive as the only source of demands

Decisions to spend are also driven by ideas of quality which can influence the demand for almost all goods, including even basic goods like food. When a couple goes out for a dinner, for example, the thought of feeling superior to others probably never comes to them. The goal is to share a

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special meal that stands out from other meals.

75. The author of the passage **argues** that _____.

- A. absolute needs have **no limits**
- B. demands for quality are not insatiable
- C. human desires influence ideas of quality
- D. **relative needs** decide most of our spending

【2012 陕西卷 C 篇】

Eating too much fatty food, exercising too little and smoking can raise your future risk of heart disease. **But** there is another factor that can cause your **heart problems** more immediately: the **air** you breathe.

Previous studies have linked high exposure (暴露) to environmental pollution to an increased risk of heart problem, but two analyses now show that poor air quality can lead to heart attack or stroke (中风) within as little as a few hours after exposure. In one review of the research, scientists found that people exposed to high levels of pollutants (污染物) were up to 5% more likely to suffer a heart attack within days of exposure than those with lower exposure. A separate study of stroke patients showed that even air that the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) considers to be of “moderate” (良好) quality and relatively safe for our health can raise the risk of stroke as much as 34% within 12 to 14 hours of exposure.

53. The text mainly discusses the relationship between _____.

- A. heart problems and **air** quality
- B. heart problems and exercising
- C. heart problems and smoking
- D. heart problems and fatty food

写作目的题秘诀 13：广告文体写作目的题一般用 advertise!

【2012 重庆卷 B 篇】 Top lists are lecturing people on everything from “100 books to read”.

Aren't you just tired of being told what to do with your time?

Now you have a list to end all lists!

Take a look at the following two examples from the list of “101 things not to do”:

.....

Go to See the Mona Lisa?

There **must be something** about the mysterious (神秘的) smile. The 6 million people who the lady in the Louvre every year can't all be wrong after all. But they can be quite and standing in

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front of you, holding up their cameras to prevent you from seeing anything. In fact hard for you to see the painting clearly because you have to stay away from it for security read. After queuing for hours, many tourists can remain in front of the painting only for 15 seconds most.

So, still long to see the Mona Lisa? If you want to find out more about the list, read **101 Things NOT to Do Before You Die**. Visit www.not2dobeforeidie.co.uk and buy **the book** at a **20% discount**.

63. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To **advertise** a book B. To **introduce** a website
C. To comment on popular lists D. To recommend tourist activities.

写作目的题秘诀 17：一般说明文写作目的题常用 inform!

【2012 浙江卷 C 篇】

There will always be **conflict** in schools, **but** that doesn't mean there needs to be **violence**. After students in Atlanta started a conflict resolution program, according to Educators for Social Responsibility, "64 percent of the teachers reported less physical violence in the classroom; 75 percent of the teachers reported an increase in student cooperation; and 92 percent of the students felt better about themselves". Learning to resolve conflicts can help students deal with friends, teachers, parents, bosses, and coworkers. In that way, conflict resolution is a basic life skill that should be taught in schools across the country.

54. The writer's purpose for writing this article is to _____.

- A. complain about problems in school education
B. teach students different strategies for school life
C. advocate teaching **conflict** management in schools
D. inform teachers of the latest studies on school **violence** **But 后面 violence 是重心!**

写作目的题秘诀 18：新闻报道写作目的题常用 report!

【2012 全国 II 卷 D 篇】ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia - One of the world's most famous fossils (化石) - the 3.2 million-year-old Lucy skeleton (骨骼) unearthed in Ethiopia in 1974 - **will go on an exhibition tour abroad for the first time in the United States**, officials said Tuesday. Even the Ethiopian public has only seen Lucy twice.

The Lucy on exhibition at the Ethiopian National Museum in the capital. Addis Ababa is a **replica** while the real remains are usually locked in a secret storeroom. A team from the Museum of National Service in to U.S. tour. Texas spent four years discussing with the Ethiopians for the U.S. tour. Which will start in Houston next September.

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"Ethiopia's rich culture of both the past and today, is one of the best kept secrets in the world," said Joel Bartsch, director of the Houston museum.

The six-year tour will also go to Washington, New York, Denver and Chicago. Officials said six other U.S. cities may be on the tour. But they said plans had not yet been worked out.

Traveling with Lucy will be 190 other fossils.

Lucy, her name taken from a Beatles song that played in a camp the night of her discovery, is part of the skeleton of what was once a 3½-foot-tall ape-man (猿人).

53. The author writes this text mainly to _____.

- A. introduce a few U.S. museums B. describe some research work
C. discuss the value of an ape-man D. report a coming event

秘诀 9：找到信息点后核对选项，发现照抄原文的不是答案，同义替换的通常是答案，有时结合答案特征，发现的更快！

Tanni's enduring success had been part motivation(动机), part preparation, "The training I do that enables me to be a good sprinter(短跑运动员) enables me to be good at a marathon too. I train **50 weeks** of the year and **that** keeps me prepared for whatever distance I want to race.... I am still competing at a very high level, but as I get older things get harder and I want to retire before I fall apart."

58. The underlined word "that" in the 5th paragraph refers to _____.

(此题容易错选 A，但正确答案是 C，怎样避开陷阱?)

- A. **fifty weeks**' training B. being a good sprinter
C. training **almost** every day D. part motivation and part preparation

推论题秘诀 3：

没有中心句（中心词四选项都有），尾段也没有核对点，则找出题点核对！

【2012 福建卷 B 篇】

At exactly eleven Sir Percival knocked and entered, with anxiety and worry in every line of his face. This meeting would decide his future life, and he obviously knew it.

"You may wonder, Sir Percival," said Laura calmly, "if I am going to ask to be **released** (免除) from my **promise** to **marry** you. I am not going to ask this. I respect my father's wishes too

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much.“ **汉语标注处是出题核点对点！**

His face relaxed a little, but one of his feet kept beating the carpet.

"No, if we are going to withdraw.(退出) from our planned marriage, it will be because of your wish, not mine.

"Mine?" he said in great surprise. "What reason could I have for withdrawing?"

"A reason that is very hard to tell you," she answered. "There is a change in me."

His face went so pale that even his lips lost their color. He turned his head to one side.

"What change?" he asked, trying to appear calm.

"When the promise was made two years ago," she said, "my love did not belong to anyone. Will you forgive me, Sir Percival, if I tell you that it now belongs to another person?"

"I wish you to understand," Laura continued, "that I will never see this person again, and that if you leave me, you only allow me to remain a single woman for the rest of my life. All I ask is that you forgive me and keep my secret."

"I will do both those things," he said. Then he looked at Laura, as if he was waiting to hear more.

"I think I have said enough to give you reason to withdraw from our marriage," she added quietly.

"No. You have said enough to make it the dearest wish of my life to marry you," he said.

61. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. Laura had once **promised** to **marry** Percival
- B. Laura's father wished to end her marriage
- C. Percival had been married to Laura for two years
- D. Percival asked to be released from the marriage

文章取材题秘诀 5：若首段有小括号，里面有新华，搜狐，网易，新浪，路透，BBC 等提示，如 (XINHUA NET)，或每段首句有具体时间信息点，则选项一定与 **news** 有关！

【2012 辽宁卷 C 篇】

If Confucius (孔子) were still alive today and could celebrate his September 28 birthday with a big cake, there would be a lot of candles. He'd need a fan or a strong wind to help him put them out.

While many people in China will remember Confucius on his special day, few people in the United States will give him a passing thought. It's nothing personal. Most Americans don't even

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remember the birthdays of their own national heroes.

But this doesn't mean that Americans don't care about Confucius. In many ways he has become a bridge that foreigners must cross if they want to reach a deeper understanding of China.

In the past two decades, the Chinese studies programs have gained huge popularity in Western universities. More recently, the Chinese government has set up Confucius Institutes in more than 80 countries. These schools teach both Chinese language and culture. The main courses of Chinese culture usually included Chinese art, history and philosophy (哲学). Some social scientists suggest that Westerners should take advantages of the ancient Chinese wisdom to make up for the drawbacks of Westerners philosophy. Students in the United States, at the same time, are racing to learn Chinese. So they will be ready for life in a world where China is an equal power with the United States. Businessmen who hope to make money in China are reading books about Confucius to understand their Chinese customers.

So the old thinker's ideas are still alive and well.

Today China attracts the West more than ever, and it will need more teachers to introduce Confucius and Chinese culture to the West.

As for the old thinker, he will not soon be forgotten by people in the West, even if his birthday is.

67. The passage is likely to appear in _____.

- A. a biography B. a history paper
C. a newspaper D. a philosophy textbook

文章取材题秘诀 6: 文章首尾句看是否有关键信息点, 比如 **book**, 可能是书的前言或简介, 若有价格, 与钱有关或访问某网站, 则可能是广告 (**advertisement**)!

【2010 湖北卷 C 篇】This brief **book** is aimed at high school students, but speaks to anyone learning at any stage of life.

Its formal, serious style closely matches its content, a school-masterly book on schooling. The author, W. H. Armstrong, starts with the basics: reading and writing. In his opinion, reading doesn't just mean recognizing each word on the page; it means taking in the information, digesting it and incorporating it into oneself just as one digests a sandwich and makes

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it a part of himself .The goal is to bring the information back to life , not just to treat it as dead facts on paper from dead trees . Reading and writing cannot be completely separated from each other ; in fact ,the aim of reading is to express the information you have got from the text .I've seen it again and again : some-one who can't express an idea after reading a text is just as ineffective as someone who hasn't read it at all.

Only a third of the book remains after that discussion ,which Armstrong devotes to specific tips for studying languages ,math , science and history . He generally handles these topics thoroughly(透彻地) and equally ,except for some weakness in the science and math sections and a bit too much passion(激情) regarding history to his students , that was a hundred times more than my history teachers ever got across .To my disappointment , in this part of the book he ignores the arts .As a matter of fact ,they demand all the concentration and study that math and science do,though the study differs slightly in kind .Although it's commonly believed that the arts can only be naturally acquired ,actually ,learning the arts is no more natural than learning French or mathematics.

My other comment is that the text aged. The first edition apparently dates to the 1960s—none of the references(参考文献) seem newer than the late 1950s. As a result, the discussion misses the entire computer age.

These are small points, though, and don't affect the main discussion. I recommend it to any student and any teacher, including the self-taught student.

66. This passage can be classified as _____.

- A. an advertisement **B. a book review**
C. a feature story D. A news report

【2012 北京卷 A 篇】

The Basics of Math—Made Clear

Basic Math introduces students to the basic concepts of mathematics, as well as the fundamentals of more tricky areas. These 30 fantastic lectures are designed to provide students with an understanding of arithmetic and to prepare them for Algebra(代数) and beyond.

The lessons in Basic Math cover every basic aspect of arithmetic. They also look into exponents(指数), the order of operations, and square roots. In addition to learning how to perform various mathematical operations, students discover why these operations work, how a particular mathematical topic relates to other branches of mathematics, and how these operations can be

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hall 用于第二、第三人称，表示说话人给对方命令、警告、允诺或威胁。这儿是说根据学校规定学生在校时都必须穿校服。

24. One of our rules is that every student _____ wear school uniform while at school.

- A. might B. could **C. shall** D. will

有宾语主动,无宾语被动! **follow** 后面有宾语, **with** 的宾语后面可加形容词、副词、分词、不定式、名词等作宾补, 这儿 **pet dog** 与 **follow** 构成主谓关系, 所以用 **following**.

25. The old couple often take a walk after supper in the park with their pet dog _____ them.

- A. to follow **B. following** C. followed D. follows

Rod 喜欢拆卸钟表, 然而, 他从来都不能再重新装好。所以选 **B** 项。另外 **However** 两边句子相反, 看到 **put..... together**, 当然相反的就是 **taking apart** 啦!

26. Rod loves _____ clocks. However, he never manages to **put them together** again.

- A. taking apart** B. giving away C. making up D. turning off

one 作“一个”, “一本”, “一件”等解, 用来代替上文提到过的 **paper**。相当于 **a copy of paper**.

28. If you're buying today's **paper** from the stand, could you get _____ for me?

- A. one** B. such C. this D. that

把你的钥匙留给你的邻居, 以防你把自己锁在外面了。所以选 **C** 项。

30. Leave your key with your neighbor _____ you lock yourself out one day.

- A. as long as B. even though **C. in case** D. as if

Not until 位于句首时句子要倒装, **consider having a holiday abroad** 这个动作发生在 **retire** 之后, 所以用一般过去时。

32. Not until he retired from teaching three years ago _____ having a holiday abroad.

- A. he had considered B. had he considered
C. he considered **D. did he consider**

在句型 “**It's high/ very time that...**” 中, 从句中的谓语动词用 **did** 或 **should do**。所以选 **D** 项。

33. Jack is a great talker. It's high time that he _____ something instead of just talking.

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- A. will do B. has done C. do **D. did**

名词性从句 4 个高频答案词，介词 for 后面加的是宾语从句，且从句中 find 缺少宾语，故用 whatever，选 C。

34. The newcomer went to the library the other day and searched for _____ he could find about Mark Twain.

- A. wherever B. however **C. whatever** D. whichever

二、完形技巧+高频答案词，挑战高分！

首尾或上下段落呼应，复现解决问题！

When Glen Kruger picked a small cat from an **animal** shelter, he did not expect much. Yet right from the start, eight years ago, there was an uncommon connection between him and the small black cat. He 36 her Inky.

“ I grew up on a hundred-acre farm and had only cats 37 playmates,” Kruger, The seventy-year-old man, says. “My hearing was damaged by the 38 of farm equipment , so I learned to connect with 39 .

39. **A. animals** B. friends C. farmers D. neighbors

46 in a pool of blood on the **basement** floor, Kruger felt 47 going into shock (休克) . He shouted for help , 48 his wife, Brenda , was asleep in their bedroom at the opposite end of the house. 49 Kruger noticed Inky watching from the top of the **stairs**.

“Go get Brenda,” Kruger said to Inky.

Inky 50 to the bedroom door and scratched 51 until Brenda opened it. Then Inky led her to the 52 Brenda found her husband 53 the **stairs** and called 911.

52. A. bedroom **B. basement** C yard D. house

通过同现解决问题！

看到 **rushed** 后就知道很匆忙，故 50 空纠结时，通过同现校正答案，就不能误选 C 了，**ran** 与 **rushed** 同现；51 空是 C 还是 D 呢？Inky 是猫，**madly** 更贴切；53 空，叫 911 送医院了，说明掉楼梯底下了。

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Inky **50** to the bedroom door and scratched **51** until Brenda opened it. Then Inky led her to the **52** Brenda found her husband **53** the stairs and called 911. Kruger was **ruined** to the hospital.

50. A. walked **B. ran** C. returned D. withdrew
51. A. rapidly B. suddenly **C. madly** D. urgently
53. **A. at the bottom of** B. in the middle of C. at the top of D. in the front of

通过正负解决问题！

“My hearing was **damaged** by the **38** of farm equipment , so I learned to connect with **39**. They react to what they see and what you do.”

38. A. sound B. alarm **C. noise** D. voice

找不到主旨句或四个选项都带中心词时，看出题点，即每段首尾句和有汉语标注的地方等，然后通过复现和同现就解决了！

Astronauts on shorter shuttle missions (使命) often work very long days. Tasks are scheduled so tightly that break times are often used to finish the day's work. This type of schedule is far too demanding for long missions on the International Space Station (ISS). ISS crewmembers usually live in space for at least a quarter of a year. They work five days on and two days off to **mimic** the normal way they do things on Earth as much as possible. Weekends give the crew valuable. Weekends give the crew valuable time to rest and do a few hours of housework. They can **communicate with family and friends by email, internet phone and through Private video conferenes**.

While astronauts cannot go to a **baseball game** or a movie in orbit, there are many familiar activities that they can still enjoy. Before a mission. The family and friends of each ISS crewmember put together a collection of family photos, messages, videos and reading material for The astronauts to look at when they will be floating 370 kilometers above the Earth. During their mission, the crew also receives care packages with CDs, books, magazines, photos and letters . And as from early 2010, the internet became available on the ISS , giving astronauts the chance to do some “**web surfing (冲浪)**” in their personal time. Besides relaxing with these more common entertainments, astronauts can simply enjoy the experience of living in space.

Many astronauts say that one of the most **relaxing things** to do in space is to look out the window and stare at the universe and the Earth's vast land mass and oceans.

- 63. The passage mainly discusses how astronauts _____.** (2012 辽宁卷阅读 B 篇)
A. work for longer missions in **space** B. connect with people on the Earth
C. observe the Earth from **space** **D. spend their free time** in **space**

词汇 13 大解题思路使您茅塞顿开！本题仅用代入法就解决了问题！

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60. What does the word "**mimic**" in Paragraph 1 probably mean? (2012 辽宁卷阅读 B 篇)

- A. Find **B. Copy** C. Change D. Lose

找到 mimic 这个动词的宾语 way, way they do things 做事的方式, Find 发现? ; **Copy 模仿?** Change 改变? Lose 失去? way they do things 做事的方式, 当然是**模仿**做事的方式喽!

A 大于 B, 则选 A。

In the past two decades, the Chinese studies programs have gained huge popularity in Western universities. More recently, the Chinese government has set up Confucius Institutes in more than 80 countries. These schools teach both Chinese language and culture. The main courses of Chinese culture usually included Chinese art, history and philosophy (哲学). Some social scientists suggest that Westerners should take advantages of the ancient Chinese wisdom to make up for the drawbacks of Westerners philosophy. **Students in the United States**, at the same time, are **racing to learn Chinese**. So they will be ready for life in a world where China is an equal power with the United States. Businessmen who hope to make money in China are reading books about Confucius to understand their Chinese customers.

65. We can learn from Paragraph 4 that **American students** _____. (2012 辽宁卷阅读 C 篇)

- A. have a great interest in studying Chinese**
B. take an active part in Chinese competitions
C. try to get high scores in Chinese exams
D. fight for a chance to **learn Chinese**

65 题根据题干关键字 **American students** 文章定位, 就近原则参考点为 **racing to learn Chinese**. 有些同学在 A 和 D 之间纠结。如果确实区分有困难的话, 可以根据“A 大于 D, 则选 A。”原则, 则选 A。

矩阵法则解题:出题点;与中心词沾边;答案特征;答题步骤;核对规则.

69. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE**? (2012 辽宁卷阅读 D 篇)

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- A. The customers who **cannot** pay can word as **volunteers** **instead**.
- B. More volunteers will go to new Orleans for the hurricane cleanup.
- C. Many new cafes will be opened to offer free lunches in the town.
- D. The lunch menu has remained the same since the café was started.

69 题出题点在尾句,更有出题信号词 **instead** ;选项中 A 是前后矛盾的句子,符合答案特征;选项 A 中含有的 **volunteers** 是文章反复出现的中心词,所以答案就可以选 A 了.

答题步骤:首句定位;排比;逻辑关系;指代+同现或复现;连接词+同现或复现;先易后难,缩小范围,从而高分突破!

How to Make Friends

Friendship is a very important human relationship and everyone needs good friends. Good friendship has many benefits. It offers companionship, improves self-worth and promotes good health. There are times in our lives such as when we have recently moved into a new town, or changed our jobs or schools. Such changes often leaves us without a friend 71. **But** for many of us the process is **difficult** and requires courage. Below are some helpful suggestions on how to make and keep friends.

1. Associate with others.

The first step to making friends is associating with other people. You can go to public places to meet new people. Besides, you will need to make yourself known by becoming an active member of such places.

2. Start a conversation

Starting a conversation is the second most important step in making new friends. 72 You can always start the conversation. **Being able to make small talk** is a very useful skill in relating with other people.

3. 73

Choosing friends with common interests is important in building friendship as these interests would always bring you and your friend **together**. Hanging out will always be a pleasant experience.

4. Let it grow.

It is a good thing to stay in touch. However, **try not to** press your new friend with calls, messages or visits as this would likely wear him or her out and finally **you** may lose **your friend**. 74. The best friendships are the ones that grow naturally.

5. Enjoy your friendship

The best way to enjoy your friendship is to allow your friends to be themselves. 75 **Try not to** change **them** from who they are to what you want them to be. Become the kind of friend you will want your friend to be to you.

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- A. Be cheerful.
- B. Do things **together**.
- C. Do not wait to be **spoken to**.
- D. **Try not to** find fault with your friends.
- E. Making new friends comes **easy** for some people.
- F. For a friendship to develop you need to stay in touch.
- G. **So you** will need to give **your friend** time to react to **you**.

71 选 E; 72 **spoken to** 与 **conversation** 关联,所以选 C; 73 空看到每段都是祈使句,而只有 B 项中有与原文中的复现词 **together**,所以选 B; 74 空就近原则指代一致 **you**,复现一致 **your friend**,所以选 G; 75 空后面有 **them**,说明前面有复数名词,再加上否定句结构排比 **Try not to**,所以 75 空选 D.

Dear Diana,

Thank you for the lovely day we **have** with you. It was so kind **for** you to let us bring Anne's

had **of**

friend. Gina. **Unfortunate**, the only problem was the journey home. There had been a terrible

Unfortunately

accident on the highway and, **for** a result, there was a long line of traffic for at least six **mile**. In

as **miles**

the end, we drove to a service station and waited there **unless** the road was clear. In the car park

until

here,Gina nearly got knocked over as **a** car drove out far too quickly from behind a lorry. **They**

there **a** **We**

finally dropped Gina off at her parents' and made our own way ~~to~~ home.

二册上单词归类识记

一、词中词（复合词） Unit 1

within ;prep. with+in 在里面；在.....范围内；和.....一起在里面
undertake v;t.& vi. 从事；着手做；承担(undertook,undertaken); **助记**：在下边（地下）；从事（地下）工作； engage v. 从事；订婚；gage 抵押品；挑战；担保；
agriculture ;n. 农业；农学；agri(土地)+culture 文化，农业农学是一种文化（艺术）-ure
名词后缀 ;
research ;n. 探索；调查；研究；搜寻，查找； **助记**：单是寻找 search 还不够，要再研究调查，搜集资料

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wheelchair ;n. 轮, wheel 轮+chair 椅 **复习** peel 剥(削)皮
disable ;vt. 使丧失能力 dis 不+able 能够; 使不能够做某事; disabled adj. 残废的 ;
intelligence ;n.智力; 天才; **助记** : 在我头脑里就有天才的;
misunderstand vt. 误会, 误解; **助记** : 不理解; 就在下边 under 站着 stand, 在下边站着就不会误会或误解 ;
seek(sought,sought) vt.&vi. 寻找; 探索; 追求;**助记**: 寻找到 k
scan vt. 浏览; **助记** : 细看能看见“s”;**比较** skin (发音相似) ;
curious ;adj. 好奇地 cur(e) IOUS 好奇;
observe ;vt. 观察; 察觉; 遵守; 庆祝; **助记** : 察觉 ob 在服役/务

二、减字记忆法

heaven ; n. 天; 天空; **词中词**: have; he+ave+n ;n. **助记** : 他(w)在波浪似的天空;
scientific ;adj. 科学的; -tific+ce-fic+stscience ;n. 科学
scientist ;n. (c 不发音); **谐音** “赛恩斯”science;
conscience n. 良心; 良知; adj.conscious;清醒的; 有意识/良知的;

三、谐音

match v. 火柴“默契”**联想**: match 比赛;换一字 march 前进;行军, **助记** : 两合“火柴行军比赛”;
patient adj. “拍 pat”它 t 要“耐心 patience”;
scan v. **助记** : 细看(s can)S 形“浏览”;
microphone n. 麦克风;谐音
boundary n. **助记** : 邦德 bound (007 主角) 被绑在“边界”;
science n. **助记** : 赛恩斯先生对科学“C”保持沉默, c 不发音;

Unit 2

media ;n. “媒”me 体“体”是“宣传工具”:[pl.复数]medium;
reliable ;adj. 可信赖的; rely=depend on 确实是能够;**复习**: relic 遗物; 留下的遗物 relic;是可靠的;reliable;valuableadj 有价值的; 贵重的 responsible ; honourable;unforgettable;
fire n. burning 燃烧;flame;火焰;**复习**: fibre;纤维; 纤维少了 b 才能燃烧;
be on fire 着火; 对.....充满热情/激情 passion 激情; 热情;**复习**: emotion 情绪;mood; 心情, 情绪;(精神)状态:[pl.]喜怒无常, 脾气不好; face ;n-vt. 面对; 正视;
复习: meet withsurface n.表面;necklace 项链;

—ace race ;n. 种族; 比赛;

edit vt. 编辑;ditch; 壕沟; 排水沟 editor n.编者; 主笔; 总编;edition n. 版; 版本; **复习**: publish;print;
reason n./vt. 原因; 道理;说服; 推论;**助记**: 说出真正 real(儿子 son 的)理由; **复习**:

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real; cause ;n. (引起某种结果/行动的直接) 原因;cause and effect 原因与结果; 真正的; 真实的;

really adv. reality n. 真实; 现实 realize v. 认识; 领会; 有道理的; 推论; **拓展** : reasonable; reasonably; reasoning n. 推理 ;rear ;n. 后部;rare ;adj. 稀罕的 ; 珍奇的 ; 难得 ;elect ;vt.& vi. 选举; 推选;

electricity; n; . 电

—ect

reject ; v. 拒绝; **联想** : reflect 反映 respect; effect; subject ; object;

select ; v. 挑选; **联想** : connect; expect project/protect;

elephant ;n. 大象; **形近** correct; direct; collect; affect; lecture ; protect; perfect; injure vt. 损伤; 损害; **联想** : injury n.

—ure n. sure; future; measure; 量 (尺寸); 措施; **联想** : temperature 温度; 体温; treasure n. 财富; **近义词**: harm ;hurt; wound;

rumour ; n. 谣言; 传闻; **换字**: humour; 幽默; rumour; honour; favour; colour; neighbour;

inform vt. 通知; **联想** : in. form. ation 消息; 信息; informed 消息; 灵通的; 见闻的; form; ; n. 形式; 表格; **联想** : perform 表演; 演出; perform 表演; 演出; **助记** :

The bookworm in uniform is informed of the storm 穿制服的书呆子得到暴风雨的消息。

relate; ; v. 有关; 涉及; **联想** : related 相关的; 涉及的; relative 相关的; 相对的; n. 亲戚; relation ; n. 关系; **联想** : in relation to;

talent ; n. 天资; 天赋; 才能; **联想** : talented ; adj. **联想** : gift; genius; intelligent; able; ability; tale n. 故事; 传说 ; lent 借 lend 过去式;

switch ; v. 开关; 转换; **助记**: 女巫 witch 用魔法 (wit) / 机智转换开关; **联想** : switch on= turn on ;witch ;n. 女巫; witchcraft 魔法; 妖术 ;

present ; n. 礼物; **助记**: (提前 pre 送 sent 礼物) adj. 在场; 出席 vt. 呈现; 描述; 介绍; 赠送; **助记**:

presence ; n. 出席; 在场; 存在;

effort ; n. 努力; **联想**: effect 影响; 结果;

passion ; n. **助记**: 热情很快过去; **联想** pass; passenger 客人; 乘客 ;

spirit ;n. 精神, 酒精 **联想** : spiritual adj. inspiration; 灵魂 mind; soul; spiritual ;

AIDS ;n. 艾滋病; Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome ;

addict ;vt. 使沉溺; 使入迷; 上瘾; **助记** : 加上添加 ict 就会上瘾/入迷 be addicted to = be lost in ; **复习**: drug 毒品/药; medicine, pill; draw one's attention to/ be attracted ; address ;n. 地址;

-ic

strict 严厉 (格) 的 ; district n. 地段街区;

ignore vt. 不顾; 忽视; **联想** : pay no attention; turn a deaf ear to; take no notice of 不注意; 忽视; attention ;n. 注意; 专心; 留心; **联想** : at. ten. tion ; attentive adj. 专心致志地; **复习**: pay attention to 注意; 专心 ;

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-ore

more ; bore 厌烦; score (二十) therefore; 因此;
tolerate ;vt. 容忍; 忍受; **词中词**: to; let; ate; late; rate; **复习**: bear; stand; 忍受; rate; 比率; hate;
cross; 脾气不好的; 易怒的; patient 耐心的; -anger; angry; locate; v. 坐落于; 位于; location;
位置; position;
affair ;n. 事情; **复习**: matter, thing, event (大事) ; fair 公平的, 好的;
social ;adj. 社会的; society ;n. 社会;
音近: appreciate; 欣赏; 感激; ocean 海洋; socialism ;adj. 社会主义的; 社会主义者; commune
;v. 亲近, 亲密; relative; 亲属; 亲戚; community 社区; 乡村居委会;
concern vt./n 使担忧; 烦恼; 负责; 牵连; 担心; 忧虑; 焦急; **形近词**: concert 音乐会; as
far as... concerned 就.....而言; telegram ;n. 电报; **复习**: **联想**: telescope 望远
镜; telegram 电报 telephone 电话;
complete ; vt. 完成; 结束 **复习**: compete 完全; 完美; 比赛; **助记** (让宠物 pet 来比
赛);
retire; ; vi. 退休; 辞职; 撤退; **联想**: tire 使累; 使厌倦; bear v. 使厌烦; bear 出
生 bear 忍受; 负担 (bear, bore, born) ; **同音同形**: bear bear/keep in mind 牢记在心;
learnby heart; attitude n. 态度;
conclude 推断/推理; conclusion ;n. **复习**: include; 包括;
disappoint ;vt. 使失望; 受挫折; point 点 appoint 指定; 约定; 任命; 委派; adj. +ing/ed **复
习**: disappointment n. guard n. 守卫; 警戒; 保卫; 门卫; yard 庭院; 校园; card 卡
片; **复习**: defend 保(守)卫 keep on watch;
citizen ;n. 公民; 市民; 居民; citizenship;
polluter ;n. 污染者; 污染源;
-ute; pollute; pollution; poll; n. 民意测验, 舆论调查; pull 推;
update ;vt. **联想**: up.date ; 更新; 改造; 最新的; upward 向上; upstairs 上楼;

Unit 3

arch.itec.ture ;n. 建筑; **联想**: arch; n. 弓形门; 弧形; architect n. 建筑师, 制造
者; arctic adj. 北极的; Arctic Ocean 北冰洋; **反义词**: ant.arctic 南极; North Pole 北极; **联
想**: Antarctic;
prefer.ence ;n. 偏爱; 偏好; 喜好; 优先 ;prefer' ;v. 喜欢; 宁愿 ; 名词后缀;
refer v. 提及; 涉及; 参考
reference n. 参考; 提到; 参照; 引用; 参照物;

—ence

复习: confidence 信心 fence 篱笆; 栅栏 defence n. 保卫;
design ;vt.& n. 设计; 计划 ;signn. 标志; 记号; 招牌; 签名 **联想**: resign 放弃; 辞
职 assign 分配; 指定;
furniture n. 家具 (总称); **复习**: leather 皮革; 皮制品; feather 羽毛; fur 皮毛; 幼物)
毛皮; 毛皮制品; furs; further 更大; 更远; skin 动植物的) 皮; a(n) piece/article of furniture 一件

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家具；

-ure; **ture;**

cure 治愈；矫正；pure 纯的； sure 确实的；

insure 保险；pressure 压力；measure；尺寸 agriculture 农业 ;future 将来；

lecture 演讲 mixture 混合物

picture 图片；adventure；冒险 temperature； 温度 literature 文学；taste n.& v. 对称； 爱好；
鉴赏；味道；味觉；换一字：waste；浪费；花费 ；

sofa n. 沙发； couch；

modern adj. 谐音“摩登”；现代的；时髦的；复习：ancient； out-of-time； out-of-date

；

类似谐音外来词汇归纳：

modern 摩登的； guitar 吉它； jeep 吉普； card 卡片； e-mail 伊妹儿； shampoo 香波/洗发精；

honey n. 蜂蜜； 花蜜； 宝贝儿； 亲爱的； honey bee 蜜蜂； 复习：

money；grey；gray；monkey；obey；

fashion n. 式样； model；模型；

convenient adj. 方便的；

con-

复习；control；conclude； contribute； contribution； connect ； consider； continent； contain；contest；
continue；convenience n.concert； concern； condition； confident； confidence； conflict ；

block ;n. 街区； 大建筑； 大块（固体）；

—ock cock；lock；sock；shock；clock 助记： 公鸡穿着袜子，刁着钟锁在大建筑里很吓人；

apartment； ;n. 公寓房间分成一部分；

apart 分开；

style n. 风格； 式样； 作风； 复习： fashion；pattern；model；stand； 承担 联想：

bear；support；suffer ;passage n. 段落； 走道； 过道； 助记： pass+age； chapter 章节； 复

习： passenger 乘客 passport；护照；passion 热情 passive 被动的； 消极的；ugly adj. 丑陋的；
难看的

复习： nice；beautiful；handsome；pretty；

drug 药； 毒品 sugar 糖 ;luggage 行李；struggle 斗争； 奋斗；

construct ;v. 建造； 建设；structure 结构；construction 建设；instruction ;n. 指 令 ； 指
示；instruct ； ;v.production 生产； 产品；product 产品；produce 生产；

steal； (同音异形词) v. 偷 steel 钢； iron 铁； gold 金； silver 银；

concrete ;n. 混凝土； 具体的事物；adj.具体的； 有形的； 实在的 复习： 反义词 abstract 抽
象的； ;n. 摘要；secret 秘密；

impress ;vt. 铭刻； 给……深刻的印象； 联想： impression；have/leave impression on；

press ;v. 压； 按杂志； 出版物； 言论界； 联想： dress 穿裙子； 衣服；address 地址；v.

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压；按杂志；出版物；言论界；The man depressed by the pressure from the press expressed the impression on him. 那个受到来自新闻界压力压抑的人表达了他的印象；联想：dress 穿裙子；衣服；address 地址；

affect; ;v. 影响；换一字 effect 影响；结论；

roof 屋顶；顶部；联想：roofs 复数只加 s；chiefs;handkerchiefs;gulfs;cliffs; proofs；助记：酋长戴着手帕；爬上房顶，看着悬崖，准备跳进海湾。

balcony ;n. 阳台；复习 chimney 烟囱 lawn 草坪；pass 走栏；走道；

fantastic ;;adj. 奇异的；荒诞的；fan 爱好者；狂热者；.....迷;taste 兴趣；口味；

fantasy ;n 幻想;空想；fancy 幻想；想象；谐音："范特西";

create ;vt. 创造；创作；创建 联想：；creative; creation;复习：construction 建设；

助记：创造是为了吃 ate；

sail n./v. 帆；篷;航行;sailor 船员；海员；联想：fail 失败 mail 邮寄 nail 指甲；钉子；

-ail tail 尾巴；tailor 裁缝；rail 铁轨;pail 桶；snail 蜗牛;tailor;裁缝；rail 铁轨'trail 小路；小径；detail 细节'wail 恸哭；哀求；

medium (复数 media) 媒体;方法;媒介；

stand n. 看台；助记：站着看露天体育赛很悲哀；

belong; vi. 联想：own 拥有；属于某人的；

paint;vt./n 涂；颜料；油漆；颜料；涂料；换一字：联想：faint 晕倒；昏倒；模糊；茫然；词中词:pain 疼痛；痛苦；

aside adv. 边；侧面；方面；观点；联想：side ;take sides 支持；站在.....一边;side by side 并肩;shoulder to shoulder;

rent v. 租用；租金；换一字：lent; bent;

develop v. 发展；冲洗（底片）d 联想：evelop(ment); eve 除夕；envelope 信封；

poem n. 诗；韵文；诗体文；联想：poet 诗人 poetrythem ;problem；

enemy n. 敌人 反义：friend;

chemistryn. 化学；联想：chemist 药剂师；chemics;

extremely adv. 极端；极其；联想：extreme;

empty adj./v 空的;倒空;反义：full;

attempt n/v. 尝试；联想：trial; effort;

regret n/v. 遗憾；形近词:secret 秘密的；forget 忘记；联想：let; net 网 pet 宠物；set 放；-et wet 潮湿 yet; get; met;upset 扰乱；使心烦；carpet 地毯；

intention； ;n. 意图；目的；打算;词中词:tent 帐篷；联想：intend 打算；计划；

recite ;v. 背诵;b 联想：ite 咬;kite 风筝；quite 很;非常;spite 不管 despite 不管；不顾；

-ite write; white; excite 激动;site 遗址；场所；遗迹;invite 邀请；

mad adj. 疯狂的;精神错乱的；近义词:crazy;bad;dad; glad ;sad ;lad ;小伙伴；

madam(e) ;n. 夫人；助记：夫人是跳堤坝 ;mad 女人；dame 贵夫人；dam 的；

damn ;v. 咒骂；指责；联想：damned 被诅咒的；该死的；

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pattern ;n. 模式；方式；典型；式样；**近义词**：model 模型 type 类型；style 风格；方式；fashion ;n. 方式；做法；流行；时尚；

patent ;n./adj. 专利的；明显的；

dialogue ;n. 对话；对白；**复习**；line 台词 stage 舞台；**同义词**：conversation 对话**联想**：

dial 拨（电话）；dial 119 打 119；log 圆木；原木；dialect 方言；diamond ；**联想**：diary 日记；

sort ;n./v. 种类；类型；分类整理；**联想**：kind type 类型；种类；short 短 ；sport 运动 ；（加字记忆法）；

fantasy ；n. 想象；幻想；特色（谐音）**词中词**：fan(球)迷；**近义词**：imagination fancy；

loneliness;n. 孤独；寂寞；**联想**：sadness；**近义词**：sorrow；

grammar ;n. 语法；**助记**：ram 前后对称 RAMMAR；**词中词**：gram 克（重量单位，简写 g）；hammer 锤；**联想**：program (programme) 节目；项目；程序 ；

归类记忆：vocabulary 词汇(sentence) pattern 句型；(grammar) structure 结构；

glory； ;n. 光荣；荣誉；**联想**：lorry 四轮马车；truck 卡车；glorious；光荣的 loyal； 忠诚的；

absence ;n. 缺习；不在；**联想**：absent ；adj. absent-minded 心不在焉的；difference 不同点；

district ;n. 地区；区域；**同义词**：area； reigon； strict 严格的；严肃的 conflict 冲突；

atmosphere ;n. 气氛；情绪；大气层；**相关词**：cloud 云； smog 烟雾 ； fog 雾； atoms 原子；粒子；

passion ；热情；**联想**：；be on fire for；

spiritual adj. 精神上的；心灵的；

merely 仅仅；只不过；**联想**： here； where ； there ； simply；

introduce ;v. 介绍；**联想**：intro 向内 -duc-引导；生产；educate； education 教育 ；

-duc produce 生产； conduct 指导； conductor 列车员 ；

translate v. 翻译；**联想**： translation n. trans 越过；超；转换 transport 运输；交通；

-ate

fortunate；graduate；date；gate；；hate；late；plate；

skate；transplant；；classmate；；state；playmate；

talent 天赋；**联想**：tale 故事；传闻；传说；tail 尾巴 pale 灰色的 sale 卖；销售；

shade ;n. 阴凉；树荫；荫；暗部； **联想**：；sad 悲哀的；悲伤的 ；grade 等级；年级；**联想**：comrade 同志；persuade 说服； trade 商业；贸易；

extraordinary adj. 特别的；平常的；**联想**：extra 特别的；额外的；ordinary 普通的；平常的 ；

idiom ;n. 习语；成语；习惯用法；**联想**：IDI 对称 ；

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dust n./adj. 灰尘；尘土；灰的；脏的；联想：just 刚刚；仅仅；公平的 trust 信任；相信；
industry n. 工业；custom 习惯；
crow;n. 鸦；乌鸦；联想：blow 吹；爆 flow 流动；grow 生长；变成；
cow 母牛；奶牛 low 低；show；snow；throw 扔；crowd 人群；拥挤；
powder 粉末；bowl 碗；brown；town；downtown 商业区；narrow 弓箭；
apart；adv. 相隔；相距；[助记]：相隔一部分距离；联想：depart 离去；离开；department
部门；部分；
essay ;n. 论说文；散文；随笔；联想：description；描写（叙述）；记叙文；argument
议论文；
gay ;adj. 快乐；欢呼 lay 放；搁；（下）蛋；联想：delay 推迟；
recommend ;vt. 推荐；介绍；[词中词]：mend 补；修理；comma 逗号；command 命令；指
挥；
common ;adj. 普通的；共同的联想：；commerce 商业 commerical 商业的；
contribute ;vi. 贡献；捐献；联想：contribution ;n. 贡献 attributive 形容的；修饰的；attribute
；n./v. 特质；属性；归因于；归咎于；

Unit 5

consist ;vi. 由……组成；构成；i 联想：nsist 坚持；[复习]：make up；be mde up of；
mystery ;n. 秘密；神秘；mysterious；assistant；助手；
state ;n. 国家；政府；州；部门；联想：country 国家；乡村 county 县；郡；statement ;n. 陈
述；叙述；state of matters (materials)：gas -solid-liquid；
powerful ;adj. 强大的；强有力的；联想：power 力；功率；能力；力量；动力；电力；幂
乘方；
mistaken ;adj. 错误的；弄错的；联想：mistake 弄错；误会；
narrow ;adj. 狭隘的；狭窄的；arrow 弓箭；箭头；
republic ;共和国（体）；联想：；public 公开的；公众的；联想：pub 酒吧；publish；
Europe ;n. 欧洲；联想：European 欧洲的；hope；telescope；望远镜；
form ;vt./n 形成；构成表格；形式；[形近词]：from 从；来自 perform 表演；演出 performance；
联想：formal 外形的；正式的；合乎礼仪的；former 从前的；以前的；前者；
formula ;n. 公式；分子式 formation 形成；构成；
Atlantic ;adj./n 太平洋的太平洋；联想：lane 小路；lance 长矛；鱼叉 lantern 灯笼；提
灯；
traffic ;n. 交通；联想：plastic 塑料；basic 基本/础的；联想：historic 历史的 music；logic
逻辑 topic 话题；
general adj. 一般的；普通的；联想：gene 基因；common ordinary 普通的；共同的；
inflence ;n. 影响；作用；联想：effect 影响；结果 impress 给……留下印象；影响；affect
影响；
fluency ;n./adj. 流畅；流利；联想：fluent 流利的；流畅的 fence 篱笆；联想：

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defence 防卫；捍卫 difference 不同点；区别；pence(penny)；（便士）复数；

-ence conference 会议 commence 开始

analysis ；分析；联想：basis 基础；根据；基本原则；base 基础；基底；地基；根据 bases 复数；

sheet ;n. 被单；床单；薄板；联想：quit 被子 a sheet of paper 一张纸 feet 脚 meet; sweet 甜的

grain ;n. 谷物；谷类植物；联想：rain 下雨；下雨才能长谷物；brain 大脑；train 火车；chain；

-ain main 主要的；联想：pain 疼痛；certain 山脉；Spain 西班牙；curtain 窗帘；Strain
brain on the train is restrained. 在列车上过度用脑受到约束。The gained grain drained away with the rain, all the pains were in vain again. 收获的谷物随雨水流失了，所有辛劳又白费。

-ward eastward； southward； northward toward 朝；向 afterwards 后来；以后；

approach vt. 向……靠近；接近；联想：close to go/come near 靠近；appreciate 欣赏；感激；高兴；access 进入；接近；方法（途径）；

Unit 6

prediction ;n. 预言；预报；预告；联想：diction 措辞；用字；dictionary 字典；dictation 听写；

predict v. 预言；预测；联想：prepare 准备；

pre- 提前；预先；forecast；预测；预报 president；总统；董事长；

precious 贵重的；宝贵的；联想：predicate 表语；preface 序言 / 文；

prefecture 县府；地区；专区；prefix 前缀-suffix 后缀 prefix 前缀-suffix 后缀；

present 礼物；呈献；出席；联想：president 总统；董事长；president 总统；董事长

exact ;adj. 精确；正确的；严谨的；联想：exactly；inactive 不积极的；被动的；positive；

forecast n./v. 预测；预报；联想：fore 前；提前 forehead 前额；脑门 fortell 预言；预测；

fore+ foresee 预测；联想：foresight 远见；forest 森林；forefinger 食指

broadcast n./v. 广播；联想：cast；投；抛；掷；cast；

trend ;n. 倾向；趋势；时尚；联想：fashion；~~减一字~~：tend；照顾；倾向；

contemporary adj. 当代的；现代的；联想：current 当今的；流行的；时尚的；currency 货币；

temporary 临时的；【串记】Because of the temperature tempo, I temporarily lost temper to my contemporary in the temple. 由于温度进度的原因，我在庙里一时地同代人发了脾气。The empty empire's emperor made an attempt to tempt the contemptuous man. 空虚帝国的皇帝试图诱惑那个轻蔑的人。

indicate ;vt. 表明；象征；预示；联想：predict；porecast；symble；象征；show；**-ate**

create；tolerate；graduate；update urban adj. 城市的；都市的；联想：rural 乡村的；田园的；rural scenery 田园风光 city 城市；countryside 农村 county 县；

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ensure v. 保证；担保；保护；保卫；联想：guard;defend;insuranle 保险；
system ;n. 系统；网；制度；体制；联想：sister 妹妹;system 茎；树干；叶（果）柄；
茎状物；
;symbol 象征；联想：sympathy 同情心;synthesis;synthesize 综合；合成；
consumer n. 消费者；用/客户；联想：consume;sum 总结；小结 summary 总结；摘要 goods
商品；货物；good **复习**：trade business；
purchase 购买；购置物；联想：chase 追赶；追求;bargain 购买；讲价；讨价还价；
tiny adj. 极小；微小的；联想：tin 罐头；听筒;huge 巨大的；
check；支票；chepue； cash 现金；；联想：cash crops 经济作物;cash 现金；现款；

remain vi. 保持不变；剩下；联想：main 主要的;stay;keep；
importance n. 重要性；联想：import 出口;entrance 入口；通道;distance 距离 performance
演出；表演；
regular adj. 有规律地；规则的；联想：irregular 不规则的；
medical adj. 医学的；医疗的；联想：medicine 药；医学;chemical； physical； political；
deal n./v. 对付；处理；分配；(dealt dealt);deal with; do with; handle；
physician； n. 医生；内科医师；联想：musician;politician 政客；政治家;physical 物理学
(P.E 体育课)
cure ;n./v. 治疗；治愈；联想：treat;incuriable 不可治疗的；无法治愈的；
biochemistry ;n. 生物化学；联想：biology； chemistry；
educate ;v. 教育；联想：educator 教育家；教育者;education 教育；
distance ;n. 远处；远方；距离；联想：distant 距离/远的;assistant 辅助的；助手 assistance
援助；
hopeful ;adj. 有希望的；怀有希望的;promising 有希望（前途）的；
cheat ;vt./vi. 欺骗；联想：heat 热；加热;chat 聊天;hat 帽子
wrist ;腕；腕关节；联想：wristwatch 手表；
分类记忆： palm 手掌；掌心 thumb 拇指 ;forefinger 食指 arm 手臂 shoulder;elbow ;
肘；胳膊肘 (writ;knee;ankle 踝等的弯曲部分)；
require ;vt.vi 要求；需要；联想：request 需要；要求;need;demand; **复习**： 一 坚持
insist ； 二 命令 order;command ； 三 建议 advise;suggest;recommend ； 四 要求 ；
require;demand;request;urge;(宾语从句中常用 should 加原形；)
programme ; n./v 节目；计划；规划；程序;按计划；列入节目单；联想：progress 进步；
project 项目；规划；
reality ; n. 现实；真实；联想：real;activity 活动；活动性 ；
absurd ;adj. 荒谬的；不合理的；荒唐的;un 联想：reasonable 不合理的;abstract 抽象;incredible;
beancurd 豆腐；

Unit 7

quiz ; n. 竞赛；比赛；联想：test 测试;match; n./v.比赛；联想：math 竞赛;compete; false

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； adj. 错误的；假的；伪造的；错误；联想：fault;error 错误；mistaken；
virus ; n. 病毒；病原体；毒素；联想：thus 因而；如此；
via 凭借；通过；经过；经由；联想：visa 签证；在护照上签证；
blood ; n. 血液；flood 洪水；水灾；联想：food 食物；goods 商品；货物；good;wood 木头；wooden 木制的；
注意：-oo- oo 除“食物 food”发长音外，其余发短音；（脚短食物长）
prevention ; n. 预防；阻止；联想：prevent ; v. event 事情；事件；
defensive ; adj. defensive；防御的；防守的；防卫；联想：defenceless 无防备的；
fence n. 篱笆；栅栏；联想：defence 防卫；保卫；defend 等于 guard;protect 保护；保卫；

persuade ;vt. 说服；劝说；联想：advise 劝说；劝告；advice；
illness ;n. 病；疾病；联想：disease；
treatment ;n. 治疗；对待；处理；联想：cure 治疗 incurable 不可治疗的；curious 好奇的；
deal 对待；处理； regard/ look on.....as ；
unprotected ;adj. 无防卫的；无保护的；联想：protect； defend ； prevent;sex 性别；
fax ;n. 传真；tax 税；联想：wax 蜡；next； text;lack n./v. 缺乏；没有；
back ;adj. black 黑色；联想：pack 包；行李；track 足迹；行踪 backpack 背包；attack 进攻；袭击；
proper ;adj. 合适的；适当的；联想：suitable 合格的；right；
probably ;adv. 可能地；联想：pro- 向前；代理；progress；pronoun；project；programme
-per 每个； per- 全；透；贯；完全；perfect 完全的；完美的；联想：persuade
available ; adj. 可利用的；可达到的；有效的；avail 有用；有利；有效；
discourage ; vt. 使泄气；使失去信心；联想：courage 勇气；discouraged；discouraging；

cheer ; v. 使兴奋；使高兴；联想：pioneer；先驱 engineer；mountaineer 登山者
specialist ; n. 专家；专科医生；联想：expert 专家
special adj. 专门的；特别/殊的；联想：especial 特别；particular 特殊的；特定的；个别的；个人的；
meaningful ; adj. 有意义的；意味深长的；联想：mean；meaning 意思；涵义
fierce adj. 激烈的；凶猛的；强烈的；联想：fire 火一般的；猛烈；strong；wild
cell ; n. 细胞；小房间；单人房间；联想：cellphone=mobile 手机；
radiation ; n. 放射；发射；辐射；联想：radio；
power ; n. 力；力量；联想：powerful；
recover ; v. 重新找到；弥补；discover uncover 揭开；remove 移走；搬开；
rely ; vi. 依靠；depend on ;relic 遗址；
fight v. struggle 斗争；奋斗；+with / against/for
contrary ; adj. 相反的；相对的；联想：country 国家；乡村；opposite 相对；相反；对面；

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-ary; -ry library; dictionary; contrast 对照；对比；
category n. 种类；类别；范畴；联想：cat 猫；glory 光荣；kind; sort; type 类别；类型；

Unit 8

aid ; n. 援助；救助；助手；联想：help ; assistance 帮助；救助；
drown ; v. 溺死；联想：dawn 黎明；拂晓 dusk 黄昏 down; 向下；drawn 画画(drow)
过去分词；
flood 洪灾；水灾；联想：bleed(bled; bled) 出血；流血；
choke 窒息；呛住；联想：coke=coca cola 可乐；焦炭；
wire ; n. 电缆；电线；金属丝；联想：fire; tire; retire; hire; admire;
container ; n. 容器；集装箱；联想：contain 包括；包函；容纳；certain 肯定；确定；
electrical ; adj. 电的；联想：electricity; 电；electric 电的；和电的；
scream ; vi. 呼啸，发出刺耳的声音；联想：cream; 乳酪；ice cream 冰淇淋；team 队；
团队；组
witness ; vt. 目睹；目击；证据；目击者联想：wit 机智；智力；心智；智慧；
witch ; n. 女巫；联想：witchcraft 魔法；妖术；
proof ; n. 证据；联想：evidence 证据；证明
wisdom ; n. 智慧；联想：intelligence 智力；kingdom;
calm adj./v 镇静；宁静的；平静；联想：quiet 安静 ; silent 无声；still 静止；不动；
panic ; v./n. 惊慌；恐慌；联想：picnic 野炊；野餐；hurry 匆忙；in a hurry
ambulance ; n. 救护车；助记：俺不能死；
tip ; n.v. 小费；顶尖；赏钱；尖端；指示；使倾斜；给小费；联想：top 顶端；pit 洞；坑；
陷阱；dip ;
slight ; adj. 轻微；少量；纤细的；联想：light 轻的；flight 航班；飞行；
chest ; n. 胸膛；胸腔；联想：nest 巢；rest 休息；
circulate ; vi. 循环；环流；流通；联想：circle 循环；circular 圆形的；环形的；circulation
循环 ;
pulse ; n. 脉搏；跳动；谐音：怕尔死：词中词：use; blood vessel 血管；脉管；
wound ; n. 创口；伤口；创伤；联想：harm; hurt; injure; injury; found 创造；建立；成立；
缔造；
blanket ; n. 毛毯；联想：carpet 地毯；blanket 空格；bracket 括号；blank
motorcycle ; n. 摩托车；联想：motor 发动机；motto 箴言；格言；motorbike; electric;
bike 电动车；
sudden ; adj. suddenly; all of a sudden 突然；(by) accident/chance 意外
tape ; n. 磁带；tap 水龙头；联想：pat 轻拍；
loose ; adj. 松散的；减一字：lose 丢失；联想：tight 紧的；firm 紧；坚固
的；bandage ; n. (谐音) 邦狄牌绷带；band 乐队；

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explanation ; n. explain v. 解释

pronounce ; v. 发音 pronunciation; 联想: noun 名词; pronoun 代词;

Unit 9

ecology ; n. 生态; 生态学; 联想: technology 技术 biology 生物学; eco-system/environment 生态环境

coal ; n. 煤; 联想: coat 衣服; 外衣; charcoal 炭; carbon;

summarise ; v. 概括; 总结; s 联想: ummary 总结; 概括; sum up 总结; summer 夏天;

content ; n./adj 内容; 目录; 满意; 满足的; s 联想: atisfied ;satisfying; tent 帐篷;

representative ; n. 代表; 典型; 联想: represent 代表; 呈献; present 出现; 呈现 killer ; n. 杀手; 杀虫剂; 止疼药; 联想: murderer 谋杀者; 杀人犯; pain-killer 止痛药;

access ; n. 接近; 进入; 进入 / 接近的方法; 联想: approach=close 接近; 进入; 靠近;

violence ; n. 侵犯; 强/猛烈; 联想: violent 强/猛烈的; fence 篱笆 defence 保卫; sentence 句子
commence

conflict ; n. 冲突; 联想: demonstration 示威; 游行 parade

peace ; n. 和平; 联想: at war 交战; pea; war; found“屁是我放的”

per prep. 每; 每一; 按照; 联想: percent 百分之; period 时期; 时代

alternative ; ; adj.n. 选择的; 两者取一; 联想: alter 改变; native; 本族的; 土著的; native language 本族语

defend ; n./adj. 防卫; 保卫; 为.....辩护; 联想: defence; guard; protect;

incorrect ; adj. 不正确的; 不妥当的; 联想: correct 正确的; correct 正确的; incomplete 不完全的

affect ; vt. 影响; 感动; 联想: effect n. 影响; 作用; 效果; perfect 完美的; object 物体;

-ect subject 科目; 主题; 文体; 联想: expect 期待; 期望; collect 收集; 聚集; direct 直接的;

respect 尊敬; protect 保护; 保卫; lecture 演讲;

premier ; n. 总理; 首相; 联想: prime 主要的; 首要的; prime minister 首相; 总理; primary 第一的; 首要的; 基本的; 联想: primary school 小学;

stress ; vt. 着重; 强调; 压力; 紧张; 联想: actress 女演员; dress 裙子; address 地址;

tension ; n. 拉紧; 张力; 紧张; 不安; 联想: tense; 紧张的; tent; tend;

equality ; n. 相等; 平等; 公平; 联想: equal; fair; fairness; cruelty 残忍; 残酷

responsibility ; n. 责任; 责任心; 联想: responsible 负责的; respond 负责; 回答; beauty; difficultly;

willingness ; n. 愿意; 心甘情愿; 联想: content; willing 愿意的; 甘愿的; 情愿的;

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harmony n. 协调；和谐；和睦 联想：;harm 伤害；损坏
wipe ; vt. 擦；揩；联想： pipe 管子；烟斗;ripe 熟的；成熟的；
script ; n. 手稿；联想： description 描述;describe
advise ; vt. 劝告；劝说；提建议；联想： advice 建议；意见;persuade 说服；劝说；

Unit10

frighting ; adj. 害怕；恐惧；联想： frightened; surprising ;frightening; shocked terrified;
surprised; frightened ;shocking ;;terrifying;
hurricane ; n. 飓风；联想： hurry 匆忙;cane 棍子;
erupt ; v. 爆发；喷发；联想： hurry 匆忙； cane 棍子;interrupt;打扰；
interrupt ; v. 打扰；干扰；联想： disturb; bother;
bury ; v. 埋葬；掩藏；联想： ;funeral;tomb 坟墓 comb 梳子;
ash ; n. 灰；灰尘；联想： trash 垃圾;rubbish;dirt; dust;污垢 dirty 脏的;flash 动画； mud 烂泥

sudden ; adj. 突然的；意外的；联想： all of a sudden; suddenly
spot ; n. 少量；点；联想： sport 运动’; pot ;
sight ; n. 情景；视线；视觉；视野;联想： ;fight; light; night; right; tight;sign 叹息

-ight slight 轻微的; flight 飞行；航行 kight;fright 恐惧 delight 高兴 might may (过去时)

flee ; v. 逃走;run; away; 联想： escape; (fled;fled);fee;费用； free;
urge vt./n 催促；强烈希望；鼓励;强烈的欲望；联想： edge 边缘 border 边界 arrival
; n. 到达； 联想： arrive+at/in;(小/大地方); survival 幸存； trial
bath ; n. 浴缸；浴室； 联想： athe 洗澡; bathtub
pillow ; n. 枕头；联想： low 低的；联想： pillow 枕头要靠低的，靠高了要吃药 pill
(药片 / 药丸；

immediately ; adv. 立即；马上;联想： at once;immediate;adj.

fresh ; adj. 新鲜的；联想： flesh 肌肉;flash 闪烁；动漫；

web 网； 联想： WWW 世界万维网； net 网； internet 因特网；

inch 英寸；联想： foot(feet) 英尺； board ; n./v 船弦；甲板；登机；上船；联想：

on board 在（船/甲板/机）上； blackboard; 黑板

形近字： broad 宽的；广阔的

steamboat ; n. 汽船；汽轮； 联想： steam 蒸气; gas 煤气；汽油；

unbelievable ; adj. 不可相信的；难以置信的；联想： uncomfortable 不舒适的;believe 相信；

-able unreasonable 毫无道理的;unthinkable 不可想象的;unimaginable 不可想象的

crash ; n./v 破裂；崩溃;坠毁；联想： trash 垃圾;dash 冲；跑； 破折号

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aloud ; adv. 大声地；高声地；联想：loud 大声；高声的；read aloud 朗读； speak aloud；

reading ; n. 读数；阅读；联想：read；

swear ; vi./vt. 诅咒；宣誓(swore sworn)；联想：wear 穿；戴 (wore worn)；

词组短语： as though=as if;live trough 度过；经受住；

all of a sudden=suddenly 突然

knock about 漫游;on board 上船; calm down 镇静，平静

drawl one's attention to 吸引注意力

at hand 在手边

advise sb. (not) to do sth. 劝某人（不）做某事

advise doing 建议做某事

wipe out 消灭，擦干净

take part in 参加

in harmony with 与.....协调

the UN-Untied Nation 联合国

in case of 假使，以防

in the case of 在.....情况下

a list of 清单

keep in mind 记住

free from 不受.....影响

pay attention to 注意

contribute to 为.....作贡献

=make contribution to

in general 一般地，大体地

light up 照亮；使.....放光彩

play with 玩耍；游戏

call up 召唤；使想起

fill up with 用.....装

fall in love with 爱上.....

relate...to 与.....有关

go up 上升，增长

cheer up 使振奋；使高兴起来

put...together 把.....结合成整体；装配

二册下单词速记

Unit 11

solar adj. 太阳的；日光的，**比较**：sun 太阳 grammar 语法；

particular 特别的，比较：lunar 阴历的，月球的， lunar calendar 阴历

mankind 人类，**联想** man ,human being ,people , person,

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constitution ;n. 宪法；basic law; **联想** constitute ;v. 组成；构成；任命；设立 institute ;n. 协会；学会

support ;v.&n. 支持；维持；赡养；**复习** supper; port ,super 超级

daily 日常的； 每日的= everyday **复习** friendly ; lively; likely; lovely

achieve ;v. 获得；取得 **复习** achievement **词中词** ache 疼痛

economy n. 经济 **联想** economic adj. 经济的

zone n. 地区；地带；**形近** area, belt ; district; time zone 时区

bone 骨头 ; **形近** clone; 克隆 **tone** 音调; **phone** 电话; **private** 私人的; 个人的 **反义** public

复习形近 gate ; mate ; rate ; hate ; fate; late; (大门；同伴；比率；讨厌；命运；迟到)

grasp ;vt. 抓住；掌握；理解 **形近** grass 草 = master , catch; follow; understand

perfect ;adj. 完美的；极好的，绝对的；

arrange ;v. 安排；筹划 **词中词** range 范围， set foot in = 到达，涉足；踏上; have/leave an effect on 影响，产生作用；对.....有效果;

rely v.; 依靠； 依赖； 指望； rely on 依靠 ; 依赖 ; 指望; depend on;

failure ;n. 失败； 失败的人（事）; **联想** fail; success;

come to life 活跃 ; 苏醒过来;

valley ;n. 山谷，溪谷； 低凹处 base 基地； 根据地 ; 底部;

mark ;n. 标志 表示 做记号 打分数 agency ;n. 机构 ; 代理处 **形近** agent 代理商

organ ;n. 器官 **比较**: organize 组织; organization ;n. 组织;

forward 向前 **比较**: 向后 backward; toward 朝; 向; afterward 后来; 以后 upward 向上; downward 向下;

put forward 提出; 建议; 推荐; **同义** recommend;

breakthrough n. 突破; 突围; **比较**: break though;

march ;n. 前进; 行军 比较: March 三月; **换一字**: r—t match 比赛 (谐音: 默契);

aim v.&n 目的; 目标; 瞄准; **近义** purpose; goal aim (sth.) at 旨在; 目的在于; 瞄准;

announce ;vt. 宣布; 宣告; =declare **词中词** noun 名词 announcement ;n.

evolution ;n. 发展; 进化; revolution 革命

battle ;n. 战斗; 战役; **比较**: fight; struggle ;bat 蝙蝠; 拍子; 球拍

strategy ;n.. **助记** 吃 ate 的策略

Unit 12

fiction ;n. 小说= novel; **形近** dictionary 字典;

belief ;n. 信仰; 信念= faith **复习** trust; believe in ;

ballon ;n. 气球; **助记** 气球是球 ball botany ;n. 植物学; **复习** biology; 生物学 zoology; 动物学 geography; 地理学

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apply ;n.应用；申请 **联想** application ;n. apply to/for 向.....申请；应用 applied adj. 应用的；实用的**比较** apple; appreciate 欣赏；感激；servant ;n.仆人；公务员 **联想** serve vt.服务；whale ;n. 鲸鱼；**词中词** hale 强壮的；矫健的 **比较** pale ;tale 苍白的；故事传说；

hunter n. 猎人 **词中词** hunt n. 打猎；搜索 **减一字 n** hut 小屋；棚子
hunt for =search for / look for 寻找

collision ;n.碰撞；冲突；**同义** conflict

companion ;n. 同伴；伙伴 **联想** company ; 公司；accompany 陪伴；陪同

permanent n.永久的；永恒的 **助记** per. man.ent 每个 per 男人 man 都是永恒的

guest n. 客人 **联想** 主人；东道主 host ; 乘客 passenger **比较** master; guest **注意 u 字母不发音**

voyage ;n.航行；**比较** travel; journey ; trip ;tour; flight 飞行；航班

iron ;n.. 铁；**联想** metal; copper; gold; silver; tin 金属/ 铜 / 金/ 银/锡

environment 环境中 有铁 iron

aboard ;adv. 在船/机/车上；上船；登机；**词中词** board 木板；cupboard; blackboard 橱柜/黑板**比较** abroad adv. 到国外/海外

lamp ;n. 灯；油灯**联想** light 电灯

换一字 damp 潮湿的

dislike ;vt. 不喜欢 **同义** hate

prisoner ;n..囚犯；犯人 prison 监狱

gentle ;adj. 温柔/和的 **近义** soft; kind **联想** gentleman 绅士

marble ;n. 大理石 jade 玉石；珠宝

shore ;n. 岸；海边；**近义** beach ;coast

luggage ;n. 行李 (总称) **近义** baggage; **形近** cabbage 白菜

brilliant ;n. 辉煌的；杰出的；耀眼的；**近义** outstanding ; remarkable; extraordinary

phenomenon ;n. 现象；(复数) phenomena

助记 没有 no 男人 men 在 on PHE 上的现象；

labour ;n. 劳动；**助记** 我们的 our 劳动在实验室 lab 干；

hesitate ;n. 犹豫；踌躇 **助记** 他 he 犹豫地作着 sit 吃 ate;

butcher ;n. 屠夫 **谐音** bu 不切她 her

curtain ;n. 窗帘；**助记** 肯定 certain 要挂窗帘；

lip ;n. 嘴唇；**换一字** dip 浸泡；tip 小费；提示；

Unit 13

cube ;n. 立方体/块 **形近** tube 试管 cubic ;adj.立方体的；square 平方的；广场

sailor ;n. 海员；船员；水手 sail 航行

benefit ;n.&v.. 利益；好处；transport ;n.&v.运输；运送 transportation;

range ;vi. 在一定范围内变化；变动**形近** arrange 安排；

unique ;adj. 唯一；独特 **助记** 唯一的选择就是“由你去/克”（谐音）；

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hydrogen ;n. 氢; **形近** dragon 龙
oxygen ;n. 氧 **词中词** ox 牛; 公牛;
relative ;adj. 相对的; ;n. 亲属; 亲戚 **联想** relate; related; relation; relativity; be related to;
relationship;
solid ;n. &adj. 固体; 固体的; 坚固的; **联想** 液体 liquid;
词中词 so + lid 如此“坚固的”盖子 lid
freezing ;n.&adj. 冰点; 极冷的; 冰 冷的; freeze ;v. 结冰 **词中词** free 自由的
freedom 自由;
pure adj. 纯净的 **形近** sure;
gramme =gram ;n. 克; **形近** grammar 语法 programme; 节目; 项目 hammer 锤 **联想**
kilogram (me) 千克; telegram 电报,
mass ;n. 质量; 团; 大块; **比较**; quality; 质量 quantity 数量

float ;v.. 飘; 漂流 **形近** boat
decrease ;v. 变小; 减少 **联想反义** increase 增加

substance ;n. 物质; 主旨; stance 例子=example **形近** subject; 物体 subway 地铁; distance
距离

centigrade ;adj.. 摄氏温度 **词中词** cent 分+grade 度; percent 百分之; recent 最近的

absorb ;n. 吸收; 吸引 **同义** attract, draw in

thus ;adv. 如此 = so; **形近** bus; plus 加上

stable ;adj. 稳固的; 牢固的=steady; solid; **助记** 桌子 table 是稳固的

sensitive a;dj. 敏感的; 灵敏的; **联想** sense 感觉; 感官;

trust ;v. 相信; 信任= believe in **联想** faith; belief; have faith/belief in

nursery ;n. 保育院; 育儿室 **词中词** nurse 护士;

recreation n. 娱乐; 消遣; **词中词** creation; create 创造

Unit 14

civil ;n.. 国内的 **拓展** civilization 文明; 开化

murder ;v.&n. 谋杀 **拓展** murderer 杀人犯; 谋杀者 prisoner 囚犯

youth ;n. 青年; 青春; **复习** young

revolution ;n.. 革命; **形近** pollution; revolute 旋转; 变革

slavery ;n. 奴隶制; **词中词** slave 奴隶

wave; cave; save; brave; pave 波浪/洞穴/救/勇敢/铺(路; 街道); pavement 人行道

soul ;n. 灵魂; 心灵; 精神

heart and soul 全心全意地 **联想** body; flesh; spirit 肉体; 躯体/肌肉/精神

arrest ;vt. 逮捕; 拘留; **助记** 抓到监狱里去休息 rest **联想** unrest 骚乱; 冲突;

separation ;n. 分开; 隔离; **复习** separate ;v. **反义** connection; contact; link/ touch

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race ;n. 种族； 赛跑； **加一字**
trace 跟踪； 痕迹； **复习** surface; necklace
marriage n. 婚姻； 结婚； marry 结婚； **联想** wedding;
forbid v. 禁止； 不许 not allow
for + bid **反义** permit; allow;
vote ;n. 选举； 投票；
加字 devote 献身于； 贡献； 花时间/精力在上；
political adj. 政治的； **联想** politics n.. 政治； politician;
demand ;v. 要求 **近义** require; request **注意**从句中要求用 should + 原行（虚拟语气）
boycott ;n.&v 抵制;抵抗 **助记**男孩 boy 喜欢抵抗;
lawyer ;n. 律师； law 法律； **助记**律师是“老爷”（谐音）； legal 合法的； 法律的
racial ;n 种族的； **比较** race 种族
discrimination ;n.歧视;区别 **拓展** discriminate ;v. crime ;n. 犯罪;犯法**联想** prison;
prisoner; murder;
act ;n. 法令； 条例 ； 动作； 行为； 行动 拓展 action; active; actor; actress; activity
bill ;n. 议案； 帐单； 钞票 **助记**生病 ill 了付帐单； **形近** pill 药丸
religion ;n. 宗教 ； **形近** relics 文物； 遗产；
independence ;n. 独立； 自主； 自立 depend 依靠； **拓展** rely ; independent 独立的
unconditional ;n. 无条件的； 绝对的； **词中词** condition 条件
abolish ;n. 废止； 废除； **拓展** get rid of ; break away from
prejudice ;n. 偏见； 成见 juice 汁； 果汁 **助记** pre 提前形成的偏见； **近义**
preference ;dice
regardless ;n. 不管； 不顾； 不理**同义** neglect; omit **复习** regard 看待； 对待

chapter ;n. 章； 回； 篇； **词中词** cap 帽子;hat; cat; apt;

复习 passage; 段落 paragraph 段

ridiculous ;n. 可笑的； 荒谬的 ;**复习** funny;incredible

Unit 15

upset ;adj. 苦恼的； 心烦的； **助记**人倒着放肯定难过心烦;

airline ;n. 航线； 航班； 航空公司 **联想** flight 航线； 航班

fly ;n. 苍蝇 **联想**飞； 航行

downtown ;n.&adj 市中心； 城市商业区(的)

avenue ;n. 大街； 通道； **词中词**venue 会场； 集合地点;

altitude n. 纬度 **形近** attitude 态度 **联想** longitude 经度

guarantee ;v. 保证； 确保 **近义** ensure; 保证 insure 保险;

gather ;n. 集合； 聚拢 **近义** collect

feast ;n. 享受； 盛宴 **形近** beast 兽类 **词中词** east

dip ;v. 洗澡； 浸泡 **联想** deep

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gym ;n. 体育馆 **gymnastics** 体操

analyses ;v. 分析; **analysis** n.

chat v. 聊天; **助记** 猫 **cat** 戴着帽子 **hat** 聊天

budget ;n. 预算 **词中词** **bud** 花蕾; **get** 得到; **拓展** **expense**; **cost**; **income**

rate ;n. 价格; 费用; 速度; 比率

--ate **date**; **gate**; **late**; **mate**; **hate**; 日期/大门/迟到/同伴/讨厌; 恨

visa ;n. 签证; **联想** **passport** 护照

arrangement n. 安排; 整理 **arrange** v.

range 在一定范围内变化

cheque= **check** ;n. 支票; **cash** 现金

currency ;n. 货币; 通货; **相关** **money**; **bill**

current ;adj. 当前的; 通行的; 流通的;

Unit 16

entry ;n. 进入; 许可 **比较** **entrance**;

enter; **反义** **exit**;

mental ;n. 脑力的; 精神上的; 智力的;

联想 **spirit**; **soul**; **形近** **medal**; 奖章 **metal** 金属;

physical ;adj. 身体上的; 物理的;

比较 **physics**;

suffering ;n. 痛苦; 折磨; 苦难

比较 **suffer**; **pain**; **difficulty**; **hardship**

greedy adj. 贪婪的; 渴望的 **比较** **greed** n. **反义** **generous**;;

trader ;n 商人; **trade** v. 贸易

unemployment ;n. 失业; **比较** **unemployed** adj. 失业的 **out of job**; **相关** **dismiss**; **fire**;
employ; **employer**; **employee**;

unrest ;n. 动乱; 骚乱;

sacrifice ;n.&v. 牺牲; 奉献; 祭祀 **lose one's life**;

reconstruction n. 重建; **比较** **construction** 建设 ; **construct**

former ;n. 以前的; 前者 **反义** **latter** **词中词** **form**

funeral ;n. 葬礼 **联想** **bury**; **tomb**; **形近** **function**

vain ;adj. 徒劳的; 白费的; 徒然的

换一字 **main**; **pain**; **rain**; **lain**; **plain**; **chain**

eventually ;n. 最后; 终于; **词中词** **even** **比较** **event** 事件; 赛事; **finally**; **at last**; **in the end**;

dawn ;n. 开端; 黎明; **换一字** **down** 向下; **加一字** **drown** 溺水; **drawn** 画画 (过去分词)

overcome ;n. 克服; 战胜 (**overcame**; **overcome**) **比较** **get rid of**

insist ;vi 坚持; **形近** **resist**; 抵制 **assist** 援助; **sister**;

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chief n.& adj. 首领；酋长；上司；主要的；**注意** 复数形式 chiefs；**比较** handkerchiefs
形近 belief；thief

afterwards ;n. 后来；以后 **近义** later

widespread ;adj. 分布广的；普遍的

wide + spread spread 传播；传遍 **比较** wildlife 野生动物

rot ;n. 腐烂；堕落 **换一字** pot；hot；lot **形近** carrot；萝卜 parrot 鹦鹉

supply ;v.& n. 供应；供给；**形近**

supper；super；apply

chain ;n. 链条；连锁；一连串

比较 plain；pain；gain；main；

willing ;adj. 愿意的；心甘情愿的

近义 content 心甘情愿的

Unit 17

disability ;n. 残疾；无能；**比较** ability；能力 able，disabled

sidewalk ;n. 人行道；= pavement(英)

waist ;n. 腰部 **词中词** wait 等待 **拓展** waist belt 腰带 waistband 腰带 waist

coat 背心= vest **形近** waste

fair ;n. 商品交易会/展览会；公平的；公正的；**拓展** unfair justice

potential ;n.&adj. 潜力；潜在的；可能的 **词中词** pot；tent

guidance ;n. 指导；引导；指引 **比较**

guide 导游；指导；向导

gifted ;adj. 有天赋的；天资的 **同义** talented

assist ;vt. 援助；帮助；**同义** aid；help **形近** resist；insist

sympathy ;n. 同情(心)；**词中词** path；

形近 symbol 象征

encouragement n. 鼓励；鼓舞

encourage v. **近义** inspire

visual a；dj. 视觉上的；视力的

比较 vision；view；

adjust ;v. 调整；调节 **近义** adapt

词中词 just

candy ;n. 糖果；**同义** sweet **词中词** can **形近** candle

niece ;n. 侄女；外甥女 **词中词** nice **联想** nephew；侄子；外甥 cousin 堂弟兄；表姐妹；

ceremony ;n. 仪式；典礼；**形近** harmony 和谐；

victory ;n. 胜利；**形近** history；factory

dignity ;n. 尊严；尊贵；高贵；**词中词** dig **近义** noble；loyal；

participate ;vi. 参与；参加+ in **ici 寸称** **比较**：attend；join；take part in part；部

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分;pat 拍;pate 头顶;

conduct vt. 引导；主持；控制

比较 lead; direct; guide; control 拓展 conductor 列车员；指挥；director 导演；

accessible ;adj. 可使用/得到的/ 进入;**复习** access ; available ; entry; entrance;

Unit 18

vest ;n. 马甲；内衣**换一字**rest; best; lest;pest; west;背心= waist coat ;

heel ;n. 鞋跟；后跟；**加一字** wheel 车轮；peel;

patent ;n. 专利（权）；**词中词**tent ; pat

officer ;n. 公务员；官员；职员；**比较**

official 官员；高官；clerk;staff**词中词**office 办公室;

petrol ;n. 汽油；**词中词**宠物 pet; **形近**

control 控制；trolley bus 电车**同义**gas ;

background ;n. 背景；back+ ground

比较 backpack 背包;

reject ;vt. 拒绝；**同义**refuse

形近select; affect; reflect; elect; detect;

possibility ;n. 可能性；**助记** 三个 I； 一个 y **近义** chance; potential; **词中词**

possible ; **形近**ability;

otherwise ;adv. 否则；要不然=or;

助记other + wise;

connection ;n. 联系；连接；联结；**近义**touch; contact; relation;

previous ;adj. 以前的;先的; **同义**former **反义** latter ;**拓展**curious; dangerous; serious;

poisonous

aware ;adj. 意识到;知道的; **形近**software; 软件 hardware 硬件; **近义** know; realize;

recognize

trial ;n. 尝试; 试验; 审判 **比较** try; arrival ; **近义** experiment; test; attempt

rider ;n. 骑手; 骑马/车者;

dusty ;adj. 肮脏的 多灰尘的; **词中词**dust 灰尘 ; **拓展**dirty ; windy; cloudy; funny;

sunny

pilot ;n. 飞行员; **词中词**plot; 阴谋; 情节 lot 许多; pot ; 锅; **拓展**flight; 飞行

storage ;n. 储藏; 储存; **拓展**store; v. restore;

glue ;n. 胶水; **形近** clue 信索;暗示 blue; true;

typewriter ;n. 打字机 type 打字+ writer;

Unit 19

merchant ;n. 商人; **词中词**met; man ; hat; can; ran; cat mercy 怜悯; 同情**同义** trader;

businessman; **助记** 昧(谐音) 良心的商人 **词中词**chant 反复吟唱; 单调地重复 ;

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单调的歌/曲；

crown ;n. 王冠；皇冠；**词中词** crow; 鸡叫/啼 cow; 奶牛 own 自己的/ 拥有; row; 排; 行; 划船**换一字** drown; down

mercy ;n. 怜悯；同情；仁慈；merciful **近义** sympathy; kind **反义** cruel 残忍 cruelty

enemy ;n. 敌人；**反义** friend; benefit; gene; general; **ENE 对称**

reasonable ;adj. 有道理的；合情理的

词中词 reason; son

judgement ;n. 判决；判断**词中词** judge ;n&v. 判断；审判；法官

gentlemen n. 绅士；**助记**温柔的男人

gentle 温柔的；**拓展** soft; hard;

greeting n. 招呼； 问候； greet v. 打招呼； 问候；**近义** wave; 挥手； 致意

envy ;n. 妒忌；羡慕；**近义** jealous admire;

形近 navy 海军；**助记**恩威（**谐音 envy**） 并施；招人羡慕 envy

troublesome ;adj. 令人烦恼/麻烦的；讨厌的；**形近** tiresome 累的；令人疲倦的**词中词**

trouble ;

accuse ;v. 指控；指责；**形近** excuse;

近义 charge ;

consequence ;n.. 结果；后果;**近义**

result; effect

fortune ;n. 运气 ; 机会； 大笔钱

拓展 fortunate ; fortunately ; luck; lucky; fate;

bargain ;n.&v. 讨价还价；谈判；交易；协议；**助记**在酒吧 bar 里讨价还价；获得 gain 廉价交易;

bless ;vt. 祝福； 保佑；**词中词** less

legal ;adj. 合法的； 法定的；**复习** law; lawyer **词中词** leg;

deed ;n. 行动； 事迹；**换一字** deep **复习** indeed 确实； 的确 ;

surgeon ;n. 外科医生；**形近** surname 姓； surprise; pigeon 鸽子;

requirement ;n. 要求； 需要； 规定

词中词 require ; **近义** request; demand

declare ;v. 宣布； 宣称；**近义** announce;

court ;n.. 法庭;**词中词** our **换一字** course 课程； 过程 process;

justice ;n. 正义； 公平；**同义** fair; unfair; fairness; unfairness **形近** adjust

词中词 just; ice

therefore ;adv. 因此； 所以； so ; thus

worthy ;adj. 值得的； 应得的；**同义** deserve; worth; worthwhile;

kindness ;n. 仁慈； 好意；**近义** mercy; sympathy; **反义** cruelty;

punish ;v. 惩罚； punishment n.

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近义词 blame; scold; 责备 **形近** foolish

order ;n.&v. 命令；下令；秩序；顺序；订购；预定

sword ;n. 剑；刀；**助记** 口服蜜剑；

complex ;adj. 错综复杂的；难解的； simple

Unit 20

decoration ;n. 装饰;装潢; decorate ;v.

spear ;n. 矛；枪；梭镖 **词中词** pear n.梨； ear; **联想** Shakespear

pot n. 锅；罐；壶；**联想** pan 平底锅 top 顶部；

emperor ;n. 皇帝；**拓展** king 国王； queen 皇后； prince 王子； princess 公主； 王妃

pin ;n.针； 别针； **形近** pine 松树

clothing ;n. 衣服（总称）**联想** cloth 布； clothes 衣服

distinction ;n. 区别；对比； **近义** difference

centimeter ;n. 厘米； **联想** kilometer 千米 millimeter 毫米

clay ;n. 粘土；泥土； **联想** earth; mud; land

arrow ;n. 箭； **形近** sparrow 麻雀 **联想** bow 弓

dozen ;n. 打； 十二个 dozens of 许多的； **联想** score; 二十

cushion n. 垫子；垫石； **助记** 坐垫子就像坐酷刑（cushion **谐音**）一样； mat 坐垫；

spare ;adj. 备用的；额外的；业余的 v. 腾出； 抽出（时间）； **形近** spear

tend vi 倾向于；趋向； v. 照顾； **换一字** mend; bend; lend ; send; depend;

approximately adv. 接近；近乎；大约

approach 途径； 方法 **同义** way ; method; means

average ;adj. 平均的；普通的 **复习** cage; message; damage; village cabbage; baggage;

lorry ;n. 卡车； **同义** truck; **形近** glory; 光荣

link ;vt. 联系； **近义** connect; join; contact; touch;

monument n. 纪念馆/碑 **助记**（**谐音**）（牦牛）纪念馆；

homeland ;n.祖国； home + land;

status ;n. 地位；身份 **形近** statue 雕像； 塑像； state 国家；州； 状态；陈速；叙述；

remote ;adj. 遥远的；偏僻的 distant 远的

quantity ;n. 大量； 数量 quality 质量

mask ;n. 面具 **换一字** task ;

accompany ;v. 陪伴/同 **词中词** company ; 公司 **联想** companion 同伴

vast ;adj. 巨大的；庞大的； **换一字**

cast; 抛； 投；撒 vase 花瓶； vest 背心 **形近** last; fast; cast;

square ;n.&adj. 广场；平方； 方形的； **联想** diamond 菱形的； triangle 三角形 round;

triangle n;. 三角形； angle 角； **形近** angel 天使；

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短语：

set foot in 涉足； 到达

have an effect on 对……影响……

rely on= depend on

come to life 苏醒； 复活；

put forward 提出

aim at 旨在； 瞄准

set out 出发； 上路

make a living 谋生

apply to 申请

in public 公开

cut up 切碎

benefit from 得益于； 受益于；

all the way 一路上； 一直

take advantage of 对……加以利用

give off 释放

a variety of 各种各样的

put in prison 把……投入监狱

set an example to/for 给……树立榜样

from then on 从那时起

start with 以……开始

regardless of 不管； 不顾

at first sight 乍一看

look into 调查

every now and then 不时地

get/be tired of 对……厌倦

cool off 冷却； 变凉

take a chance 冒险； 碰运气

in vain 白费

insist on 坚持

put out 出版； 产生； 扑灭

in turn 依次； 轮流

get round=get about 活动； 四处走动

get used to 习惯于

allow for 顾及； 为……做准备

get stuck 困住

break away from 摆脱； 脱离

be aware of 知道意识到

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after all 毕竟

pay back 偿还

keep track of 保持联系

have mercy on 怜悯

as far as I know 就.....而言=in terms of

at the mercy of 由摆布/控制

lend a hand 帮助

高三册词汇速记

Unit 1

beard ; 胡须; 近义词: **复习**: moustache; 嘴唇上的小胡子; **联想**: bear 熊; 出生; 忍受; 支持; 背, 负担, 负载, 负荷; 承担; **复习**: bear /stand doing;

voyager; 旅行者; **复习**: voyage, 旅行; travel; journey; trip; tour;

tight ; 紧的; 紧密的; **反义**: loose; 松的; tighten; v **复习**: firm; stable; steady; fasten; tough; edition ; 版本; **复习**: edit; editor 编辑、主编; **publish** ; come out; make up; 编造

brewery ; 啤酒厂; **复习**: beer; wine; alcohol; 酒精; alcoholic; drinks; spirit; brandy 白兰地; whiskey 威士忌; soft drink; coffee; coke; tea;

conclude ; conclusion; 推论; 达成; 结论; **复习**: reach/arrive at/come to conclusion/draw conclusion 得出结论; **复习**: agreement;/compromise 和解; infer; 推断、理;

hire/employ ; v. 雇佣; 租用; **反义**: nemploy; fire; **复习**: dismiss;

rent ; v. 出租; 租借; **比较**: lent; cent; tent;

length ; 长度; **复习**: long; width—wide;

high---height; depth---deep; warmth; health; wealth;

athletic/athlete ; 远动(员)(的); **复习**: player;

sport;/match/game/sports meet/compete/ /competition;

fade ; v. 【谐音】“废的”; ---凋谢、褪色; **复习**: die down;

in a row = one by one ; one after another, 一个接一个; 接连不断地

in the first place ; = first fo all, above all; 首先; **复习**: in the last place; **比较**: to begin with; on the one hand; on the other hand; for one thing; for another thing;

account ; 叙述; 账目; 帐户; **复习**: count ; 数数; 计算; 重要; 算数; take ...into account/consideration 考虑;

attempt ; vt./n =effort 尝试; 企图; 努力; **复习**: **tempter** ; n.脾气; **复习**: temperory 暂时的; contemporary 当代的; current;

suitable ; adj. 合适的、恰当的; **复习**: proper ; be suitable /fit for ; fit; be suited to;

apply for 申请; 请求; apply to 适应; 应用; **复习**: applicition; applicant 求职者;

inspect ; v. 视察; 检查; **复习**: check; examine; test;

confirm ; v. 证实; 确认; **复习**: assure; insure, make sure; /be sure; insect(昆虫); **复习**: 害虫 pest;

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certificate ; v. 证书；证明；**复习**：/diploma 文凭；、**proof**/evidence/turn out to be;prove;

bid ; (bid bid); 喊价；投标；**比较**：charge; bargain;**联想**：forbid;禁止

decade ; 十年；**复习**：annal 每年的，anniversary,周年纪念；dozen/十二 score 二十；fortnight 十四日、两周；

committee ; . 委员会；**复习**：commit 犯罪、犯错；commit a crime 犯罪，commit to 委托；交给；【串记】The committee admits it committed an omission in commissioning the mission.

委员会承认它在委任使团时犯的疏忽。

fascinate ; v. 迷住；使神魂颠倒；**比较**：puzzle;strike;be lost in/ be addicted to;

burst ;v. (burst; burst) into crying/laughter 突然哭、笑起来；**比较**：explode;爆发；爆炸；bomb 炸弹；

underline ; vt. 下划线；强调；**复习**：underlined ; adj.划线的；强调的；**比较**：

undertake;underground;

globe ; n. 地球（仪）；**复习**：global; adj. 全球的；universe; universal ; **比较**：earth; **形近**：rob;抢；

bush ; n. 灌木（丛）；**形近**：brush 刷子；毛笔；push;推；woods;forest;

skillful ; adj. 熟练的；有经验的；**联想**：experienced ; expert;

administration ; n. 管理；行政机关；**复习**：authority 权威；权力；**比较**：manage;

rule ;control;;govern;government;【串记】In the Administration, this minister is in charge of registering regional 在内阁中这个部长负责登记区域宗教。

permission ; v.permit 允许；许可；**比较**：admit; allow;

familiar ;adj. 熟悉的；be familiar with; **比较**：family; strange;

centre on /concentrate on /focus on 集中……注意力。以、把……当作重心；lay stress on;强调；

helmet ; n. 头盔；安全帽；**词中词**：meet 的过去式：met. **比较**：mask;面罩，面具

truly ; true 的副词；honestly;loyal, earnest, **sincerely**; (写信结尾客套话)；**比较**：false;

fault;;real;

delight; 乐趣，高兴；delighted; adj. **词中词**：light;**比较**：joy, happiness; pleasure,

energetic 精力充沛的；充满活力的；

比较：energy;power; strength; force;

cautious ; 小心的；谨慎的；**比较**：careful;

register ; n. 注册；登记；**复习**：**复习**：sign ; 签名；报名；

skim ; v. 浏览；略读；**比较**：scan;look through;

比较：sailfish（旗鱼）-----selfish（自私）；

feat ; n. (功绩；成绩) ----feast(宴会)；a feast for the eyes;大饱眼福；**比较**：achievement ;

Unit 2

evaluate ; v. 评价；估价；**比较**：value; 价值；评价；珍惜；认为……价值高；**复习**：think highly/much of; 【串记】I didn't evaluate the blue glue due to the vague plague. 因为不明确的瘟疫,我没有对蓝色胶水估价。

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various ; adj. 各种各样的；**复习**：vary; v. variety; n.; all kinds/sorts of; alter; change; differ; in the name of /hope ...

in exchange of **归纳**：in honour of/favour/need/search/want...**注意**：有 **the** 和无 **the** 的区别；

in return 报答； 回报

African; 非洲人； 非洲的； —an—ian: 人 ; **Canadian**; musician, physician, musician;

ambassador ;大使；**谐音助记**：大使说：“俺是不怕死的”。

embassy 大使馆 (**谐音助记**)：“俺怕死”。

形近：embarrass 尴尬；窘迫；

wander ; v. 徘徊；漫游；游荡；**形近**：wonder;

existence; **存在**; v. exist; **比较**：being, humanbeing

survive ; v. 存活；幸存；arrive;

accurate ; adj; 准确；精确；**比较**：exact;

navy ; 海军；**复习**：airforce 空军；army; 军队；**形近比较**：envy 嫉妒；羡慕；

treasure ; n 财宝；财富； V. 珍惜；珍爱；看重；**比较**：precious 珍贵的；宝贵的；

wealth/y 财富（富有的）；

fleet ; n. 船队；舰队；**词中词**：flee (fled; fled) 逃跑；逃走; fee 费用；feet 脚、英尺；

command ; v. 命令；指挥；控制；

注意：宾语从句中用虚拟语气(should)加动词原形：

一**坚持**; insist;

二**命令**; order; command;

三**建议**; advise; suggest; propose;

四**要求**; demand; require; request; claim;

五**渴望**; desire;;

六**催促、敦促**; urge;

set sail to/ for/from 启航；**复习**sail 帆； 航行； sailor; 海员

royal ; n. 王室的； 皇家的；**复习**：noble 高贵的；**形近**：loyal; 忠诚的；

zebra 斑马；

symbolic ; adj. **复习**：symbol; n. 象征; represent; 代表；

volunteer ; 自愿者；自愿者说：“我能”**谐音**

-eer; pioneer; engineer; beer;

radium 镭；**形近**：medium; 媒体; radio; 收音机；

sum 总额； 总数；**复习**：summary; 总结； 概括； 摘要； summer 夏天；

dam ; 堤坝；**复习**；damage; 损坏； 毁坏；

accomplish ; v. 完成； 实现； 形近：**复习**：accompany; 陪伴；**复习**：be/get accustomed 习惯于；

apart from= besides; 除外（还有）；

sickness ; disease 疾病；**复习**:ill; sick

sacred ; 神圣的； 宗教的； 上帝的， 神的。**复习**：scared 害怕；

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run out ; 用完; 耗尽; **复习**: use up; be worn out;

aircraft ; aeroplane; plane; 飞机; 飞行器;

arise; 升起; 上升; 出现; **复习**: rise;

evidence ; n. 证据; 证词; **复习**: proof; 证明;

evident; 明显的; **复习**: obvious; clear

chairman 主席; 董事长; **复习**: president; 总统;

praise ; v. 赞扬; 称赞; **复习**: raise; proud; pride'

UNIT 3

strait ; n, 海峡; 比较: **复习**: straight, adj & adv. 直的; 笔直的; trait, 特征; 特色;
street; 街道;

fellow ; adj. & n ; 同伴; 伙伴; 比较: follow; 跟随; 听懂; 明白;

allow ; 允许; **同义**: permit; **反义**: forbid;

criminal ; n. 罪犯; adj. 犯罪的; **复习**: crime 犯罪; 复习: prison(er), jail , murder(er); rob;
claim vt.&n. 要求; 声称; (should +v 原形);

govern ; vt. 管理; 统治; **复习**: governor; 总督; 州长; **复习**: government; rule; control;
handle;

as a consequence (of)= as a result of, 结果; 由于;

resemble ; vt. 像; 类似; **复习**: be similar/equal to; (be) like/as; symble; 象征; 符号;

diverse ; adj. 多样的; 不同的; **复习**: diversity 多样性; **复习**: differ; vary; different; various;

transform ; 改变; 转移; 改造; **复习**: trans-

transfer; 转移; 换车; translate; 翻译; translation. translator ; n. transpplant; 移栽; 移植; transport;
transportation; 交通; transmit; 传送=deliver;

immigrate ; n. immigration v. 移民; **复习**: immediate(ly); 立即; 马上; **同义**: right away;
at once; straight away; instantly; directly; without delay

strengthen ; v. 加强; 巩固; **复习**: stong; strength;

pronunciation ; n. 发音; pronounce; v. **复习**: dialect ; 方言; **复习**: accent; 口音; oral; 口
语; 口头的; spoken;

vocabulary ; 词汇; **复习**: grammar; 语法; pattern; 句型; idiom; 短语; 习语;

femal ; 女性; **复习**: male; 男性;

mate ; = fellow; 同伴; **复习**: classmate; workmate; **roommate** ; = match; 成配偶; 配合; 搭配

concept ; 概念; 观念; **复习**: except;

break out 爆发; 突然发生; (不用被动);

=happen; take place;

breakthrough ; 突破; 重大进展; break through;

chew ; 嚼碎; 回味; **复习**: jaw; 下巴; lip 嘴唇; **chin** ; 面颊; beard; 小胡子; moustache 嘴唇
上的胡须;

feed...on ; 喂养; 饲养; **复习** feed... to 把喂 给; live... on; depend on;

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entire ; adj. 全部的；整个的；完全的；**复习**

:complete; total; altogether;adv.

mine ; n.&v. 矿；矿井；地雷；开矿；开采；**复习**；我的；

mineral ; 矿物；矿藏；金属；**复习**；metal;material; 物质；材料；

fence ; 篱笆；栅栏；围墙；**复习**；defence;defend;防卫；防御；

round up ; 使集合在一起；赶拢；**比较**；gather;

outdoors ;adv. 在户外；**复习**；indoors; 在户内；

birthplace ; 出生地；**复习**；birth;

outing ; 远足；郊游；**复习**；;outer; inner;

lemonade ; 柠檬；汽水；lemon **谐音**；柠檬；

barbecue ; 烧烤；野餐；**复习**；picnic;

roast ; vt. 烤；bake; 焙；烤；**复习**；toast; 敬酒；干杯；

steak ; 排；牛排；**复习**；beef 牛肉；

barrier ; n. 屏障；障碍；**复习**；bar ; 酒吧

pointed ; adj. 尖的；直截了当的；**复习**；sharp;

claw ; vt.&vi.&n. 爪子；挠；刮；

hairy; 多毛的；毛发的；**复习**；bushy; 灌木茂密的；丛生的；

medium ; 中等的；媒介物；导体；媒质，基质，介质，介体；中间物;mass media 大众传播媒介；宣传工具；

Unit 4

procedure ; n. 步骤；程序；手续；**复习**；process;step;

rose ; n. 玫瑰（花）；**复习** -rise 的过去式；

arise ; 产生；发生；**复习**；rise;

strawberry 草莓；**复习**；strawhat 草帽；

bunch ; n. 束；串；团；a bunch of rose;**复习**；brunch; 早午餐；**复习**；lunch; 午餐；

merely; adv. 仅仅；只不过；=only; singly;

=alone;

herb; 草药；草本植物；**复习**；hero ;英雄；

classify; 编排；分类；**复习**；catalog; sort;grade;

比较；satisfy;

identification n. 验明；鉴别；=proof; identify ;v. = prove ; ID card 身份证；

promote ; 提升；促销；**复习**；improve; arise; advance **比较**; remote;遥远；

botanical botany; adj./n. 植物学（的）；**复习**；biology

privilege ; n. 特权；特别待遇；**复习**；village;村庄；**preference** ;偏爱；偏好；

cosy= comfortable; 舒适的；

appetite ; 胃口；食欲；欲望；**复习**；desire; enthusiasm; taste; appeal; 恳求；上诉；吸引；

wealth ; 富有；财富；= riches; richness; prosperity; **反义**；poverty;

appoint; vt. 任命；约定；appointment; 约会；date;约会；**复习**；disappoint; 使失望;disappointed;

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disappointing; disappointment;

calculate; 计算; 推算; [同义]: evaluate; work out; estimate; calculator; 计算器;

astronomy; 天文学; [复习]: astronaut; 宇航员; spaceman;

expense; n. 成本; 费用; [复习]: expensive; 昂贵的;

enterprise; n. 企业 (单位); 事业; [复习]: venture; project; company; career;

settlement; 开拓; 定居; 解决; [复习]: settle;

accumulate; vt. 积累; 聚集; 增加; [复习]: gather; get **together**; [复习]: accurate; 准确; 精确;

abandon; vt. 离开; 遗弃; [复习]: desert; deserted; throw away; band;

pineapple; 菠萝; pine 松树; [复习]: apple;

tone; 色度; 色调; 语气; 音调; [复习]: tune; 调旋; 调节 (音量); ton; 吨 (重量);

reward; n. & vt. 报答; 报酬; [复习]: award; in return;

technical; technique; technology; 技术 (的); [复习]: **technician**; 技术员; [复习]: skill; skilled; skillful; experienced;

nowhere; adv. & n. 无处; 任何地方都不;

altogether adv. 总之; 完全地; 总共; [复习]: completely; thoroughly; entirely;

appearance; 外表; 外貌; 出现; [复习]: appear; 出现; disappear; feature; characteristic; trait;

output n. 产量; 产品; 输出; [复习]: product; input;

latter; adj. 后者的; 比较: late; later; former; 前者;

distinguish; vt./vi. 区别; 辨别; [复习]: differ; tell from; tell the difference of/ from;

millimeter; 毫米; [复习]: kilometer; centimeter;

in detail 详细地; [复习]: specific;

name...after, 给...取名; 命名;

pass away 去世; [复习]: die;

year after year 年复一年; 年年; [复习]: year by year; 逐年;

look out for; 警惕; 留心; [复习]: watch out; look out;

on a large scale; 大规模的; 大范围地;

Unit 5

convey; vt. 表达; 运载; [复习]: express; transmit; transport;

advertise; vi./vt. 登广告; 做广告; [复习]: advertiser; advertisement; make...known; announce;

brand; 商标; 牌子; [复习]: band; 乐队; 班派;

consideration; n. 考虑; 体贴; take...into consideration 考虑; [复习]: consider; vt

charge; n/v. 主管; 价钱; 控告; 充电;

loss; lose; n; v. 损失;

blame; vt./n. 责备; 谴责; 责怪; 归咎于;

[注意]: be to blame (不用被动); [复习]: scold;

broadcast; (broadcast; broadcast); 广播; 播出;

post vt. 张贴; 邮寄; [复习]: post office; post box; postman; deliver; mail;

react; vt./vi. 反应; [复习]: respond; reflect;

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annoy ; Vt./vi. 使烦恼；恼怒；**复习**：annoying; adj. 讨厌的；恼人的；**复习**：tiresome; upset; frustrating; boring;

accuse ; vt. 控告； 控诉；**复习**：charge;

associate ; Vt./vi. 使发生联系；使结合；**复习**：connect; contact; touch; join;

appeal ; vi/n. + to ; 吸引；呼吁； 上诉；**复习**：charge; accuse ; attract; draw/catch one's attention;

frequent ; 频繁的；时常发生的；**复习**：constant; normal ; regular;

figure ; 数字；价格；图表；画像；**复习**：number; count; form ;shape; diagram; graph; drawing;; figure out 想象出；

salesman/ saleswoman ; 售货员；**复习**：sale;sell

profit ; 利益；利润；**复习**：interests; benefit; income;

campaign ; vt./vi. 运动； 战役；**复习**：war; battle; fight; action; activity;

policy ; 政策；方针；**形近**：police; polite;**复习**：document 文件； principle;原理；原则；stragety; 策略；

spokesman /spokesman 发言人；

illegal ; 非法的； 不合法的；**复习**：legal; criminal; unlawful;

target ; 目标； 靶子；**复习**：aim ; goal; objective; intention;

sneaker ; 胶底运动鞋；**复习**：sneak; 偷偷悄悄走；潜行；

nowadays ; adv. 现在； 目前；**复习**：at present; currently ; at the moment;

nephew ; 侄子；外甥；**复习**：neice 侄女；

助记：侄子是新的（new）；侄女是漂亮的（nice）

waitress ; 女服务员；**复习**：waiter; actress;hostess 女主人； 女主持人；**复习**：heroine; 女英雄；

bridegroom ; n.新郎；**复习**：bride 新娘；

attach vt. 系； 贴；附上；**复习**：attachment;

discount ; n./ vt. 打折；折扣；**count**;数数；计算；**account**; 说明解释；账目；账单

bonus ; n. 奖金；**复习**：reward; medal;

point out 指出；**复习**：point at 指向；

get across 传播； 为人理解；=make known;

appeal to 吸引；

in charge of 管理；**复习**：in the charge of 被.....负责；

hand in hand 手拉手；关系密切；

make sense; 有意义； 讲得通；**复习**：nonsense; 废话；无意义；common sense 常识；常理；

UNIT 6

quit ; (quit; quit)vt. /vi. 停止；放弃；**复习**：stop; give up; pause;break;

apply to 运用；应用；**复习**：apply for;

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add up 加起来；**复习**：add up to 加起来达到；

lose heart 灰心；泄气；**注意**：不用 one's 或 the；**复习**：

lose one's balance 失去平衡，跌倒。lose one's head 被斩首；被搞糊涂。lose one's life 丢了性命

circumstance；环境；情况；= environment；**复习**：

condition; situation; surroundings;

assessment; n. 评价；评定；**复习**：assess; V. 估价；评定；evaluate; estimate;

biscuit；饼干；烤饼；

alcohol；酒精；烈酒；**复习**：wine; beer;

goat；山羊；**复习**：sheep; 绵羊；

flour；面粉；**复习**：flower 花；floor; 地板；

nail；指甲；**复习**：sail 航行；mail 邮寄；tail 尾巴；fail 失败；

razor；剃刀；刮脸；剃胡须；**复习**：shave;

bedding；n. 铺盖；被褥；**复习**：sheet; 床单；quilt 被单；blanket 毛毯；**复习**：carpet；地毯；

beyond；prep./adv. 在……外；超出；远胜；

leave behind 落后；留下；；**同义**：fall behind;

ox; n. 公牛；**复习**：cow; cattle;

frontier；n. 边疆；边界；**同义**：border; edge;

side; boundary;

lose one's way 迷路；**比较**：lose heart;

salty adj. 含盐的；咸的；**复习**：salt; thirsty; catchy; 吸引人的；cosy; 舒适的；

pond n; 池塘；**复习**：pool; swimming pool; fish pond;

pound 磅；英镑；= 453.6 克，略作 1b. 或 1b. 英镑 = 100 便士，略作 £ 或 L)。a pound note 一张一英镑钞票。a pound of flesh; by the pound 按每磅(计价)

burden；n. 负担；责任；**同义**：load;

desperate；n. 绝望的；极其严重的；

beast n. 动物；兽类；**复习**：animal; cattle; bird;

accustomed adj. 习惯的；通常的；**复习**：

get accustomed to 习惯于；

starvation；n. 挨饿；饿死；**复习**：starve; go hungry;

anxiety；n. 担忧；忧虑；**复习**：anxious; adj.

shallow; adj. 浅的；**复习**：deep; 深的；allow 允许；

swallow; 吞咽；燕子；

come to an end 结束；**复习**：put an end to;

tax；税；**复习**：fax 传真；taxpayer 纳税人；

anniversary；周年；周年纪念日；**复习**：per year; **比较**：necessary; dictionary;

granddaughter/son；孙女、孙子；grandfather/mother

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flu ; 流行感冒; **复习**: bird flu 禽流感; **复习**: cold; cough;
throat ; 喉咙; **复习**: float;boat;coat;
castastrophe ; 大灾难; **同义**: disaster 灾难, 大祸;tragedy 悲剧;ruin;
relief ;减轻; 缓解; **复习**: belief;chief;
deliver ; 投递; 邮送; **复习**: post; mail;send;
tough ; 困难; 坚忍; 艰巨; **复习**: hard;difficult;**比较**: cough;plough;enough;though;through;
quilt ;被褥、子; **复习**: sheet;bedding;比较: quite;quit;
tie up ; tie ...to 拴; 捆; 系; **复习**: fasten;
packet ; 小包裹; 小盒、袋; **复习**: pack;package;
ray ; 光线; 射线; **复习**: X-ray; shine;
bark 吠叫; 咬; **复习**: dark;shout; howl; 嚎叫;roar; 吼, 咆哮; (海、风等)呼啸, 怒号;
sculpture ; 雕像; 雕刻[塑]物[品]; **复习**: carve;figure;statue;monument;纪念碑,石碑; 墓碑;
memorial ; 纪念物, 纪念品; 纪念日; 纪念馆; 纪念碑; 纪念仪式; monument;纪念碑,石碑;
墓碑;**复习**: in honour of;
retell ; 复述; 重说; **复习**: repeat;reread; 重新读, 再读;
go for ; 去努力; 努力获取; **复习**: go in for 爱好; 从事; go after 追求; **复习**: persue 追赶;追求

Unit 7

care for 喜爱; 照顾; **复习**: care about; 关怀; 关心 (for); 介意, 计较, (不)管, (不)顾, (不)问(for, about)。(与 for 连用) 爱好; 愿意, 望, 欲。 care for her health 挂念她的健康。 He cares for music. 他喜欢音乐。 carefor sb.'s education 负责某人的教育;
bacteria ; (复数)细菌; ; (单数) bacterium;
mediun (复数)媒介物; 导体; 媒质; (单数); 追求 media;
powder ; 粉末; **复习**: = power;gun powder ;火药 face powder; 搽脸香粉;
standard n. 标准; 水平; 规格; **复习**: level; scale;range;
conscience n. 良心; 良知; **词中词**: science; awareness;
frost ; n.霜; 严寒; **复习**: fog; freeze;
handwriting n. 书法; 手写稿; 手迹;
overcoat ; 大衣; 外套; **复习**: garment;
wage ;工资; 报酬; **复习**: salary 薪水; income; earnings;
anyway ; adv. 无论如何; 即使如此; **复习**: anyhow;
god ; n. 神; 上帝; **复习**: heaven;
leave alone ; 不管; 随.....去; **复习**: neglect; ignore; regardless of;
admit vt. 承认; 准许进入; 录取; **同义**: confess; The chess professor confessed his professional blessing in the confession. 象棋教授在供状中承认了其职业福气。
foolish ; adj. 愚蠢的; 傻的; **复习**: stupid;fool;
silly;idoit;unwise;

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clap ;v. 拍手；鼓掌；**复习**：applaud; applause;

partner ; n. 搭档；同伴；**复习**：fellow; mate;

abundant ; adj. 丰富的；充裕的；**复习**：enough; plenty;

in want of ; in need of ; 需要；**复习**：in search of ; in honour of;

warmth ; n. 暖和；温和；**复习**：truth; health; wealth;

badly off 潦倒；穷困；**反义**：well off;

occupy ; v. 忙碌；从事；占有；be occupied (in doing sth., with affairs) 在做...，在忙...。occupy oneself about [in, with] ... (正)从事...。

constant adj. 经常的；不断的；**复习**：continuous; regular;

welfare n. 福利；**复习**：fare; fee;

clerk ; n. 职员；办事员；**复习**：staff; crew;

have an eye for 有眼光、眼力；

composer n. 创作者；作曲者；**复习**：compose; 组成，构成

novelist 小说家；

firm 公司；商行；.坚固的，坚牢的；稳固的。**复习**：company; trading firms 商行。a printing firm 印刷公司；

as follow ;如下（列举例子）；**复习**：as usual; 像平常一样

shadow n. 影子；阴影；**复习**：shade ;shady;

ambition n. 抱负；雄心；**复习**：ambitious; adj. 有理想、抱负的；

noble 高贵的；高尚的；**复习**：royal; honorable;

bond n. 契约；债券；**复习**：bond; fond;

indeed adv. 的确；确实；

goose 鹅；**复习**：loose 松的；geese (复数);

selfish adj. 自私的；**比较**：foolish; self-introduction;

bishop n. 主教；

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【2010 辽宁卷 B 篇】 I hated dinner parties. But I decided to give them another shot because I'm in London. And my friend Mallery invited me. And because dinner parties in London are very different from those back in New York. There, "I'm having a dinner party" means: "I'm booking a table for 12 at a restaurant you can't afford and we'll be sharing the cheque evenly, no matter what you eat." Worse, in Manhattan there is always someone who leaves before the bill arrives.

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They'll throw down cash, half of what they owe, and then people like me, who don't drink, end up paying even more. But if I try to use the same trick, the hostess will shout: "Where are you going?" And it's not like I can say I have somewhere to go: everyone know I have nowhere to go.

But in London, dinner parties are in **people's homes**. (转折对比, 说明前面 New Yorkers 评价是 **Self-centred**.) Not only that, the guests are an interesting mix. The last time I went to one, the guests were from France, India, Denmark and Nigeria; it was like a gathering at the United Nations in New York. The mix is less striking. It's like a gathering at Bloomingdale's, a well-known department store.

61. What does the writer dislike most about **dinner parties** in **New York**?

- A. There is a strange mix of people. B. The restaurants are expensive.
C. The bill is not fairly shared. D. People have to pay cash

63. What is the author's opinion of some **New Yorkers** from her experience?

- A. Easy-going. B. **Self-centred**. C. Generous. D. Conservative.

【2012 四川卷 E 篇】 So far, efforts to cut emissions (排放) of planet-warming greenhouse gases are not seen as enough to prevent the Earth heating up **beyond 2°C this century** — a point scientists say will bring the danger of a **changeable climate** in which weather extremes are common, leading to drought, floods, crop failures and rising sea levels.

60. What can be inferred from the **last two paragraphs** about **the world's temperature**?

- A. It has risen nearly 0.2°C since 1979.
B. Its change will lead to weather extremes.
C. It is 0.8°C higher in 1979 than that of 1990.
D. It needs to be controlled within 2°C in this century.

【2012 四川卷 A 篇】 The seasons change just outside the door. We watch the maples turn every shade of yellow and red in the fall and note the poplars' (杨树) putting out the first green leaves of spring. The rainbow smelt fills the local steam as the ice gradually disappears, and the wood frogs start to sing in pools after being frozen for the winter. A family of birds rules our skies and flies over the lake.

43. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph mean?

- A. The change** of seasons **is** easily **felt**.
B. The seasons make the scenes **change**.
C. The weather often **changes** in the forest.
D. The door is a good position to enjoy **changing** seasons.

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【2012 陕西卷 C 篇】The authors of both studies stress that these risks are relatively small for healthy people and certainly modest compared with other risk factors such as smoking and high blood pressure. However, it is important to be aware of these dangers because everyone is exposed to air pollution regardless of lifestyle choices. **So stricter regulation** by the EPA of pollutants may not only improve environmental air quality but could also become necessary to protect public health.

55. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Eating fatty food has immediate effects on your heart.
- B. The EPA conducted many studies on air quality.
- C. Moderate air quality is more harmful than smoking,
- D. Stricter regulations** on pollutants should **be made**.

【2012 江西卷 D 篇】For those who make journeys across the world, the **speed** of **travel** today has turned the countries into a series of villages. Distances between them appear no greater to a modern traveler than those which once faced men as they walked from village to village. **Jet plane** fly people from one end of the earth to the other, allowing them a freedom of movement undreamt of a hundred years ago.

Yet some people wonder if the revolution in travel has gone too far. A price has been paid, they say, for the conquest (征服) of time and distance. Travel is something to be enjoyed, not endured (忍受). The boat offers leisure and time enough to appreciate the ever-changing sights and sounds of a journey. A journey by train also has a special charm about it. Lakes and forests and wild, open plains sweeping past your carriage window create a grand view in which time and distance mean nothing. On board **a plane**, however, there is just the blank blue of the sky filling the narrow window of the airplane. The soft lighting, in-flight films and gentle music make up the only world you know, and the hours progress slowly.

Then there is the time spent being “processed” at a modern **airport**. People are conveyed like robots along walkways; baggage is weighed, tickets produced, examined and produced yet again before the passenger move again to another waiting area. Journeys by rail and sea take longer, yes, **but** the hours devoted to **being “processed”** at departure and arrival in airports are luckily absent. No wonder, then, that the **modern high-speed trains are winning back passengers from the airlines**.

Man, however, is now a world traveler and can not turn his back on the **airplane**. The working lives of too many people depend upon it; whole new industries have been built around its design and operation. The holiday maker, too, with limited time to spend, patiently endures the busy airports and limited space of the flight to gain those extra hours and even days, relaxing in

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the sun. speed controls people's lives; time saved, in work or play, is the important thing—or so we are told. Perhaps those first horsemen, riding free across the wild, open plains, were enjoying a better world than the one we know today. They could travel at will, and the clock was not their master.

73. According to Paragraph 3, passengers are turning back to modern high-speed trains because _____.

- A. they pay less for the tickets B. they feel safer during the travel
C. they can enjoy higher speed of travel **D. they don't have to waste time being "processed"**

75. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Air travel benefits people and industries.
B. Train Travel has some advantages over air travel.
C. Great changes have taken place in modern travel.
D. The high speed of air travel is gained at a cost.

秘诀 9: lead to (result in, bring about, cause) 是选项中答案高频暗示词!

【2012 浙江卷 C 篇】

First of all, students need to realize that conflict is unavoidable. A report on violence among middle school and high school students indicates that most violent incidents between students begin with a relatively minor insult (侮辱). For example, a fight could start over the fact that one student eats a peanut butter sandwich each lunchtime. Laughter over the sandwich can lead to insults, which in turn can lead to violence. The problem isn't in the sandwich, but in the way students deal with the conflict.

51. From Paragraph 2 we can learn that _____.

- A. violence is more likely to occur at lunchtime 具体!
B. a small conflict can lead to violence
C. students tend to lose their temper easily
D. the eating habit of a student is often the cause of a fight 具体!

【2011 湖北卷 D 篇】our own generation has access to more nutritious food .more convenient transport .bigger houses, better ears .and of course, more pounds and dollars than any who lived before us .This will continue as long as we there things to make other things, This more we specialize and exchange, the better off we'll be.

2) **Brilliant advances**

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One reason we are richer, healthier, taller, cleverer, longer-lived and freer than ever before is that the four most basic human needs - food, clothing, **fuel and shelter** - have grown **a lot cheaper**. Take one **example**. In 1800 a **candle** providing one hour's light cost six hours' work. In the 1880s the same light from an oil **lamp** took 15 minutes' work to pay for. In 1950 it was eight seconds. Today it's half second.

65. The **candle and lamp example** is used to **show** that _____.

- A. oil lamps give off more light than candles
- B. shortening working time brings about a happier life.
- C. advanced technology helps to produce better candles.
- D. increased production rate **leads to lower cost** of goods.**

秘诀 10: **Control (handle, deal with)** 是选项中答案高频暗示词!

【2012 天津卷 D 篇】

Those who choose to be **creators** look at life quite differently. They know there are individuals who might **like to control** their lives, **but** they don't let this get in the way. They know they have their weaknesses, **yet** they don't blame themselves when they fail. Whatever happens, they have choice in the matter. They believe their dance with each sacred(神圣的)moment of life is a gift and that storms are a natural part of life which can bring the rain needed for emotional and spiritual growth.

52. According to Paragraph 2, **creators** _____.

- A. **seem** willing to experience failures in life
- B. possess the ability to predict future life
- C. **handle** ups and downs of life **wisely****
- D. have potential to create **something** new

【2012 山东卷 D 篇】

Last year, it was a refrigerator that tweeted. This year, it's Wi-Fi-enabled **laundry machines** and fridges that can tell you when your groceries are going bad.

The washers and dryers, available starting in the spring, **connect to any **smartphone** through a downloadable application**. The phone can then be used as a remote **control**, so the machines can be turned on and off while their owners is at work or on the bus.

Samsung says it's not just something new — the app connection actually has some practical uses.

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“If you started to dry clothes in the morning and forgot to take them out, you can go to your phone and restart your dryer for the time when come home, so your clothes are refreshed and ready to go,” said spokesperson Amy Schmidt.

The company also says that with electricity rate(电价)varying depending on the time of day, more control over when the machines are used can help save money.

Perhaps, but what they will probably really accomplish is what all good technologies do—enable laziness. Rather than getting up to check on whether the laundry is done, users will instead monitor it on their phones while watching TV.

73. What can we learn about the new laundry machines?

- A. They can tell you when your clothes need washing
- B. They can be controlled with a smartphone**
- C. They are difficult to operate
- D. They are sold at a low price

秘诀 12: miss (missing) ; lose (lost)是选项中答案高频暗示词!

【2011 全国新课标卷 A 篇】

There is sadly no home milk delivery today. Big companies allowed the production of cheaper milk thus making it difficult for milkmen to compete (竞争). Besides, milk is for sale everywhere, and it may just not have been practiced to have a delivery service.

Recently, an old milk box in the countryside I saw brought back my childhood memories. I took it home and planted it on the back porch (门廊). Every so often my son's friends will ask what it is. So I start telling stories of my boyhood, and of the milkman who brought us friendship along with his milk.

59. Why did the author bring back home an old milk box?

- A. He missed the good old days.** B. He wanted to tell interesting stories.
- C. He needed it for his milk bottles. D. He planted flowers in it.

【2010 江西卷 A 篇】

Andy rode slowly on his way to school, day-dreaming about the fishing trip that his father had promised him. He was so busy dreaming about all the fish he would catch that he was unaware of everything else around him.

He rode along until a strange sound drew him to the present. He came to a stop and looked

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curiously up to the heavens. What he saw shocked and terrified him. A huge **swarm of bees** filled the sky like a black cloud and the buzzing mass seemed to be heading angrily towards him.

With no time to waste, Andy sped off in the opposite direction, riding furiously—but without knowing how to escape the swarm. With a rapidly beating heart and his legs pumping furiously, he sped down the rough road. As the bees came closer, his panic increased. Andy knew that he was sensitive to bee stings(蜇). The last sting had landed him in hospital—and that was only one bee sting! He had been forced to stay in bed for two whole days.

56. Why did Andy **fail to notice the swarm of bees** earlier?

- A. He was riding to school.
- B. He was listening to a strange sound.
- C. He was going fishing with his father.
- D. He was lost in the thought of the fishing trip.**

方法一：找中心句

第一段首、末句(一段末出现转折)

二段一句、二句(二段对一段进行总结或否定)

尾段首末句, 90%在末句

有汉语标注的地方!

【2012 全国新课标卷 B 篇】

Honey(蜂蜜) from the African forest is not only a kind of natural sugar, it is also delicious. Most people, and many animals, like eating it. However, the only way for them to get that honey is to find a wild bees' nest(巢) and take the honey from it. Often, these nests are high up in trees, and it is difficult to find them. In parts of Africa, though, people and animals looking for honey have a strange and unexpected helper — a little bird called a **honey** guide.

The **honey** guide does not actually like honey, but it does like the wax (**蜂蜡**) in the beehives (**蜂房**). The little bird cannot reach this wax, which is deep inside the bees' nest. So, when it finds a suitable nest, it looks for someone to help it. The honey guide gives a loud cry that attracts the

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attention of both passing animals and people. Once it has their attention, it flies through the forest, **waiting** from time to time for the curious animal or person as it leads them to the nest. When they finally arrive at the nest, **the follower** reaches in to get at the delicious **honey** as the bird patiently waits and watches. Some of the honey, and the wax, always falls to the ground, and this is when the honey guide takes its share.

63. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Wild Bees B. Wax and Honey
C. Beekeeping in Africa **D. Honey-Lover's Helper**

表转折和因果处:but, yet, however, instead,today,now,Although,so, therefore, thus, as a result, because(since,as,for), one of the reasons was....., The results are.....

It was a village in India. The people were **poor**. **However**, they were **not unhappy**. After all , their forefathers had lived in the same way for centuries.

Then one day, some visitors from the city arrived . They told the villagers there were some people elsewhere who liked to eat frog's legs. However, they did not have enough frogs of their own, and so they wanted to buy frogs from other places.

This seemed like money for nothing . There were millions of frogs in the fields around, and they were no use to the villagers. All they had to do was catch them . Agreement was reached, and the children were sent into the fields to catch frogs. Every week a truck arrived to collect the catch and hand over the money. For the first time ,the people were able to dream of a better future. But the dream didn't last long.

From Paragraph 1 we learn that the villagers _____.

- A.worked very hard for centuries B.dreamed of having a better life
C.were **poor** **but** somewhat **content** D.lived a different life from their forefathers

【2012 全国新课标 D 篇】

Grown-ups are often surprised by how well they **remember** **something they learned** as children **but** have never practiced still swim as well as ever since. A man when he gets back who

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has not had a chance to go swimming for years can in the water. He can get on a bicycle after many years and still ride away. He can play catch and hit a ball as well as his son. A mother who has not thought about the words for years can teach her daughter the poem that begins "Twinkle, twinkle, little star". remember the story of Cinderella or Goldilocks and the Three Bears.

67. What is the main idea of paragraph 1?

- A. People **remember** well **what they learned** in childhood.
- B. Children have a better memory than grown-ups.
- C. Poem reading is a good way to learn words.
- D. Stories for children are easy to remember.

【2012 重庆卷 E 篇】

In his 1930 essay "Economic Possibilities for Our Grandchildren", John Keynes, economist, rewrote that human needs fall into two classes: absolute needs, which are indeed what other have, and relative needs, which make us feel superior to our fellows. He thought **although** **relative needs** may indeed be **insatiable** (无止境的) this is **not true of absolute**.

Keynes was surely correct that only a small part of total spending is decided by the superiority. He was greatly **mistaken**, **however**, in seeing this derive as the only source of demands.

Decisions to spend are also driven by ideas of quality which can influence the demand for almost all goods, including even basic goods like food. When a couple goes out for a dinner, for example, the thought of feeling superior to others probably never comes to them. The goal is to share a special meal that stands out from other meals.

75. The author of the passage **argues** that _____.

- A. absolute needs have **no limits**
- B. demands for quality are not insatiable
- C. human desires influence ideas of quality
- D. **relative needs** decide most of our spending

【2012 陕西卷 C 篇】

Eating too much fatty food, exercising too little and smoking can raise your future risk of heart disease. **But** there is another factor that can cause your **heart problems** more immediately:

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the **air** you breathe.

Previous studies have linked high exposure (暴露) to environmental pollution to an increased risk of heart problem, but two analyses now show that poor air quality can lead to heart attack or stroke (中风) within as little as a few hours after exposure. In one review of the research, scientists found that people exposed to high levels of pollutants (污染物) were up to 5% more likely to suffer a heart attack within days of exposure than those with lower exposure. A separate study of stroke patients showed that even air that the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) considers to be of “moderate” (良好) quality and relatively safe for our health can raise the risk of stroke as much as 34% within 12 to 14 hours of exposure.

53. The text mainly discusses the relationship between_____.

- A.** heart problems and **air** quality B. heart problems and exercising
C. heart problems and smoking D. heart problems and fatty food

写作目的题秘诀 13：广告文体写作目的题一般用 **advertise!**

【2012 重庆卷 B 篇】 Top lists are lecturing people on everything from "100 books to read". Aren't you just tired of being told what to do with your time?

Now you have a list to end all lists!

Take a look at the following two examples from the list of "101 things not to do":

.....

Go to See the Mona Lisa?

There must be something about the mysterious(神秘的)smile. The 6 million people who the lady in the Louvre every year can't all be wrong after all. But they can be quite and standing in front of you, holding up their cameras to prevent you from seeing anything. In fact hard for you to see the painting clearly because you have to stay away from it for security read. After queuing for hours, many tourists can remain in front of the painting only for 15 seconds most.

So, still long to see the Mona Lisa? If you want to find out more about the list, read **101 Things NOT to Do Before You Die**. Visit www.not2dobeforeidie.co.uk and buy **the book** at a **20% discount**.

63. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A.** To **advertise** a book B. To **introduce** a website
C. To comment on popular lists D. To recommend tourist activities.

写作目的题秘诀 17：一般说明文写作目的题常用 **inform!**

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【2012 浙江卷 C 篇】

There will always be **conflict** in schools, **but** that doesn't mean there needs to be **violence**. After students in Atlanta started a conflict resolution program, according to Educators for Social Responsibility, "64 percent of the teachers reported less physical violence in the classroom; 75 percent of the teachers reported an increase in student cooperation; and 92 percent of the students felt better about themselves". Learning to resolve conflicts can help students deal with friends, teachers, parents, bosses, and coworkers. In that way, conflict resolution is a basic life skill that should be taught in schools across the country.

54. The writer's purpose for writing this article is to _____.

- A. complain about problems in school education
- B. teach students different strategies for school life
- C. advocate teaching **conflict** management in schools

D. inform teachers of the latest studies on school **violence** **But 后面 violence 是重心!**

写作目的题秘诀 18: 新闻报道写作目的题常用 **report!**

【2012 全国 II 卷 D 篇】ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia - One of the world's most famous fossils (化石) - the 3.2 million-year-old Lucy skeleton (骨骼) unearthed in Ethiopia in 1974 - **will go on an exhibition tour abroad for the first time in the United States**, officials said Tuesday. Even the Ethiopian public has only seen Lucy twice.

The Lucy on exhibition at the Ethiopian National Museum in the capital. Addis Ababa is a **replica** while the real remains are usually locked in a secret storeroom. A team from the Museum of National Service in to U.S. tour. Texas spent four years discussing with the Ethiopians for the U.S. tour. Which will start in Houston next September.

"Ethiopia's rich culture of both the past and today, is one of the best kept secrets in the world," said Joel Bartsch, director of the **Houston** museum.

The six-year tour will also go to Washington, New York, Denver and Chicago. Officials said six other U.S. cities may be on the tour. But they said plans had not yet been worked out.

Traveling with Lucy will be 190 other fossils.

Lucy, her name taken from a Beatles song that played in a camp the night of her discovery, is part of the skeleton of what was once a 3½-foot-tall ape-man (猿人).

53. The author writes this text mainly to _____.

- A. **introduce** a few U.S. museums
- B. describe some research work
- C. discuss the value of an ape-man
- D. report** a coming event

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秘诀 9：找到信息点后核对选项，发现照抄原文的不是答案，同义替换的通常是答案，有时结合答案特征，发现的更快！

Tanni’s enduring success had been part motivation(动机), part preparation, “The training I do that enables me to be a good sprinter(短跑运动员) enables me to be good at a marathon too. I train **50 weeks** of the year and **that** keeps me prepared for whatever distance I want to race.... I am still competing at a very high lever, but as I get older things get harder and I want to retire before I fall apart.”

58. The underlined word “**that**” in the 5th paragraph refers to _____.

(此题容易错选 A，但正确答案是 C，怎样避开陷阱?)

- A. **fifty weeks**’ training B. being a good sprinter
C. training **almost** every day D. part motivation and part preparation

推论题秘诀 3：

没有中心句（中心词四选项都有），尾段也没有核对点，则找出题点核对！

【2012 福建卷 B 篇】

At exactly eleven Sir Percival knocked and entered, with anxiety and worry in every line of his face. This meeting would decide his future life, and he obviously knew it.

"You may wonder, Sir Percival," said **Laura** calmly, "if **I** am going to ask to be **released** (免除) from my **promise** to **marry** you. I am not going to ask this. I respect my father's wishes too much.“ **汉语标注处是出题核对点！**

His face relaxed a little, but one of his feet kept beating the carpet.

"No, if we are going to withdraw.(退出) from our planned marriage, it will be because of your wish, not mine.

"Mine?" he said in great surprise. "What reason could I have for withdrawing?"

"A reason that is very hard to tell you," she answered. "There is a change in me. ”

His face went so pale that even his lips lost their color. He turned his head to one side.

"What change?" he asked, trying to appear calm.

" When the promise was made two years ago, ” she said, my love did not belong to anyone. Will you forgive me, Sir Percival, if I tell you that it now belongs to another person?"

"I wish you to understand, “ **Laura** continued, “that I will never see this person again, and that if you leave me, you only allow me to remain a single woman for the rest of my life. All I ask is

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that you forgive me and keep my secret."

"I will do both those things," he said. Then he looked at Laura, as if he was waiting to hear more.

"I think I have said enough to give you reason to withdraw from our marriage," she added quietly.

"No. You have said enough to make it the dearest wish of my life to marry you," he said.

61. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. Laura had once **promised** to **marry** Percival
- B. Laura's father wished to end her marriage
- C. Percival had been married to Laura for two years
- D. Percival asked to be released from the marriage

文章取材题秘诀 5：若首段有小括号，里面有新华，搜狐，网易，新浪，路透，BBC 等提示，如 (XINHUA NET)，或每段首句有具体时间信息点，则选项一定与 **news** 有关！

【2012 辽宁卷 C 篇】

If Confucius (孔子) were still alive today and could celebrate his September 28 birthday with a big cake, there would be a lot of candles. He'd need a fan or a strong wind to help him put them out.

While many people in China will remember Confucius on his special day, few people in the United States will give him a passing thought. It's nothing personal. Most Americans don't even remember the birthdays of their own national heroes.

But this doesn't mean that Americans don't care about Confucius. In many ways he has become a bridge that foreigners must cross if they want to reach a deeper understanding of China.

In the past two decades, the Chinese studies programs have gained huge popularity in Western universities. More recently, the Chinese government has set up Confucius Institutes in more than 80 countries. These schools teach both Chinese language and culture. The main courses of Chinese culture usually included Chinese art, history and philosophy (哲学). Some social scientists suggest that Westerners should take advantages of the ancient Chinese wisdom to make up for the drawbacks of Westerners philosophy. Students in the United States, at the same time, are racing to learn Chinese. So they will be ready for life in a world where China is an equal

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power with the United States. Businessmen who hope to make money in China are reading books about Confucius to understand their Chinese customers.

So the old thinker's ideas are still alive and well.

Today China attracts the West more than ever, and it will need more teachers to introduce Confucius and Chinese culture to the West.

As for the old thinker, he will not soon be forgotten by people in the West, even if his birthday is.

67. The passage is likely to appear in _____.

- A. a biography B. a history paper
C. a newspaper D. a philosophy textbook

文章取材题秘诀 6: 文章首尾句看是否有关键信息点, 比如 **book**, 可能是书的前言或简介, 若有价格, 与钱有关或访问某网站, 则可能是广告 (**advertisement**)!

【2010 湖北卷 C 篇】This brief **book** is aimed at high school students, but speaks to anyone learning at any stage of life.

Its formal, serious style closely matches its content, a school-masterly book on schooling. The author, W. H. Armstrong, starts with the basics: reading and writing. In his opinion, reading doesn't just mean recognizing each word on the page; it means taking in the information, digesting it and incorporating it into oneself just as one digests a sandwich and makes it a part of himself. The goal is to bring the information back to life, not just to treat it as dead facts on paper from dead trees. Reading and writing cannot be completely separated from each other; in fact, the aim of reading is to express the information you have got from the text. I've seen it again and again: some-one who can't express an idea after reading a text is just as ineffective as someone who hasn't read it at all.

Only a third of the book remains after that discussion, which Armstrong devotes to specific tips for studying languages, math, science and history. He generally handles these topics thoroughly (透彻地) and equally, except for some weakness in the science and math sections and a bit too much passion (激情) regarding history to his students, that was a hundred times more than my history teachers ever got across. To my disappointment, in this part of the book he ignores the arts. As a matter of fact, they demand all the concentration and study that math and

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science do, though the study differs slightly in kind. Although it's commonly believed that the arts can only be naturally acquired, actually, learning the arts is no more natural than learning French or mathematics.

My other comment is that the text aged. The first edition apparently dates to the 1960s—none of the references(参考文献) seem newer than the late 1950s. As a result, the discussion misses the entire computer age.

These are small points, though, and don't affect the main discussion. I recommend it to any student and any teacher, including the self-taught student.

66. This passage can be classified as _____.

- A. an advertisement **B. a book review**
C. a feature story D. A news report

【2012 北京卷 A 篇】

The Basics of Math—Made Clear

Basic Math introduces students to the basic concepts of mathematics, as well as the fundamentals of more tricky areas. These 30 fantastic lectures are designed to provide students with an understanding of arithmetic and to prepare them for Algebra(代数) and beyond.

The lessons in Basic Math cover every basic aspect of arithmetic. They also look into exponents(指数), the order of operations, and square roots. In addition to learning how to perform various mathematical operations, students discover why these operations work, how a particular mathematical topic relates to other branches of mathematics, and how these operations can be used practically.

Basic Math starts from the relatively easier concepts and gradually moves on to the more troublesome ones, so as to allow for steady and sure understanding of the material by students. The lectures offer students the chance to “make sense” of mathematical knowledge that may have seemed so frightening. They also help students prepare for college mathematics and overcome their anxiety about this amazing—and completely understandable—field of study.

By the conclusion of the course, students will have improved their understanding of basic math. They will be able to clear away the mystery(神秘性) of mathematics and face their studies with more confidence than they ever imagined. In addition, they will strengthen their ability to accept new and exciting mathematical challenges.

Professor H. Siegel, honored by Kentucky Educational Television as “the best math teacher in America,” is a devoted teacher and has a gift for explaining mathematical concepts in ways that

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【2012 辽宁卷 B 篇】

61. Which of the following best describes the families of the astronauts on the ISS ?

- A. The are caring and thoughtful
- B. The are impatient and annoyed
- C. The are impatient and annoyed.
- D. The are excited and curious.

【2010 全国 II 卷 A 篇】

45. Which of the following best describes Brownie?

- A. Shy
- B. Polite
- C. Brave
- D. Caring

22. We used to see each other _____ , but I haven't head from him since last year.

- A. especially
- B. regularly
- C. particularly
- D. approximately

通过正负，可知 A 和 D 可选！再通过过程和结果，可知 A. with pleasure 强调的是结果，说明借过后，表示荣幸，所以不符！电话还没借呢，故只有 D 符合。

23. — I'm terribly sorry to interrupt, but may I use your phone? It's rather urgent.

— Yes, _____.

- A. with pleasure
- B. no burry
- C. it doesn't matter
- D. of course

Shall 用于第二、第三人称，表示说话人给对方命令、警告、允诺或威胁。这儿是说根据学校规定学生在校时都必须穿校服。

24. One of our rules is that every student _____ wear school uniform while at school.

- A. might
- B. could
- C. shall
- D. will

有宾语主动，无宾语被动！follow 后面有宾语，with 的宾语后面可加形容词、副词、分词、不定式、名词等作宾补，这儿 pet dog 与 follow 构成主谓关系，所以用 following.

25. The old couple often take a walk after supper in the park with their pet dog _____ them.

- A. to follow
- B. following
- C. followed
- D. follows

Rod 喜欢拆卸钟表，然而，他从来都不能再重新装好。所以选 B 项。另外 However 两边句子相反，看到 put..... together, 当然相反的就是 taking apart 啦！

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26. Rod loves ____ clocks. However, he never manages to put them together again.
A. taking apart B. giving away C. making up D. turning off

one 作“一个”，“一本”，“一件”等解，用来代替上文提到过的 paper。相当于 a copy of paper.

28. If you're buying today's paper from the stand, could you get ____ for me?
A. one B. such C. this D. that

把你的钥匙留给你的邻居，以防你把自己锁在外面了。所以选 C 项。

30. Leave your key with your neighbor ____ you lock yourself out one day.
A. as long as B. even though C. in case D. as if

Not until 位于句首时句子要倒装，consider having a holiday abroad 这个动作发生在 retire 之后，所以用一般过去时。

32. Not until he retired from teaching three years ago ____ having a holiday abroad.
A. he had considered B. had he considered
C. he considered D. did he consider

在句型 “It's high/ very time that...” 中，从句中的谓语动词用 did 或 should do。所以选 D 项。

33. Jack is a great talker. It's high time that he ____ something instead of just talking.
A. will do B. has done C. do D. did

名词性从句 4 个高频答案词，介词 for 后面加的是宾语从句，且从句中 find 缺少宾语，故用 whatever，选 C。

34. The newcomer went to the library the other day and searched for _____ he could find about Mark Twain.
A. wherever B. however C. whatever D. whichever

二、完形技巧+高频答案词，挑战高分！

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首尾或上下段落呼应，复现解决问题！

When Glen Kruger picked a small cat from an **animal** shelter, he did not expect much. Yet right from the start, eight years ago, there was an uncommon connection between him and the small black cat. He 36 her Inky.

“ I grew up on a hundred-acre farm and had only cats 37 playmates,” Kruger, The seventy-year-old man, says. “My hearing was damaged by the 38 of farm equipment , so I learned to connect with 39 .”

39. A. animals B. friends C. farmers D. neighbors

46 in a pool of blood on the **basement** floor, Kruger felt 47 going into shock (休克) . He shouted for help , 48 his wife, Brenda , was asleep in their bedroom at the opposite end of the house. 49 Kruger noticed Inky watching from the top of the **stairs**.

“Go get Brenda, ” Krugger said to Inky.

Inky 50 to the bedroom door and scratched 51 until Brenda opened it. Then Inky led her to the 52 Brenda found her husband 53 the **stairs** and called 911.

52. A. bedroom B. basement C yard D. house

通过同现解决问题！

看到 **rushed** 后就知道很匆忙，故 50 空纠结时，通过同现校正答案，就不能误选 C 了，**ran** 与 **rushed** 同现；51 空是 C 还是 D 呢？Inky 是猫，**madly** 更贴切；53 空，叫 911 送医院了，说明掉楼梯底下了。

Inky 50 to the bedroom door and scratched 51 until Brenda opened it. Then Inky led her to the 52 Brenda found her husband 53 the **stairs** and called 911. Kruger was **rushed** to the hospital.

50. A. walked B. ran C. returned D. withdrew
51. A. rapidly B. suddenly C. madly D. urgently
53. A. at the bottom of B. in the middle of C. at the top of D. in the front of

通过正负解决问题！

“My hearing was **damaged** by the 38 of farm equipment , so I learned to connect with 39 . They react to what they see and what you do. ”

38. A. sound B. alarm C. noise D. voice

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找不到主旨句或四个选项都带中心词时，看出题点，即每段首尾句和有汉语标注的地方等，然后通过复现和同现就解决了！

Astronauts on shorter shuttle missions (使命) often work very long days. Tasks are scheduled so tightly that break times are often used to finish the day's work. This type of schedule is far too demanding for long missions on the International Space Station (ISS). ISS crewmembers usually live in space for at least a quarter of a year. They work five days on and two days off to **mimic** the normal way they do things on Earth as much as possible. Weekends give the crew valuable time to rest and do a few hours of housework. They can **communicate with family and friends by email, internet phone and through Private video conferenes**.

While astronauts cannot go to a **baseball game** or a movie in orbit, there are many familiar activities that they can still enjoy. Before a mission, the family and friends of each ISS crewmember put together a collection of family photos, messages, videos and reading material for the astronauts to look at when they will be floating 370 kilometers above the Earth. During their mission, the crew also receives care packages with CDs, books, magazines, photos and letters. And as from early 2010, the internet became available on the ISS, giving astronauts the chance to do some "**web surfing (冲浪)**" in their personal time. Besides relaxing with these more common entertainments, astronauts can simply enjoy the experience of living in space.

Many astronauts say that one of the most **relaxing things** to do in space is to look out the window and stare at the universe and the Earth's vast land mass and oceans.

63. The passage mainly discusses how astronauts _____. (2012 辽宁卷阅读 B 篇)

- A. work for longer missions in space B. connect with people on the Earth
C. observe the Earth from space **D. spend their free time in space**

词汇 13 大解题思路使您茅塞顿开！本题仅用代入法就解决了问题！

Astronauts on shorter shuttle missions (使命) often work very long days. Tasks are scheduled so tightly that break times are often used to finish the day's work. This type of schedule is far too demanding for long missions on the International Space Station (ISS). ISS crewmembers usually live in space for at least a quarter of a year. They work five days on and two days off to **mimic** the normal **way they do things** on Earth as much as possible. Weekends give the crew valuable time to rest and do a few hours of housework.

60. What does the word "**mimic**" in Paragraph 1 probably mean? (2012 辽宁卷阅读 B 篇)

- A. Find **B. Copy** C. Change D. Lose

找到 mimic 这个动词的宾语 way, way they do things 做事的方式, Find 发现? ; **Copy 模仿?** Change 改变? Lose 失去? way they do things 做事的方式, 当然是**模仿**做事的方式喽!

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A 大于 B，则选 A。

In the past two decades, the Chinese studies programs have gained huge popularity in Western universities. More recently, the Chinese government has set up Confucius Institutes in more than 80 countries. These schools teach both Chinese language and culture. The main courses of Chinese culture usually included Chinese art, history and philosophy (哲学). Some social scientists suggest that Westerners should take advantages of the ancient Chinese wisdom to make up for the drawbacks of Westerners philosophy. **Students in the United States**, at the same time, are **racing to learn Chinese**. So they will be ready for life in a world where China is an equal power with the United States. Businessmen who hope to make money in China are reading books about Confucius to understand their Chinese customers.

65. We can learn from Paragraph 4 that **American students** _____. (2012 辽宁卷阅读 C 篇)

- A. have a great interest in studying Chinese
- B. take an active part in Chinese competitions
- C. try to get high scores in Chinese exams
- D. fight for a chance to learn Chinese

65 题根据题干关键字 **American students** 文章定位，就近原则参考点为 **racing to learn Chinese**。有些同学在 A 和 D 之间纠结。如果确实区分有困难的话，可以根据“A 大于 D，则选 A。”原则，则选 A。

矩阵法则解题:出题点;与中心词沾边;答案特征;答题步骤;核对规则.

69. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE**? (2012 辽宁卷阅读 D 篇)

- A. The customers who **cannot** pay can word as **volunteers** **instead**.
- B. More volunteers will go to new Orleans for the hurricane cleanup.
- C. Many new cafes will be opened to offer free lunches in the town.
- D. The lunch menu has remained the same since the café was started.

69 题出题点在尾句,更有出题信号词 **instead**;选项中 A 是前后矛盾的句子,符合答案特征;选项 A 中含有的 **volunteers** 是文章反复出现的中心词,所以答案就可以选 A 了。

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答题步骤：首句定位；排比；逻辑关系；指代+同现或复现；连接词+同现或复现；先易后难，缩小范围，从而高分突破！

How to Make Friends

Friendship is a very important human relationship and everyone needs good friends. Good friendship has many benefits. It offers companionship, improves self-worth and promotes good health. There are times in our lives such as when we have recently moved into a new town, or changed our jobs or schools. Such changes often leaves us without a friend 71. **But** for many of us the process is **difficult** and requires courage. Below are some helpful suggestions on how to make and keep friends.

1. Associate with others.

The first step to making friends is associating with other people. You can go to public places to meet new people. Besides, you will need to make yourself known by becoming an active member of such places.

2. Start a conversation

Starting a conversation is the second most important step in making new friends. 72 You can always start the conversation. Being able to make small talk is a very useful skill in relating with other people.

3. 73

Choosing friends with common interests is important in building friendship as these interests would always bring you and your friend **together**. Hanging out will always be a pleasant experience.

4. Let it grow.

It is a good thing to stay in touch. However, **try not to** press your new friend with calls, messages or visits as this would likely wear him or her out and finally **you** may lose **your friend**. 74. The best friendships are the ones that grow naturally.

5. Enjoy your friendship

The best way to enjoy your friendship is to allow your friends to be themselves. 75 **Try not to** change **them** from who they are to what you want them to be. Become the kind of friend you will want your friend to be to you.

- A. Be cheerful.
- B. Do things **together**.
- C. Do not wait to be **spoken to**.
- D. **Try not to** find fault with your friends.
- E. Making new friends comes **easy** for some people.
- F. For a friendship to develop you need to stay in touch.
- G. **So you** will need to give **your friend** time to react to **you**.

71 空发现复现词 **friend**，根据 7 选 5 法则转折关系(形容词或副词相反，转折)，选 **E**； 72 选 5 法则同现原则，**spoken to** 与 **conversation** 关联，所以选 **C**； 73 空看到每段都是祈使句，而只有 **B** 项中有与原文中的复现词 **together**，所以选 **B**； 74 空就近原则指代一致 **you**，复现一致 **your friend**，所以选 **G**； 75 空后面有 **them**，说明前面有复数名词，再加上否定句结构排比 **Try not to**，所以 75 空选 **D**。

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五、改错探秘，看 7 遍，错点全部找到！

Dear Diana,

Thank you for the lovely day we have with you. It was so kind for you to let us bring Anne's

had **of**

friend. Gina. Unfortunate, the only problem was the journey home. There had been a terrible

Unfortunately

accident on the highway and, for a result, there was a long line of traffic for at least six mile. In

as **miles**

the end, we drove to a service station and waited there unless the road was clear. In the car park

until

here, Gina nearly got knocked over as ^ car drove out far too quickly from behind a lorry. They

there **a** **We**

finally dropped Gina off at her parents' and made our own way ~~to~~ home.

1. 第 1 句 have→had,
2. 第 2 句 for→of,
3. 第 3 句 Unfortunate→Unfortunately,
4. 第 4 句 for→as,
5. 第 4 句 mile→miles,
6. 第 5 句 unless→until,
7. 第 6 句 here→there,
8. 第 6 句 car 前加 a,
9. 第 7 句 they→we,
10. 第 7 句去掉 to,

Unit 8

motivation n. 动机；积极性；**复习**：motivate；v. 激发；激动促动；**复习**：drive；inspire；
inspiration；stimulate；

dictation；听写；口授；命令；

correction n. correct；v. 改正；修改；

alphabet；n. 字母表；alpha；阿尔法（希腊语字母表首字母α，相当于英语的 a）。

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stick vt. (stuck; stuck) 伸出；粘住；停止；**复习**：stick to 坚持；insist on;

effective adj. 有效的；**复习**：effect n. efficient; 高效的；

acquire vt. 学到；获得；acquisition n. **复习**：require; get; obtain;

make sense 有意义；说得通；**复习**；matter; make no/some/much sense (of);

in other words 换言之；换句话说；**复习**：in a word 简言之；

awful ; adj. 可怕的；**复习**：terrible; [口语] 非常，极其。I'm awful glad you came. 你来了，我非常高兴；

instruct ;vt. 教导；指示；instruction; **复习**：teach; educate; coach;

data n. 资料；数据；〔此词系 datum 的复数。但 **datum** 罕用，一般即以 data 作为集合词，在口语中往往用单数动词；如系指一件资料，则说作 this data〕。The data is not enough to be convincing. 资料不足，尚难令人信服。**复习**：material; date;

比较：medium; media; bacterium; bacteria;

academic ; adj. 学术的；学院的；

comprehension 理解，理解力; be above [pass, be beyond] comprehension 难理解，不可解。

复习：understanding;

anxious ; adj. 忧虑的；焦急的；令人但有的；

复习：anxiety; eager;

secure ; adj. 安心的；不必担心的；有把握的；**复习**：safe; sure; ensure; insure;

take a risk ; 冒险；**复习**：danger; adventure;

experiment with 进行试验、实验；**复习**：try; trial;

translator ; n. 译员；interpretor ; 口译；

patience ; n. 病人；耐心；**复习**：patient; **助记**：是病人就要有耐心；

adopt ; v. 采用；采纳；接受；收养；**比较**；adapt; 适应；adopt a proposal 采纳提议。words adopted from a foreign language 外来语。

pile ; n. 堆；叠；vi. 堆 (up on) 积蓄 (up) 堆积；层积；1.堆积，堆；火葬柴堆 (=funeral pile)。2.大量，大批，大块；高大建筑物；〔口语〕钱堆，财产；a pile of; 一堆；piles of; 大堆；大批、量；**复习**：mile; pill 药；

tyre ; 轮胎；装轮胎；**复习**：tire 疲倦，累 (with) 厌倦 (of)。使疲倦；使厌倦。

Walking soon tires me. 我一走路就累。She never tires of speaking English. 她讲起英语来从不厌倦。tire down 把...追赶到跑不动，使疲惫到精疲力尽，逐渐微弱。tire out = tire to death 使疲倦到极度 (I am tired out. 我累得要死，十分疲倦)；

overweight adj; 发胖；超重的；an overweight luggage 过重行李。vt.使...装载过重；使...负担过重；在重量上超过。

put an end /stop to ; bring to an end; 结束；使.....中断、停止；

operation ; 手术；运转；操作；**复习**：operate ; v. the operation of a machine 机器的运转；in operation 活动着；运转着；施行着。perform an operation (on sb. for a disease) (给某人) 动(外科)手术。put into operation 实施，施行。undergo an operation 受手术。

knock down ; knock about [around] 1. 接连敲打；乱打，乱敲。2. 殴打，虐待，(浪等)冲打(船

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只)。**knock against** 1. 碰撞；同...冲突。 2. 偶然遇见。**knock at** 敲(门、窗等)；**knock at the wrong door** 找错了门路)。

knock away 敲下，敲掉。

level; standad ; n. 水平； 标准； **复习**： scale;

junior ; 年少的； 等级低的； **复习**： senior;年长的； 等级较高的；

a senior statesman 富有资历的政治家。 a senior officer 高级军官。 a senior man 高班(学)生。

a senior citizen 老年人(尤指退休老人)； junior middle school; 初中； senior middle school 高中； primary school 小学；

fall behind ; 落后；跟不上。 . 拖欠。 fall beyond 属于...外，在...外； **fall into** 1. 陷入(网等)中；陷入(坏习惯等)中， fall into the habit of doing; fall off 1. 下降，跌落。 2. 减退，销路减少； 衰退； 堕落；

association 社团； 协会； **复习**： CBA； NBA； associate 把...同...联系起来 (with)。

Be associated with sb. In an enterprise 与某人联合从事一项企业；

appropriate ; adj. 适当的，合适的；be appropriate for [to] 适于，合乎

postcode ; n. 邮编； **复习**： code; (电)码，代码，密码，暗码；代号，略号，暗号；

Unit 9

abuse ; v. 滥用；虐待； abuse one's privilege 滥用特权； A word of abuse 骂人话。 **复习**： accuse;控告[告发]某人犯某罪 (of) ;谴责[指控]某人 (for)；把某事归罪于某人 (for)。

insurance ; 保险(业)； **复习**： insure; 保险，给...保险;保障，为...提供保证。 assure; 保证，担保，确告;使安心，让...放心；

I assure you of his honesty. (那人)包你老实可靠。 assure one's life 保人寿险。 assure oneself of 弄清楚，查明 (I must assure myself of the real situation. 我必须查明真实情况)。 I assure you that... 包你...。

carpenter ; n. 木匠； **复习**： carpet:地毯，桌毯；毛毯，绒毯； wood ;woodcutter; 伐木工人；樵夫；木刻家。

lay off 下岗； 解雇； **复习**： be out of job;

income ; 收入； **复习**： profit; wage; salary; outcome 结果；成果；后果;输出口；〔比喻〕出路。 input; 输入;import; export;

to make thing worse ;更糟糕 的是；更危险、困难的；(作插入语)；=what's even worse; what's more ;不仅如此；

hopeless ; 无望； 绝望； =desperate 悲观失望的，穷途末路的，无可救药的；极想得到的；

clinic ; 诊所； 门诊部； doctor's office; **复习**； waiting-room ; **形近**： picnic; 野餐，郊游；

allowance ; n.津贴，补助，零用钱； **复习**： bonus; 奖金； 额外津贴;award; 奖品；

fundamental ; adj. basic;基本的； 基础的； **词中词**： fund 资金，基金，专款； mental; 智慧的，智[脑]力的。精神的，思想的； 心理的 (opp. corporal)。

pressure ; n. 压力； 压强； **复习**： press; 压，按;印刷；

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consult ; v. 咨询； 查阅； **consult a dictionary** 查词典。 **consult a doctor** 找医生诊治。

chemist 药剂师； 化学家； **复习**: chemical; chemistry;

statistics ; 统计数字[资料]， 统计表（用作复数）；

fee; 税； 会费， 学费， 报名费， 入场费； **复习**: fare; charge; bill; fund;

nationwide 全国性的； 遍及全国的；

make ends meet 使 收支相抵； 量入为出；

unfortunate ; **复习**: fortunate ; (不)幸运的； unfortunately; unluckily;

tailor ; n. 裁缝； **复习**: sailor;

incident ; n. 小事； 事件； 事情； 事故； 事变。 event; matter; occurrence; **复习**: accident;

significance ; n. 意义； 重要性； **复习**: significant; adj. 有意义的； 重要的， 重大的， 值得注意的。

bench ; n. 长凳； 条凳； a park bench 公园长凳。 an experimental bench 试验架。 a carpenter's bench 木工工作台。 stool; 凳子； 搁脚凳；

sink ; n/v; (sank , (古、美) sunk sunk, sunken) 洗涤槽； 污水池； 下沉； 下垂； 下沉， 坍下去， 塌下去， 下陷。

the sun sinks in the west. 太阳落在西方。 The floods are sinking rapidly. 洪水正在急退中；

jar ; n. 广口瓶； 罐； 坛子， 瓶子；

lid ; n. 盖子； **复习**: cover;

devotion ; devote ; 献身； 奉献； 忠心； devote...to...

Unit 10

garbage ; n. 垃圾； **复习**: litter; rubbish; waste; **形近**: garage; 车库; cabbage; baggage; luggage;

maid ; n 女仆； 婢， 侍女， 处女， 未婚女子， 闺女； (诗) 少女， 姑娘。 an old maid 老处女。 a lady's maid 侍女。

prince ; n 王子； **复习**: princess; 公主；

outcome ; n. 结果； 效果； **比较**: income 收入；

penny ; 便士； 分； (pl. pence , pennies)； 表示价格的复数用 pence; 表示辅币个数的复数用 pennies.; cent; change; 零钱； six-penny series 六便士丛书 currency; money;

A penny saved is a penny gained. 省一文就得一文。 A penny soul never come to twopence. 小气鬼成不了大事。 Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves. 小事留意， 大事顺利。

grocery ; 杂货店； (美常用 pl.) 食品， 杂货。 **复习**: store; shop;

bakery ; n. 面包房； **复习**: bake; 烤； 焙； 烧； baker 面包师傅； 烤箱 (美国) 烧烤会餐。 barbecue; (美国) (吃烧烤全牲的) 野外大宴会。 **复习**: picnic ; 野餐； 野炊；

weep ; (wept; wept) ; v. 哭泣； **比较**: cry; sob; 抽噎， 啜泣； 哽咽， 呜咽； wail; 痛哭， 大哭 ; howl; 嚎， 嗥叫。 **复习**: sweep ; 扫地；

furnish ; v. 装饰； 提供家具； 装备， 布置， 装修(房屋)。 furnish sb. with sth. = furnish sth. to sb. 供给某人某种东西。 a well furnished shop 货物齐全的商店。 furnished rooms to let. 备有家具的房间出租。 be furnished with 备有； **复习**: furniture; decorate;

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shabby ; adj. (衣衫) 褴褛的；破旧的；寒酸的； a shabby street 肮脏的马路。 a shabby fellow 卑鄙的家伙；小气鬼； mean;

mailbox ; 邮箱；信箱；**复习**： postbox; (英国) 信箱；邮筒；

bell ; n. 钟声；铃声；钟，铃；门铃； electric bells 电铃。 A hand bell 手摇铃。 A door bell 门铃

attend to 处理；照顾；关照； look after; take care of;

rag ; 碎布；破布；**复习**： in rags 穿破衣服；

He has not a rag to his back. 他衣不蔽体。

rare ; adj. 稀少；罕见的；**复习**： unusual; infrequent; regular; **比较**： area 面积；平地；地区，地方；

take a pride in ; = be proud of 感到自豪；

garment ; n. 一件衣服；外衣；外套；长袍。 a lady garment-ed in silk 一位穿着绸衣服的女士；

复习： clothes; blouse; 短上衣 trousers; vest; T- shirt; skirt; uniform; 制服；

do up = dress up 打扮；

carpet ; n. 地毯；桌毯；毛毯，绒毯。**复习**： blanket 毛毯，绒被；毛毡状物，层，垫。 cushion 软垫，椅垫，靠垫；

barbershop 理发店； barber 理发师；**复习**： haircut;

anecdote ; n. 逸事；轶闻；**复习**： tale 故事；

let down 使失望；不支持；=disappoint;

booklet 小册子； leaflet 小叶，嫩叶；传单；广告

mutton 羊肉；**比较**： beef; pork; **复习** button; 按钮；

stove ; n. 火炉；电炉，加热器。**复习**： heater; oven 灶，炉，炭窑，干燥炉；烘箱；

baggage ; n. 行李； luggage; suitcase; **复习**： cabbage; 白菜；

pale ; adj. 苍白；浅色；暗淡**复习**： gray/ grey 灰白；

prayer ; n. 祈祷；祷告；**复习**： pray 请求，恳求 (for) 祷告，祈祷 (to)；**复习**： beg; request; urge;

fix sth. on /upon ; fix one's eyes on 全神贯注于；凝视；**复习**： stare at; focus on;

approve ; v. 批准；通过；认可；赞成；**反义**： disapprove; disapproval; n. **复习**： arrival; survival 生存；残存；幸存；

anyhow ; adv. 无论如何；至少；**复习**： anywhere;

shave ; v. 刮脸；修面；剃胡须；剃刀，刮刀；**复习**： save; have;

comb ; v./n. 梳头；梳子；**复习**： tomb;

tortoises; 乌龟；**复习**： zebra;

at length = at last ;eventually; 最后；终于；

flash ; vi. 闪烁；闪光；**复习**： ash; shine; flesh;

simplify ; vt. 简化； simple; simply; brief; 简洁的；

Unit 11

criterion ; 标准；尺度；(pl.复数 -ria) (评判等的)标准，准则。**同义**： standard; level; scale;

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stick with；继续支持；保持联系；**复习**：stick to 坚持；

pull out；从……中退出；The drawer won't pull out. 抽屉拉不开。 a train pulling out of the station 一列开出车站的火车。**pull in** . 使后退，缩(头等)。 . (火车等)到站；船靠近(海岸)。逃走，离开 **pull off** . 忙着脱(衣服、鞋等)。做好，完成；协定。实行。 . 开(船)；(船)离开。

summary；总结；摘要；**复习**：sum, 总数，总计，总额； primary 主要的，为首的，第一位的；

percentage ,百分比；百分率；**复习**：percent;cent;

questionnaire 问卷；调查表；**复习**：millionaire 百万富翁；survey 调查

reputation , n. 名声；名誉；**复习**：fame; credit 信用，信任;名誉，名望，声望; have a reputation for=have the reputation of 因...而著名，以...闻名，有...的名气。 live up to one's reputation 不负盛名; repute 名誉，名声，名望，信用;

colleague 同事；**比较**：colleage; fellow; mate;

suspect ;vt. 怀疑；不相信；**同义**：suppose; wonder;

staff 全体职工；全体雇员；**复习**：clerk ;crew 乘务员，(中下级)船员;同事们，工友们;personnel; 人员；人事部门；

in reality ；实际上；= in fact; as a matter of fact; actual;

temporary ；暂时的；临时的；**反义**：permanent 永久的，不变的，耐久的；持久的，经久的;regular;规则的；

coach 教练；家庭教师；辅导员；(长途)公共汽车。carriage(四轮)马车；〔英国〕(铁路)客车车厢(=〔美国〕car);**复习**：train; judge;

cooperate ;合作；协作；**复习**：operate; 操作，工作；(机械等)动作；运转；

uncertain ；不确切；不确定；**复习**：certain;sure;

expection ；期望；期待；意料；**复习**：live up to one's expectation 不辜负某人的期望；

division ；分割；划分；**同义**：separation; partion; distribution; **复习**：divide ; v.

keep an eye on 照料；照管；注意；**复习**：attend to; look after;

compromise ; n. 妥协；和解；折衷；**词中词**：**promise** 许诺；**近义**：cooperation; negotiation 谈判；

excite ； vt.使激动；**复习**：exciting; excited;

regulation ; n. 规则；条例；**近义**：rule ;**复习**：regular ;adj 规则的；

bureaucratic; 官僚的；**复习**：bureau;(政府机构的)局(=〔英国〕office); 司(=〔英国〕department); 处，办公署。办公桌，写字台；

take into consideration 考虑；take...into account;

dynamic ；动力的；强有力的；**复习**：dynmo 发电机; 口语) 勤奋肯干的人，精力充沛的人；

shortcoming ；缺点；**复习**：weakness; disadvantage;

embarrass ;vt. 尴尬；为难；be [feel] embarrassed; 局促不安；**复习**：frustrate 挫败(敌人)；破坏(计划等)，阻挠; be frustrated in 在...方面归于失败；终成画饼。

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contradictory ; 矛盾的; 对立的; **复习**: oppose; opposing; **反义**: harmony;
violent ; adj. 暴力的; 强烈的; **复习**: violent ; n. 暴力;
resign ; v. 辞职; 退休; **同义**: retire;
ambitious ; adj. 有雄心的; **复习**: ambition; n. 抱负, 志气, 雄心; **复习**: determined;
motivated;
as a whole ; 普遍说来; 作为整体; **复习**:
generally speaking; in all;
definite ; adj. 确切的; 肯定的; **复习**: certain; sure;
congratulate ; v. 祝贺; 庆祝; **复习**: congratulation; n. **同义**: celebrate;
smooth ; adj. 顺利的; 光滑的; 平坦的; **近义**: plain ; 平坦的; 光滑的; **复习**: flat; smooth;
反义: rough; 粗糙的;
finance ; n./v. 财政; 金融; 资金; **复习**: fund
combination ; n; 结合; 混合; **复习**: combine; v. be combined with 与...结合着; join;
connect; unite;
bride ; n. 新娘; **复习**: bridegroom; 新郎;
shame ; n. 羞耻; 惭愧; **复习**: pity; ashamed; adj.
pursue ; v. 追求; 追逐; **复习**: be/go after
decline ; v. 拒绝; 减弱; 变小; **复习**: resist; reject; decrease; reduce; turn down;
oral ; adj. 口头的; 口述的; spoken;

Unit 12

load ; n. 负担; 负荷; **复习**: burden; a load of care 精神负担。 a load of debt 债务的负担。
be ever ready to bear a heavy load on one's shoulders 勇于挑重担。 V. 把货装到(船、车等)
上; 装(货)。 a heart loaded with care 心事重重。 a table loaded with delicacies 摆满佳肴的桌
子。 air loaded with carbon 充满碳气的空气。 load one's stomach with food 吃得太多。 load
sb. with praise 极力称赞某人。 load a camera with film 给照相机装胶卷。
复习: download 下载; workload 工作负担;
strict ; adj. 严格; 严厉; **复习**: district 地区; gentle; 温柔; hard ; severe; cruel;
compulsory ; adj. 义务的; 必须做的; 必修的;
复习: equired; necessary; essential;
commitment ; n. 承诺; 保证; **复习**:
committee 委员会; guarantee; assurance;
to begin with 开始; 起初; 第一; **复习**: in the first place;
sceptical ; adj. 怀疑的; **复习**: wonder; doubt;
tendency ; n. 倾向; 趋势; **复习**: tend to
absent ; adj. 缺席的; 不在的; **复习**: absence;
drop out (of) 退出; 辍学; **复习**: leave school; graduate;

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expand ; v. 扩大； 增强； **复习**： enlarge; increase; spread out; extend;

distribute ; v. 分配； 分布； **复习**： hand out ; give out ;

result in 产生； 导致（某种作用或结果）； **复习**： lead to; result from 由 引起；

corporation ; n. 公司； 法人团体； **同义**： firm ; company;

donate ; 捐赠； 赠送； donate blood to a blood bank 向血库捐血。 donate 1,000 dollars to an orphanage 向孤儿院捐赠 1,000 美元；

They used to donate to the Red Cross every year. 他们每年捐钱给红十字会； **同义**： give away. 让掉， 赠送； 分送， 分发。

curriculum ; n. 全部课程； 必修课程； **复习**： course;

ministry ; n. 部； 部长的任务[职务、任期]。 常作 M-) (英国) 内阁； (英国) (政府的) 部(= (美国) department);

worldwide 遍及全世界的； 全国的； **复习**： nationwide;

aspect ; n. 方面； 局势， 形势， a beautiful aspect 好景； 美观。 a thing in its true aspect 事物的真相。 The house has a southern aspect. 那间房子朝南。 the physical aspect of China 中国的地势。 consider a question in all its aspects 由各方面考虑问题。 assume [take on] a new aspect 面目一新， 呈新局面。

profession ; n; 职业； professional ; adj. **复习**： professor; 教授；

advocate ; v. 提倡； 拥护； 鼓吹； 主张； 辩护； **复习**： support; promote; oppose; object to;

obtain ; v. 获得； 取得； =achieve; require; get; obtain a reward 得到报酬。 obtain a prize 得奖 obtainable 形容词; 能得到的； 能达到的； **复习**： accessible ; .能接近的， 容易会见的。 可以进入的； 容易理解的；

evident ; adj. 明显的； 清楚的； obvious; clear; **复习**： evidence; n. proof;

restriction ; n. 限制； 约束； **复习**： limit; control; limitation;

schedule ; n. 程序表， 计划表； 进度表； 时间表。 a train schedule 火车时刻表。 a design schedule 设计计算表， 进度表。 according to schedule 按照预定计划[时间表]。 **复习**： timetable;

presentation ; n. 描述； 提出； 呈现； 介绍； **复习**： present; v. introduction; description;

measurement; measure; 量尺寸； 衡量； 测量；

Unit 13

informal ; **formal** (非) 正式； **复习**： form; inform; perform; reform; The bookworm in uniform is informed of the storm 穿制服的书呆子得到暴风雨的消息。

reception ; n. 接待； 招待(会)； **复习**： receive; attend to ;

considerate ; adj. 考虑周到的； 体贴的； **复习**： consider; consideration;

cigar ; n. 雪茄； **复习**： cigarette; tobacco 烟草； 烟叶； 烟丝， 卷烟， 纸烟；

splendid ; adj. 壮丽的； 辉煌的； **同义**： wonderful; marvelous; **词中词**： send; end; spend; lend; did; pen; pend 吊着； 悬而未决； 待决；

astonish ; v. 使 惊讶； 使..... 震惊； **同义**： amaze; surprise; shock; fright; alarm; upset; fear; horror; terror; panic;

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coincidence ; n. 巧合; **近义词**: accident; chance; luck;
tension ; n. 紧张; 张力, 拉力, 牵力; **复习**: tense; adj. 拉紧的; 绷紧的; n. 时态;
elegant ; adj. 优雅的; 文雅的; **复习**: graceful; 优美的, 雅致的; 得体的, 适度的; 比较;
elephant; 大象;
bachelor ; n. 未婚男子; 学士; **复习**: single; unmarried; master; doctor;
prescription ; n. 药方; 处方; **复习**: description ; 描述; 叙述;
drawer ; n. 抽屉; 制图人 (pl.) 橱柜。
theft ; n. 偷; 盗窃; **复习**: steal; stealing;
religious ; adj. 宗教的; 笃信的, 虔诚的; **复习**: relief 减轻; 缓解;
stubborn ; adj. 顽固; 倔强的; a stubborn resistance 顽强的抵抗。 stubborn facts 不容抹煞的事实。 a stubborn illness 顽疾。 as stubborn as a mule 非常固执的。 **同义**: persist;
enquiry ; n. 问讯; 查询; inquire; **比较**: require;
assistance ; n. 帮助; 协助; **复习**: aid; assist; help
resist;
vital ; adj. 重要的; 生死攸关的, 致命的; 重大的, 紧要的; 不可缺少的; **复习**: very important;
critical; essential;
guilty ; n. 内疚的; 有罪的; **复习**: guilty behaviour 犯罪行为。 have a guilty conscience 自疚, 问心有愧。 wear a guilty look 露出内疚的神色。 be found guilty 被判决有罪。 be guilty of 犯...罪 (be guilty of murder 犯杀人罪);
stain ; n./v. 污点污迹; 玷污; 染污; It is stained with ink. 它让墨水弄脏了。 hands stained with blood 沾满血的手; 凶手; **近义词**: smear
banquet ; n. 宴会; 盛宴; **复习**: feast;
convince ; v. 使确信; 说服; convince people by sound arguments 以理服人。 be convinced of [that] 确信, 深知。 be fully convinced 充分相信。 convince (sb.) of [that] 使(人)承认[信服]。 convince oneself of 充分弄明白。
assume ; v. 假定; 设想; 假装; **复习**: assumption ; n. 假定; 假设;
I assume that you know. 我以为你是知道的。 assume a new name 用一个新名字。 assume airs of 摆...的架子。
assuming that ... 假定..., 若; **复习**: suppose; supposing; given that;
cancel ; v. 取消; 废除; 划掉, 略去, 删去 = call off;
meanwhile ; adv. = at the same time; 同时;
remark ; n./v. 评论; 评述; 话, 言语; 评论, 意见。 a theme of general remark 议论纷纷的事情。 Did you make a remark 你有没有说过什么话? [发表意见] make a remark on 就...说一谈 (表示一点意见)。 make no remark 什么也不说。 make remarks 说东道西; 评论; 演说;
innocent ; adj. 无辜的; 无罪的; **复习**: **blameless** ; not guilty; **反义**: guilty;
commit ; vt. 犯罪; 做(不合法的事); 干(坏事等), 做(某事); commit a crime 犯罪。 commit sin 犯(宗教、道德上的)罪过。 commit robbery 抢劫。 commit suicide 自杀; **形近**:

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committee; 委员会; commitment 许诺，诺言；

许诺，诺言；

straightforward ; adj. 直接的；坦率的；**复习**：**frank**；随和的；easygoing ;speak frankly; 坦率交换意见； have a frank exchange of views; 为人坦率；

roundabout ; adj. 转弯抹角的；兜圈子的；

Unit 14

humorous ;adj. 幽默的；滑稽的；**近义词**：funny; amusing;

ant ; n. 蚂蚁；**复习**：**restaurant**; **elegant**; **elephant**; **significant**; **peasant**;

get hold of = catch; 抓住； 拿住；

bee ; n. 蜜蜂；honey 蜂蜜；爱人；**形近**：fee; **复习**：honeymoon 蜜月；

transparent ;adj. 透明的；**复习**：trans + parent; trasnplant; transfer; transport; translate;

tell ... apart ; = tell ... from; tell the difference; 辨别； 区分；

dot ; n. 圆点； 点状物；**复习**：spot; point; mark; period;

over and over again 一再； 多次； 反复；

surrounding ; dj./n. 情况； 环境； 周围的事物；**复习**：situation; condition; environment;

troop ; n./v. 大群；〔pl.〕部队；军队；**复习**：force; army; navy;

semicircle ; adj. 半圆的； 半圆的东西；**复习**：circle; 圆圈；

apparent ; adj. 明显的； 清楚的；**复习**：parent ;transparent; clear; obvious;

sideways ; adv. 斜着的； 斜向一边的； 旁，横，斜着，从旁边。**复习**：to one side;

come to light 显露； 为人所知；**复习**：throw light on; 启发； 使显露；

maximun ; n. 最大量； [反义]minmun; 最小量； The maximum plus or minus the minimum makes minute difference. 最大值加上或者减去最小值只产生极小的差异。

precise ; adj. 精确的； 准确的；**近义词**：exact; accurate; specific;

adequate ; adj; 足够的； 充足的；**近义词**：enough; plenty; Qualified quality and adequate quantity are equally important. 合格的质量和足够的数量同等重要。

clarify ; vt. 澄清； 说明，讲清楚，阐明。**复习**：make clear;

fetch ; v. 去拿来； 取来；**比较**：bring; take; carry;

upward ; adv. 向上；**复习**：downward(s); 向下； forward; backward; toward; forward; eastward; westward; northward; southward;

kid ; n. /v. 取笑； 欺骗； 小孩；**复习**：child; teenager; youngster;

disgusting ; ad; 使人反感的； 讨厌的；**复习**：horrible; awful; unpleasant; dreadful;

psychology ; n. 心理学； 比较：philosophy 哲学

changeable ; adj. 易变的； 不定的；**复习**：variable; unstable; irregular;

adaption ; n. 适应；**复习**：adapt;

stripe ; n. 条纹； 条状物；**复习**：strip 条带，长条； 条板； 带状地。

camel ; n. 骆驼；**复习**：camera; 相机；

primitive ; adj. 原始的； 上古的；**复习**：ancient;

missile ; n. 导弹；**复习**：rocket; bomb;

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walnut ; n. 胡桃；胡桃木；**复习**：nut; 坚果；

session ; n. 一段时间；学期；学年；**复习**：term; period;

Unit 15

voluntary ; adj. 自愿的；自愿的；**谐音**：我能 volun; The voluntary revolutionaries revolted like the outbreak of volcano. 志愿革命者们象火山爆发一样起义了。

; adj. 每年的，年度的；**复习**：every year; per year;

acknowledge ; vt. 承认；告知已收到；为……表示感谢；**复习**：acknowledge one's defeat 认输。

acknowledge one's fault 认错，赔不是，道歉；**复习**：admit;**词中词**：knowledge; **反义**：deny; At the edge of the wedged hedge, I acknowledged the knowledgeable man. 在边缘上，我向那位博识的人致谢。

scheme ; n. 计划；方案；plan; plot; design;

elder ; adj. 年长的；年龄较大的；

elderly ; adj. 上了年纪的；过了中年的；**比较**：old; older;

breathless ; adj. 使人屏住呼吸的；气喘吁吁的；

dizzy ; adj. 头晕的；philosophy faint; v. 头晕，昏过去 (away) **复习**：be faint with hunger 饿得头晕眼花。feel faint 感到头昏眼花

eyesight ; n. 视力；眼力；眼界；见解，观察；**复习**：nearsighted; shortsighted; 近视；

weekly ; adj. 每星期的；每周一次的；**复习**：**fortnight** ; 两周；两星期；十四日

beneficial ; adj. 有益的；有用的；**复习**：benefit; n. 利益；好处；profit ; interest; do good to;

straight away = **without delay**; = **right away**; 立刻地；

communist ; adj. /n. 共产主义的；共产主义者；**复习**：communism; 共产主义；socialism; socialist;

satisfaction ; n. 满足的；**复习**：satisfactory 令人满足[满意的]，称心如意的；=satisfying; satisfactory results 圆满的结果。**复习**：satisfy; v.

eager ; adj. 热切的；渴望的；热衷于 (after; about; for; be eager to do sth. 极想做某事。

I am eager for [after] news about them. 我渴望得到有关他们的消息；比较：anxious; enthusiastic;

worthwhile ; adj. 值得的，值得做的；**复习**：worth; deserve; It's worthwhile doing;

timeable ; 计划表；进度表；时间表；**复习**：schedule

starve ; v. 挨饿；饿；**复习**：hungry; hunger; go hungry;

adjustment ; n. adjust ; v. 调整；调节；**复习**：

fill in (with) = adjust to ; 与……想适应、协调；

mature ; adj. 成熟的；充分发育的；**复习**：full- grown; ripe; raw; 生的；未煮过的；未加工的，粗的；familiar ; 熟悉的；

due to = owing to = thanks to = because of = on account of; 因为；由于；

jeans ; n. 牛仔裤；**复习**：pants; trousers

uniform ; n. 制服；军服；(the uniform) 军人；adj. 一贯不变的；始终如一的；

casual ; adj. 随便的；**复习**：informal; Televisions and telescopes give the visitors visual ability

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to see the casual casualty.- - 电视和望远镜赋予参观者们看见偶然伤亡事故的视觉能力。

shopkeeper= storekeeper 店主； 零售商； [复习]：grocery；

adolescent；青春期的；少年，少女。[复习]：maid; youngster; youth; teenager;

recent；adj. recently；adv. 最近；[复习]：lately;

whereas；conj. 鉴于；然而；而，却，倒；其实，反过来。

I hate whereas you merely dislike him. 你不过不喜欢他，我却恨他。[复习]：but; while;

however; nevertheless; 仍然(还)，不过

possess；v. 拥有；具有；[复习]：possession; session; 学期；

Unit 16

barber；n. 理发师；（多指为男子理发的人），[复习]：为女子理发者多用 hair-dresser）；

a barber's shop = （美国） a barber shop 理发店；shave;

chef；n. 厨师；厨师长；大厨；[比较]：chief;

accountant ;n. 会计师；会计员；[复习]：account 计算；账；账目；账户；计算书，账单；
报告书，报表；

adviser；顾问；[复习]：advise;

typist；n. 打字员；[复习]：type; typewriter; 打字机;

receptionist ;n. 接待员；招待；[复习]：reception; receive;

greengrocer ;n. 蔬菜水果商；[复习]：grocer 食品商，杂货商。

astronaut；n. 宇航员；[复习]：spaceman; pilot;

adore；v. 热爱；敬仰；[复习]：admire; respect; worship;

vacant；adj. 空的；未占用的；[复习]：available; empty; [反义]：occupied;

outstanding；adj; 杰出的；优秀的；[复习]：excellent; I exceed the excellent student who has
excessive excellence. 我胜过那个有过多优点的优秀学生 marvelous ;exceptional; remarkable
惊人的；显著的；非凡的，非常(好)的，异常的，出众的；

assess；v. 评价；估价；形近：access; 接近；会面；[复习]：evaluate;

salary；n. 工资；薪水；[复习]：wage; pay; payment;

occupation；n. 职业；占据；[复习]：profession; occupy 占领，占据；

amateur；n. 业余爱好者；part-time; [反义]：professional ;专业的；

instant；adj, 立刻；立即的；[复习]：instantly；adv. 立刻地；一……就……; directly;
immediately;

flexible；adj. 灵活的；有弹性的；[反义]：regular; fixed; I'm perplexed by the flexible complex
index of sex and age. 我被灵活复杂的性别与年龄索引迷惑住了。

shortly；adv. 立刻；马上；[复习]：shortly after; immediately; right away; straight away;

significant；adj. 重要的；有意义的；[复习]：significance ;n. 意义；

nevertheless；adv/conj. 虽然如此；然而；[复习]：yet but; however; on the other hand ;all the
same;

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drawback ; n. 缺点；障碍；[复习]：shortcoming; disadvantage;
applicant ; n. 申请人；[复习]：apply; application 适用，应用；运用; 申请，请求；申请表格。
up to date ; 现代的；时新的；[复习]：out of date; 过时的；
personnel ; n. 人员；人事部；[复习]：person; personal;
accommodation ; n. 住宿；住所；[复习]：accommodate ; v. 留宿；收容(病人)，装载(乘客)；照应，招待。
addition ; n. 增加；[复习]：in addition to ; = besides; apart from;
qualification ; n. 资格；资历；[复习]：qualify ; .v. 合格；符合；qualified ; adj. 合格的；
modest ; adj. 谦虚的；质朴的；[复习]：modesty; n. proud; pride;
hold back 退缩；踌躇; 阻止；抑制，压住；[比较]：draw back; Hold on 1. 拉住，抓牢。2. 继续；坚持下去。3. (打电话时)不挂断；(口语)等一等，停住 Hold out 1. 伸出；提出，主张; Hold up 1. 举起；展示; 支持住；持久；忍住；
Catch [claw, get, lay, seize, take] hold of 抓住，掌握
arithmetic ; n. 算术；[复习]：athematics; calculation;
paperwork ; n. 文书工作；[复习]：file; 文件；档案；
punctual ; adj. 准时的；[复习]：on time; as punctual as the clock 时间准确的(的)。punctual to the minute 一分不差。
tournament ; n. 联赛；比赛；锦标赛；[复习]：match; competition; tour;
draft ; n./v. 草稿；草案；草拟；[复习]：outline; summary;
send off 寄出；派遣；驱逐，撵走。送别(出走、旅行等的人)；[复习]：send away 撵走；开除；解雇；; send for 派人去叫[请]；遣人去拿；乞求 (send for a doctor 派人去请医生。send for a book 派人去拿一本书)；send up 弄上去；使上升；发射

◆ Then , mountain --- **climbing** began to grow **popular** as a sport. To some people, there is something greatly **28** about getting to the **29** of a high mountain: a struggle against nature is finer than a battle **30** other human begins. And then , when you are at the mountain top after a long and difficult **31** , what a **32** reward (奖品) it is to be able to look **33** on everything within **34** ! At such time , you feel **happier** and **prouder** than you can ever feel down **35** . 与首尾句名词 动词 形容词 副词倾向!

- 28.A.**excited** B. interested C.dangerous D.terrible
32.A.surprising B.**excited** C.disappointing D.astonishing

◆ Dorothy Brown was very happy as she sat in the theatre listening to the **music**. Today her little daughter Lauren was giving her **1** concert. She had been waiting for this **2** for years and years. “Now it is here at last,” she thought. “How beautiful her **3** is.”

The song made her **4** to the days when she was Lauren’s **5** . As a young **6** , Dorothy wanted to be a concert singer. She studied **7** in France, Italy and in the

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United States. “You can become a fine 8 in the future,” her teachers told her. “But you must be 9 to study hard and work for many years.

3. A. **voice** B. face C. dress D. life
7. A. French B. **music** C. piano D. dance
8. A. actress B. student C. **singer** D. dancer

抓住中心意思----围绕什么话题 (在文章中出现频率最多的词)

◆ Every Thursday afternoon, my art history class meets not in our usual lecture hall (演讲厅) but in our university **Art** Museum. We spend our one-hour class discussing two or three of the 1, many of which are by **artists** that we have already studied in class. The professor begins by selecting one 2 of **art**. After giving us a quick background on the **artist**, he will open up for class 3.

1. A. subjects B. **paintings** C. speeches D. lectures

**宾语从句是特殊疑问句 WH-或 whether/if 时,要选下列动词:
ask, doubt, wonder, want to know, know, guess**

答题选动词:

【2011·全国新课标卷】 The professor 37 the lecture hall, placed upon his desk a large jar filled with dried beans(豆), and invited the students to 38 **how many** beans the jar contained. After 39 shouts of wildly wrong **guesses** the professor smiled a thin, dry smile, announced the 40 answer, and went on saying, “You have just 41 an important lesson about science.

38. A. count B. guess C. report D. watch

考察动词，或根据后文 wildly wrong **guesses** 的提示，考虑复现选 B。

反过来选 WH-或 whether/if:

【2011·安徽卷】 One afternoon, I walked into a building to **ask** 41 there were any job opportunities(机会), The people there advised me not to continue my job search in that 42.

41. A. why B. wherever C. whether D. whenever

一天，作者走进一座大楼去问“是否”(whether)有自己能做的工作。选 C。A 项为“为什么”；B 项为“无论在那”；D 项为“无论何时”

正面的, 积极的, 肯定的, 还是负面的, 消极的, 否定的?

◆ “I’m sorry, but we have enough 27 for the newspaper already. Come back next year

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and we'll talk then." Jenna smiled 28 and left. "Why is high school so 29?" she sighed.

叹气 sighed 说明是勉强的,选消极的 weakly

28. A. widely B. weakly C. excitedly D. brightly

◆ Tired and sad, she told her story 38, not to anyone in particular.

38. A. tearfully B. seriously C. carefully D. calmly

◆ It seems funny that we are 40 for things, with which we are unfamiliar or about which we are 41, but we all, my friends as well as I, consider this one of life's 42.

41. A. uncertain B. unhappy C. not pleased D. careful

【2011·四川卷】 I truly feel that my mother led me here, to Morzaine, and to my future as a happy wife and businesswoman. When Mum 21 in October 2007, I was a cook.. In December that year, while I was working for a wedding, a pearl necklace Mum had left me 22. I was distraught (忧心如焚的). Some days later, I was 23 that a guy who was working with us that day. "could probably have made a fortune 24 he necklace he found." 25, he returned it.

22. A. burned B. disappeared C. broke D. dropped

22 空就近 distraught (忧心如焚的) 是负的,只有 disappear 是负的; burn 燃烧; break 打破; drop 降低, 落下。有后文的我感到“忧心如焚”及“归还”(return) 可知此处是指项链丢失了。B

【2011·安徽卷】 Nearly ten minutes later, he 45. He asked me about my plans and encouraged me to stay 46. Then he offered to take me to Royal Oak to 47 a job. 积极的!

I was a little surprised, but had a 48 feeling about him. Along the way, I realized that I had 49 resumes(简历). Seeing this, the man 50 at his business partner's office to make me fifteen 51 copies. He also gave me some 52 on dressing and speaking. I handed out my resumes and went home feeling very 53. The following day, I received a 54 from a store in Royal Oak offering me a job.

46. A. silent B. busy C. positive D. comfortable

他问了问我的打算, 鼓励我要振作起来, 不要灰心。选 C。A 项为“沉默不语的”; B 项为“忙碌的”; C 项为“积极乐观的, 有信心的”; D 项为“舒适的, 舒服的”。

48. A. dull B. good C. guilty D. general

作者对他的主动帮助感到有点惊奇, 但是对他充满了“好感”(good feeling)。选 B。A 项为“阴暗的, 无趣的”; C 项为“内疚的”; D 项为“一般的, 普通的”。

53. A. lonely B. funny C. disappointed D. satisfied

我分发完简历回到家感到非常“满意”(satisfied)。选 D。A 项为“寂寞的, 孤独的”; B 项

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为“滑稽的，可笑的”；C 项为“失望的，沮丧的”。

【2011·四川卷】Some days later, I was 23 that a guy who was working with us that day. “could probably have made a fortune 24 the necklace he found.” 25, he returned it. Hearing how I’d 26 Mum for six months before her **death**, he said, “Christmas is going to be 27—why not go out to the Alps for a couple of weeks?”

27. A. long B. **hard** C. merry D. free

death. 在 27 空附近是负的, B 项对应。在万家团圆的圣诞节, 母亲刚去世, 对我来说一定很难熬。B

1 内容相似 都排除

目前, 高考英语选择题只能选取一个正确答案!

54. It can be inferred from the passage that ____.
- A. no drugs have been found to treat the disease
 - B. the alternative treatment is not easily available to most people **A=B**
 - C. malaria has developed its ability to resist parasites
 - D. nobody knows what will be the drug to treat the disease

2 内容相反 取其一

有一大汉, 想进某屋。门上并未加锁, 但他久推不开, 弄得满头大汗。

后面传来一位小姐轻轻的声音: “先生别推, 请向后拉!”

大汉真的向后退, 果然门就轻轻地开了。大汉奇怪地问: “这门上并没有写拉字, 你怎么知道是拉门的呢?”

小姐答: “因为我看到你推了半天, 门还不动, 那就只有拉了!”

41. We can learn from the text that _____.
- A. email is less popular than the fax service
 - B. the postal service has over the years become faster **B><C**
 - C. the postal service has over the years become slower
 - D. the fax service has a history as long as the postal service does
74. We can learn from the text that the driver needs to stop for a break when his response time is _____.
- A. about 400 milliseconds
 - B. **below** 500 milliseconds **B><C**
 - C. **over** 500 milliseconds
 - D. about 4 minutes

73. The underlined phrase “the most vocal” in Paragraph 3 means _____.

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- A. those who try their best to win
- B. those who **value** competition most highly
- C. those who **are against** competition most strongly **B><C**
- D. those who rely on others most for success

80. The last paragraph implies that RFID technology _____.

- A. **will not be used** for such matters as buying milk
- B. **will be widely used**, including for buying milk **A><B**
- C. will be limited to communication uses
- D. will probably be used for pop music

63. According to the passage, listening only with ears may happen to us when _____

- A) we are **emotionally** tired
- B) we are physically disabled **A><C**
- C) we **are so interested** in the topic
- D) we are asked many questions

72. Q: There is unlikely any life on Venus because _____.

- A. it has very thin atmosphere
- B. the surface temperature is **too hot** **B><C**
- C. the weather is **too cold**
- D. it is extremely short of water

3 结构相似 取其一（有众多相同的词）

一时装模特，在表演时，自己笑了，台下一片喝彩声。她自感成功，下去向老板索奖。谁知老板不仅没奖，反而把她炒了。冤枉不？不冤枉！模特二字，特是幌子，模是目的。模特表演是不能笑的。试想，模特一笑，只能显示模特本人的特色，谁还去看她身上的服装呢？所以，模特一笑，特在模掉！

70. According to the study of Brown Medical School, _____.

- A. more than 6 million Americans distrust doctors
- B. **only 1/10 of medical websites** aim to make a profit
- C. **about 1/10 of the websites** surveyed are of high quality **B≈C**
- D. 72% of health websites offer incomplete and faulty facts
- E.

72. According to the text, Driver Alert _____.

- A. **aims to reduce** tiredness-related accidents

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- B. has gone through testing at laboratories
C. **aims to prevent** drivers from sleeping **A≈C**
D. has been on sale for 12 months

69. When people suffer from Alzheimer's disease, _____.

- A. their families and friends will **suffer from the same disease**
B. their families and friends will **experience mental sufferings** **A≈B**
C. they will certainly die in 8 to 10 years
D. they will forget everybody but their spouses

16. The rapid-transit rail lines should _____.

- A. develop as quickly as possible B. develop **with local economic development**
C. develop **after local economic development** D. develop with the construction industry

B≈C

4 相对、绝对项 取其一

一群人到庙里上香，其中有一个聋子，还有一个小孩。

上香完毕，发现小孩不见了。半天找不到影子后，大家来“问”这聋子。聋子把手一指，发现小孩藏在大钟底下，而且还在用手拍钟。大家奇怪，连我们都没有听见小孩拍钟的声音，聋子怎么听着了呢？

其实，大伙把事情想错了，聋子哪里听到了钟声，只是凭着他的亮眼，发现大钟底下是藏小孩的好地方。

74. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Mountaineering is a match between climbers.
B. Mountaineering is similar to other sports in many ways. **C 相对 D 绝对**
C. **Climbers work like a team when their lives may depend on a rope.**
D. **Climbers help each other in time of difficulty.**

52. According to the passage, the new treatment _____.

- A. **can kill all the HIV viruses** **A 相对 B 绝对**
B. **cannot get rid of the viruses completely**
C. can double the number of disease - fighting cells
D. can reconstruct the patient's immune system

出题大概是按照顺序出的；

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选项中被动结构的容易是答案；

找不到或找不全关键字无法确定出题点时，可按出题顺序，大致找到未出题的段落，然后看段首尾有没有段落中心句，没有就看该段反复出现了哪个名词，含有它或与其意思倾向就是答案了。

What will people die of 100 years from now? If you think that is a simple question, you have not been paying attention to the revolution that is taking place in bio-technology(生物技术). With the help of new medicine, the human body will last a very long time. Death will come mainly from accidents, murder and war. Today's leading killers, such as heart diseases, cancer, and aging itself, will become distant memory.

In discussion of technological changes, the Internet gets most of the attention these days. But the change in **medicine** can be the real technological event of our times. How long can humans live? Human brains were known to decide the final death. Cells(细胞) are the basic units of all living things, and until recently, scientists were sure that the life of cells could not go much beyond 120 years because the basic materials of cells, such as those of brain cells, would not last forever. But the upper limits will be broken by new **medicine**. Sometime between 2050 and 2100, medicine will have advanced to the point at which every 10 years or so, people will be able to take **medicine** to repair their organs(器官). The **medicine**, made up of the basic building materials of life, will build new brain cells, heart cells, and so on---in much the same way our bodies make new skin cells to take the place of old ones.

It is exciting to imagine that the advance in technology may be changing the most basic conditional human existence, but many technical problems still must be cleared up on the way to this wonderful future.

56. According to the passage, human death IS now mainly caused by_____.

- A. diseases and aging B. accidents and war
C. accidents and aging D. heart disease and war

57. In the author' s opinion, today' s most important advance in technology lies in_____.

细节题可根据提干关键字到原文中定位！

- A. medicine B. the Internet C. brain cells D. human organ

58. Humans may **live longer in the future** because_____.

- A. heart disease will be far away from us
B. human brains can decide the final death
C. the basic materials of cells will last forever
D. human **organs** can **be repaired** by new **medicine**

59. We can learn from the passage that _____.

推论在尾段，找不到就向中心靠拢，或找 **but** 句。

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- A. human life will not last more than 120 years in the future
- B. humans have to take medicine to build new skin cells now
- C. much needs to be done before humans can have a longer life
- D. we have already solved the technical problems in building new cells

发现此细节题通过关键字无法定位，但 57 和 59 题都解决了，发现第二大段没出题或只出了一个题，按出题顺序，本问题 58 题应该定位在第二段。

通过选项中被动结构的容易是答案原则，可定位 58 题 D 选项容易是答案！
然后划 D 项中的名词 **medicine** 和 **organs**，到第二大段中去找。

发现 **medicine** 在第二大段中反复出现，即为中心词。当然就可以确定 D 是答案了！

同现

中心同现是指段落的首段的中心词或段落中反复出现的名词或名词词组，在被选空格内的句子中也重复出现或与其意思倾斜向；词汇同现是指属于同一词汇搭配范畴或者某一领域的词汇在文章中共同出现，达到语义衔接的目的。一般来说，上下文中词汇的范畴越小，上下文的衔接关系越紧密。

首段首句一般都是中心句，名词是核对重点！

◆ Then , mountain --- **climbing** began to grow **popular** as a sport. To some people, there is something greatly **28** about getting to the **29** of a high mountain: a struggle against nature is finer than a battle **30** other human begins. And then , when you are at the mountain top after a long and difficult **31** , what a **32** reward (奖品) it is to be able to look **33** on everything within **34** ! At such time , you feel **happier** and **prouder** than you can ever feel down **35** . 与首尾句名词 动词 形容词 副词倾向!

- 28.A.**excited** B. interested C.dangerous D.terrible
- 32.A.surprising B.**excited** C.disappointing D.astonishing

◆ Dorothy Brown was very happy as she sat in the theatre listening to the **music**. Today her little daughter Lauren was giving her **1** concert. She had been waiting for this **2** for years and years. “Now it is here at last,” she thought. “How beautiful her **3** is.”

The song made her **4** to the days when she was Lauren’s **5**. As a young **6** , Dorothy wanted to be a concert singer. She studied **7** in France, Italy and in the

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United States. “You can become a fine 8 in the future,” her teachers told her. “But you must be 9 to study hard and work for many years.

3. A. **voice** B. face C. dress D. life
7. A. French B. **music** C. piano D. dance
8. A. actress B. student C. **singer** D. dancer

抓住中心意思----围绕什么话题 (在文章中出现频率最多的词)

◆ Every Thursday afternoon, my art history class meets not in our usual lecture hall (演讲厅) but in our university **Art** Museum. We spend our one-hour class discussing two or three of the 1, many of which are by **artists** that we have already studied in class. The professor begins by selecting one 2 of **art**. After giving us a quick background on the **artist**, he will open up for class 3.

1. A. subjects B. **paintings** C. speeches D. lectures

**宾语从句是特殊疑问句 WH-或 whether/if 时,要选下列动词:
ask, doubt, wonder, want to know, know, guess**

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◆ “**I’m sorry**, but we have enough 27 for the newspaper already. Come back next year and we’ll talk then.” Jenna smiled 28 and left. “Why is high school so 29?” she **sighed**.

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drop 落下, 掉下; 丢下, 扔下

(2011·全国新课标卷) “I remember feeling small and 54,” the woman says, “and I did the only thing I could do. I 55 the course that afternoon, and I haven’t gone near science since.”

55. A. **dropped** B. started C. passed D. missed

(2011·湖南卷) My 37 came one morning when I was in the community library. I passed by a girl who 38 her books out of her locker. Thinking like most that someone else would help her pick them up, I continued my way.

38. A. took B. **dropped** C. got D. pulled

不管备选项是什么词, 最终的答案始终是 dropped, 您可以再试试更早的高考真题, 领悟会更深! 当然也可以多试一些正规的市级以上的模拟试题, 可能意想不到的惊喜在等着您!

eventually = finally = at last 最后

(2011·湖北卷) Then after receiving a 41 from Saint Francis University, she got a job at an insurance firm and 42 started her own company.

42. A. gradually B. actually C. **eventually** D. naturally

(2009·北京) The day 50 came when James counted his money and found \$ 94. 32. He 51 no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he wanted.

50. A. **finally** B. instantly C. normally D. regularly

(2008·山东) I would like to thank all of you who made the effort and 50 reported to work. It is always reassuring (令人欣慰), at times like these, when employees so clearly show their 51 to their jobs. Thank you.

50. A. hardly B. casually C. absolutely D. **eventually**

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再试了这个后,你同样可以发现红花词还是我们总结的 eventually 或 finally,其他的都是

现在再看一下第二类高频答案词:**realize** 97%是完形答案,**recognize** 是三类高频词,同时出现时要小心,应适当对比一下:

(2010·全国 I) Now I 51 that in marriages, true love is 52 of all that. The happiest people don't 53 have the best of everything; they just 54 the best of everything they have. 55 isn't about how to live through the storm, but how to dance in the rain.

51. A. **realize** B. suggest C. hope D. prove

(2008·四川) When I was a child, my desire to win 34 me well. As a parent, I 35 that it got in my way. So I had to change.

35. A. **realized** B. apologized C. imagined D. explained

(2010·北京) The shy, quiet freshman achieved success that year. I was 48 in the program as "Student Art Assistant" because of the time and effort I'd put in. It was that year that I 49 I wanted to spend the rest of my life doing stage design.

48. A. introduced B. **recognized** C. identified D. considered

49. A. confirmed B. decided C. **realized** D. acknowledged

2010·北京高考英语卷中 **recognized** 和 **realized** 分别在不同的选项,当然各选各的啦!关键是他们有时会同时出现,比如下面的 2009 年高考英语辽宁卷,那该怎么办?

(2009·辽宁) He did not contact(联系) his father for a whole year 45 one day he saw in the street an old man who looked like his father. He 46 he had to go back home and see his father.

46. A. learned B. **realized** 接事 C. **recognized** 接人 D. admitted

2009 年高考英语辽宁卷就出现了这种情况,不过没关系,我们在一本通教案中都做了相关词汇的辨析,就如同上面的一样,很容易就知道答案是 B 啦!

为了让您深信不疑,我们再举个例子, **decide** 95%是完形答案, **know** 是三类高频词,2011 年福建卷和 2010 年辽宁卷毫无疑问选了 **decided**. 关键是 2009 年辽宁卷 **decide** 和 **know** 两个词都出现了,该怎么办?

(2011·福建卷) When arriving in Canada in 2008, she had one 37; to have what she had back Home in Colombia." I didn't want to 38 what I do, like so many who come to a new Country," she said. "I 39 to open a store here in Canada but knew I had to 40 myself properly."

39. A. demanded B. **decided** C. agreed D. hesitated

(2010·辽宁) I really wondered why my aunt 43 to make things so difficult for me. Now, after studying English at university for three years, I 44 that monolingual dictionaries are

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__45__ in learning a foreign language

43. A. offered B. agreed C. **decided** D. happened

(2009·辽宁) A young man was getting ready to graduate from college. For many months he had 36 a beautiful sports car in a dealer's showroom, and 37 his father could well 38 it, he told him that was all he wanted.

37. A. finding B. proving C. **deciding** D. **knowing**

此题找到主语即动作发出者 he 时,代入两个词,He ___ his father.....,他决定他父亲还是他知道他父亲?当然知道通顺了,很快突破,选了 D.

词汇单选高频答案词 主要考词汇辨析,吴老师教你另类答题方法!

actually = in fact = as a matter of fact 事实上 强调时或看到插入语 I think, I believe, there is 时,选 in fact 或 actually.

◆ As I found out, there is, 46, **often** no perfect equivalence(对应)between two 47 in two languages. **强调!**

46. A. at least B. in fact C. at times D. in case

suddenly 突然, 只要选项里出现,一般都是答案!

◆ What laughing 42 we had about the 43 respectable method for moving spaghetti from plate to mouth. 44, I wanted to write about that, but I wanted to 45 it down simply for my own 46, not for Mr. Fleagle, my composition teacher. 47, I would write something else.

44. A. Especially B. Probably C. **Suddenly** D. Fortunately

◆ And so we 27 for another ten minutes,until 28 my daughter burst into tears,and 29 that she was beaten.

28. A. nervously B. immediately C. strangely D. **suddenly**

(2008·四川) "If you' re going to play it 26,you' re going to play it slowly." And so we 27 for another ten minutes,until 28 my daughter burst into tears,and 29 that she was beaten.

28. A. nervously B. immediately C. strangely D. **suddenly**

gradually 逐渐地, come to realize gradually recover gradually,即看到 come to 或 recover 就选 gradually.

◆ 50, she insisted that I read the definition(定义)of a word in a monolingual dictionary 51 I wanted to get a better understanding of its meaning. 52, I have **come to see** what she meant.

52. A. Largely B. Generally C. **Gradually** D. Probably

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高频核心短语（以介词和副词为中心及连词搭配）

请看 2011 年福建卷中 **after all** 和 **above all** 都是高频短语答案词！转折时用 **after all**，并列或 **above all if.....** 时，用 **above all**！

（2011·福建卷）Looking back, Diana, a fashion (时装) designer, 54 her achievements to the goal she set, the education she received from the college, **and** 55 the efforts she made. Now Diana is very happy doing what she is doing.

55. A. after all B. **above all** C. at least D. at first

And 时选 **above all** ,but 时选 **after all**.

高频短语 **either...or..., from...to..., between...and..., not...but..., would rather...than...** 等是解决看不懂长句的法宝！

（2011·天津卷）Your words became my motto. I 31 found myself in the unique position of being **either** the first (woman doctor in Maryland Rotary) 32 one of the few women (chief medical reporters) in my field. I gained strength every time I said, “Yes, I’ll try that.”

32. A. and B. but C. or D. for

通过搭配 **either.....or.....**, 很快作出 2011 年天津卷 32 题的答案是 **C.or**.

（2011·北京卷）With my 52 self-confidence comes more praise from teachers and classmates. I have gone **from** 53 “53” in the back of the classroom and not wanting to call attention to myself, 54 raising my hand— even when I sometimes wasn’t and not 100 percent 55 I had the right answer. Now I have more self-confidence in myself.

54. A. by B. for C. with D. to

通过搭配 **from.....to.....**, 很快作出 2011 年天津卷 32 题的答案是 **D.to**.

语法考点高频答案词 避开语法的干扰，平均轻松多得 3-7 分！

Where 是高频答案词！

1. 从属连词，引导地点状语从句。

The famous scientist grew up where he was born and in 1930 he came to Shanghai.

2. 关系副词。用于定从。

There were dirty marks on her trousers where she had wiped her hands.

3. 连接副词，用于名词性从句。

You are saying that everyone should be equal and this is where I disagree.

【2011 陕西卷】I walked up to the top of the hill with my friends, _____ we enjoyed a splendid view of the lake.

A. which B. **where** C. who D. that

【2010 全国 I】We haven’t discussed yet _____ we are going to place our new furniture.

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A. that B. which C. what D. **where**

【2010 全国 II】—Have you finished the book?

---No, I've read up to _____ the children discover the secret cave.

A. which B. what C. that D. **where**

【2010 江苏】—I prefer shutting myself in and listening to music all day on Sundays.

—That's _____ I don't agree. You should have a more active life.

A. **where** B. how C. when D. what

【2010 重庆】Today, we will begin _____ we stopped yesterday so that no point will be left out.

A. when B. **where** C. how D. what

【2009 江苏】_____ unemployment and crime are high, it can be assumed that the latter is due to the former.

A. Before B. **Where** C. Unless D. Until

高频句型核心词 对完形和单选有快速突破作用，同时对作文造句起到立竿见影的功效！

It's (There's) no use / good doing.....
It's (There's) no sense / point (in) doing.....
no **wonder** 难怪
 hurry 不着急
 doubt 毫无疑问
 excuse 没有理由(借口)
 way 决不
 delay 毫不犹豫

【2008 江苏】—I can't repair these until tomorrow, I'm afraid.

—That's OK, there's _____.

A. no problem B. no wonder C. no doubt D. no hurry

no problem 意思是“没问题”，通常单独使用或用 That's no problem; (It's) no wonder...意思是“难怪”；There is no doubt...意思是“毫无疑问”。【答案】D

【2003 北京】—_____ I'm sorry I stepped outside for a smoke. I was very tired.

—There is no _____ for this while you are on duty.

A. reason B. excuse C. cause D. explanation

excuse 理由、借口。说话人意为：你在值班的时候是没有任何理由出去的。reason 原因；cause 事情起因；explanation 解释，与句意不符。【答案】B

【2006 全国 II】It is no _____ arguing with Bill because he will never change his mind.

A. use B. help C. time D. way

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it is no use 后接动词+ing 形式或动词+ing 形式短语表示做某事没有用。help 意为“帮助”。time 意为“时间”。way 意为“方法”。【答案】A

【2009 福建】The World Health Organization gave a warning to the public **without any** _____ when the virus of H1N1 hit Mexico in April, 2009. =with no _____

- A. delay B. effort C. schedule D. consideration

delay: 耽搁, 延误; effort: 努力; schedule: 时间表; consideration: 考虑, 体谅; 关心。
当 H1N1 型 2009 年 4 月袭击墨西哥时, 世界卫生组织毫不犹豫地向人们提出了警告。选 A。

阅读词汇题及完形熟词僻义高频考点

您知道的 **sense** 是[感官]的意思, **point** 是[小数点]的意思, 如果你不知道他们的僻义是[意义]的话, 下面的高考完形真题, 您能答对吗?

(2008·安徽卷) What is the **52** of studying towns in the way? For me, it is simply that one gets a greater depth of pleasure by visiting and seeing a town with one's own eyes. A personal visit to a town may help one better understand why it is attractive than just reading about it in a guide-book.

52. A. **point** B. view C. problem D. difficulty

(2004·重庆卷) "This scar will be lasting, but to this day, I have never regretted what I did." At this point, the little boy came out running toward his mother with tears in his eyes. He held her mother in his arms and felt a great **54** of the sacrifice that his mother had made for him. He held her hand tightly for the tightly of the day.

54. A. honor B. **sense** C. happiness D. pride

(2008·四川卷) ...Clearly I had made mistakes. I had started the evening wanting to have a happy time with my daughter but had allowed my desire to win to become more important than my relationship with my daughter. When I was a child, my desire to win **34** me well. As a parent, I realized that it got in my way. So I had to change.

- 34 A offered B **served** C controlled D taught

(2006·全国卷 I) ...A waiter appeared. He paused for just a second, walked into the water to set the table and take their order, and then walked back to the loud cheers of the rest of his customers. Minutes later he returned carrying a bottle of wine and two glasses. Without pausing, he went once more into the water to **50** the wine. The couple toasted each other, the waiter and the crowd...

50. A. change B. drink C. sell D. **serve**

(2004·全国卷 I) It was the night before the composition was due. As I looked at the list of topics (题目), "The Art of Eating Spaghetti (意大利面条)" caught my eye. The word "spaghetti" brought back the memory of an evening at Uncle Alien's in Belleville when all of us were seated

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around the table and Aunt Pat **38** spaghetti for supper. Spaghetti was an exotic (外来的) treat in those days.

38 A cooked B **served** C got D made

1. 强调句与定语从句的对比

[1] It was in this city _____ he was born.

[2] It was this city _____ he was born.

[3] It was in 1989 _____ he was born.

[4] It was 1989 _____ he was born.

A. where B. which C. that D. when

CACD

2. 与其他从句的对比

[1] In my eyes, _____ is known to all _____ Chinese economy has taken off.

[2] _____ is known to all, Chinese economy has taken off.

[3] I took some medicine for the bad cold, but _____ didn't help.

[4] I took some medicine for the bad cold, _____ didn't help.

[5] I find _____ is a pity that he failed in the driving test.

A. which B. that C. it D. As

[1] CB [2] D [3] C [4] A [5] C

3. 与 there be 句型的对比

[1] _____ is no doubt that China plays an important role in the world affairs.

[2] _____ is no/little wonder that Liu Xiang is a flying man in the world.

[3] _____ is no point in working on his PhD.

[4] _____ is no knowing where she is now.

A. There B. That C. It D. This

ACAA

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阅读高频答案词 很具体，很实战！秒杀答案当仁不让！不读文章直接做题，准确率 80% 以上；只读一遍，准确率达到 95%！再配合语境答题技巧，准确率达到 100% 也不再是梦！解决了同学们“做题慢、浪费时间”和“准确率低”等困难。

表示可能的 may 和是 might 阅读高频答案词！

(2011 湖北卷)54. What lesson has the author learnt from his experience?

- A. Learning from parents is necessary.
- B. Jumping to a conclusion is dangerous.
- C. Telling the truth **may** not always be the best solution.
- D. Selecting pleasant words **may** not be the perfect policy.

(2010 广东卷)45. We can infer from the passage that Chinese English _____.

- A. is clear and natural to non-native speakers
- B. is vivid and direct to non-native speakers
- C. has a very bad reputation in America
- D. **may** bring inconvenience in America

(2010 江苏卷)62. According to those against killing wolves, when wolves eat other animals, _____.

- A. they never eat strong and healthy ones
- B. they always go against the law of nature
- C. they **might** help this kind of animals survive in nature
- D. they disturb the ecological balance in the wilderness

表示范围大的 different 和 various 是阅读高频答案词！

(2011 • 重庆卷) 74. The author mentioned the review in Nature in order to _____.

- A. voice a **different** opinion
- B. find fault with Lomborg's book
- C. challenge the authority of the media
- D. point out the value of scientific views.

(2010 • 重庆卷) What is surprising about the standard of the clothing industry?

- A. It has been followed by the industry for over 400 years.
- B. It is **different** for men's clothing and women's.
- C. It works better with men than with women.

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D. It fails to consider right-handed people.

(2010 江苏) China's new high-speed railway plan will be a win-win project because _____.

- A. China will get much-needed resources and develop its western regions
- B. China and the countries involved will benefit from the project in **various** ways
- C. China will develop its railway system and communication with other countries
- D. the foreign countries involved will develop their railway transportation, business and tourism

(2010 广东卷) From Paragraph 5, we can learn that _____.

- A. mushrooms should not be eaten
- B. vegetables are safer than meat and seafood
- C. natural poisons are more dangerous than chemicals
- D. **different** types of food should be handled **differently**

(2010 江西卷) What can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

- A. Body language is unique to humans.
- B. Animals express emotions just as humans do.
- C. Humans have other powers of communication.
- D. Humans are no **different** from animals to some degree.

表示难的 difficult, hard (trouble = difficulty) 是阅读高频答案词!

(2011 • 辽宁卷) 60. What is a problem with cyberschools?

- A. Their equipment costs a lot of money.
- B. They get little support from the state government.
- C. It is **hard** to know students' progress in learning.
- D. The students find it hard to make friends.

(2010 • 重庆卷) Women's clothes still button from the left today because _____.

- A. adopting men's style is improper for women
- B. manufacturers should follow standards
- C. modern women dress themselves
- D. customs are **hard** to change

(2010 • 辽宁卷) What is the researchers' understanding of the New Zealand study results?

- A. Poorly motivated 26-year-olds watch more TV.
- B. Habits of TV watching reduce learning interest.
- C. TV watching leads to lower education levels of the 15-year-olds.
- D. The connection between TV and education levels is **difficult** to explain

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(2010 • 四川卷) Which is true about the warship patrols according to the text?

- A. The patrols are of little effect.
- B. The patrols are more **difficult**.
- C. More patrols are quite necessary even in Asia.
- D. The patrols only drive the pirates to other areas.

(2010 • 山东卷) What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Fighting wastefulness is **difficult**.
- B. Needless material is mostly recycled.
- C. People like collecting recyclable waste.
- D. The author is proud of their consumer culture.

(2010 • 浙江卷) In his mother's eyes, the writer_____.

- A. was a born artist
- B. always caused **trouble**
- C. was a problem solver
- D. worked very hard