

高考3500单词巧学巧记和精讲精练 -1



*Keep up the
Work*

—— 构词法记单词 1-2

构词法记单词-1

目录 CONTENTS

01

高考词汇串记

02

高考词汇精练

a在……状态，位置（前缀） | ab相反；离开；加强（前缀） | ac使得；加强（前缀） | be在；靠近；使（前缀） | circum圆形，环形（前缀） | com, con共同（前缀） | contra相反（前缀） | de离开；去掉；加强（前缀） | dis不；分开；相反（前缀） | dia穿过，横过；流转（前缀） | en进入；促使（前缀） | ex朝外，出（前缀） | fore在前（前缀）

- I. 根据提示写出单词的正确形式
- II. 写出单词的正确含义
- III. 根据语境写出所给单词的正确形式
- IV. 用所给动词的适当形式填空
- V. 选词填空
- VI. 单句写作

高考词汇精讲



a在……状态，位置 (前缀)

aboard

/ə'bɔ:d/

*prep./adv.*在(飞机、船、火车)上

[记] a+board在+木板(上)

[例] aboard a steamboat

abroad

/ə'brɔ:d/

*adv.*在国外

[记] a+broad在+宽广(到国外)

[例] go abroad

alive

/ə'laɪv/

*adj.*活着的(用作表语和后置定语, 不能作前置定语)

[记] a+live在+活的

[例] remain alive

alone

/ə'ləʊn/

*adj./adv.*单独的(地)

[记] a+lone在+孤独的

[例] stay alone

a在……状态，位置 (前缀)

awake

/ə'weɪk/

*adj.*醒的

[记] a+wake在+醒来

[例] wide awake

away

/ə'wei/

*adv.*离开

[记] a+way在+路上→已经上路离开了

[例] far away from home

alike

/ə'laɪk/

*adj.*相像的 *adv.*一样地，相似地

[记] a+like在+像

[例] look alike

asleep

/ə'sli:p/

*adj.*睡着的

[记] a+sleep在+睡觉

[例] fall asleep

ab 相反；离开；加强(前缀)

abnormal

/æb'nɔ:ml/

adj.不正常的

[记] ab+normal相反+正常的→不正常的

[例] abnormal behavior

abuse

/ə'bju:s/

v./n.滥用；虐待

[记] ab+use加强+使用→滥用

[例] child abuse

absurd

/əb'sɜ:d/

adj.荒唐的

[记] ab+surd加强+荒诞的→荒唐的

[例] sound absurd

ac使得；加强(前缀)

accompany

/ə'kʌmpəni/

vt.陪伴

[记] ac+company加强+陪伴

[例] accompany sb to a bookstore

acknowledge

/ək'nɔblidʒ/

v.承认

[记] ac+knowledge使人+(有)知识→
让人知道→承认

[例] acknowledge one's error

acquaint

/ə'kweɪnt/

vt.使熟悉

[记] ac+quaint使+知道

[例] acquaint sb with sth

acquaintance

/ə'kweɪntəns/

n.熟人

[记] acquaint+ance使熟悉+名词后缀

[例] meet some acquaintances

behalf

/bɪ'ha:f/

n.利益；代表

[记] **be+half**在+半→占一半→利益

[例] **on behalf of our school**

betray

/bɪ'treɪ/

v.背叛；泄露

[记] **be+tray**(摆)在+盘子(上)→全然暴露出来→泄露

[例] **She betrayed her friends.**

circum圆形, 环形(前缀)

circle

/'sɜːkl/

n.圆圈

[记] 前后两个半圆(c)合起来就是个圆圈

[例] stand in a circle

semicircle

/'semɪsɜːkl/

n.半圆

[记] semi+circle半+圆圈

[例] draw a semicircle

circulate

/'sɜːkjəleɪt/

v.(使)循环; 流通

[记] circul+ate环形+动→循环

[例] circulate at a high speed

circumstance

/'sɜːkəmstəns/

n.情况

[记] circum+stance周围+立场→情况

[例] under certain circumstances

circum圆形, 环形(前缀)

circuit

/'sɜ:kɪt/

*n.*巡回; 电路

[记] circu+it环形+走→巡回

[例] on a circuit show

circus

/'sɜ:kəs/

*n.*马戏团

[记] 马戏团表演的场地是圆形的

[例] watch a circus show

com, con 共同(前缀)

combine

/kəm'baɪn/

v.(使)结合

[记] com+bine共同+连接→结合,
连接

[例] combine two rooms

committee

/kə'mɪt̬t̬i/

n.委员会

[记] commit+tee使承担义务+多人→
委员会

[例] a parents' committee

connect

/kə'nekt/

v.连接

[记] con+nect共同+连接→连接

[例] connect two cities

connection

/kə'nekʃən/

n.连接; 联系

[记] connect+ion连接+名词后缀

[例] close connection

com, con共同(前缀)

common

/'kɒmən/

adj.共同的；普通的

[记] com+mo(o)n共同的+月亮

[例] many points in common

concentrate

/'kɒnsəntreɪt/

v.集中

[记] con+cent(e)r+ate共同+中心+做→集中

[例] concentrate attention

contrary

/'kɒntrərɪ/

adj.相反的 n.反面

[记] contra+ary(后缀)→相反的

[例] on the contrary

contrast

/'kɒntra:st/

n.对比

contra-=against 相对； st=to stand

[记] 站立。“to stand against 相对而立”→对比

[例] in sharp contrast

contradiction

/ˌkɒntrə'dɪkʃən/

n.矛盾

[记] contra+dict+ion相反+说+名词
后缀→矛盾

de 离开；去掉；加强(前缀)

decline

/dɪ'klain/

vi./n.下降 vt.婉言拒绝

[记] de+cline使+下坡→下降

[例] decline an invitation

defeat

/dɪ'fi:t/

vt.打败

[记] de+feat加强+技艺→(就能够)打败

[例] defeat a basketball team

delete

/dɪ'lɪ:t/

vt.删除

[记] de+lete加强+去掉→删除

[例] delete a sentence

desert

/dɪ'zɜ:t/

vt.遗弃

[记] de+sert使+插入(埋入)→埋掉→

遗弃

[例] a deserted baby

dis不；分开；相反(前缀)

dislike

/'dɪslaɪk/

v./n.不喜欢

[记] dis+like不+喜欢

[例] dislike cold weather

disaster

/dr'zɑ:stə/

n.灾难

[记] dis+aster不好的+星→灾星→灾难

[例] relieve a disaster

dismiss

/dɪs'mɪs/

v.开除；解散

[记] dis+miss分开+送走→开除；解散

[例] dismiss a driver

dia穿过, 横过; 流转(前缀)

dialogue

/'daɪəlɒg/

n.对话

[记] dia+logue流转+话语→对话

[例] a dialogue between two teachers

diagram

/'daɪəgræm/

n.图表

[记] dia+gram穿过+图表→图表

[例] design a diagram

enlarge

/ɪn'la:dʒ/

v.扩大

[记] en+large使+大→扩大

[例] enlarge a picture

ex朝外，出(前缀)

expose

/ɪk'spəʊz/

v.暴露；揭露

[记] ex+pose朝外+摆放→暴露

[例] expose one's forehead

exit

/'egzɪt/

n.出口；太平门

[记] ex+it朝外+走→朝外走的地方→出口

[例] two exits

explore

/ɪk'splɔ:/

v.探险；探索

[记] ex+pl+ore出+人和绳+矿→下矿看→探索

[例] explore a cave

extra

/'ekstrə/

adj.额外的

[记] ex+tra朝外+(谐音)抓→从外面抓来的→额外的

[例] extra tasks

explicit

/ɪk'splɪsɪt/

*adj.*清楚的

[记] ex+plic+it出+折叠+走→打开
折叠→清楚的 [同]clear

extension

/ɪk'stenʃən/

*n.*①[C、U]延长部分;
扩大部分 ②[U]电话分
机; 分机号码

fore在前(前缀)

forecast

/'fɔ:kəst/

v./n. 预报

[记] fore+cast在前+扔(出来)→预报

[例] weather forecast

foresee

/fɔ:sɪ:/

v. 预见

[记] fore+see在前+看见→预见

[例] foresee one's future

高考词汇精练



I. 根据提示写出单词的正确形式

1. alike

*adj.*相像的 *adv.*一样地

9. connect *v.*连接

2. away

*adv.*离开

10. connection *n.*连接, 联系

3. accompany

*vt.*陪伴

11. concentrate *v.*集中

4. acknowledge

*v.*承认

12. contrary *adj.*相反的 *n.*反面

5. behalf

*n.*利益; 代表

13. defeat *vt.*打败

6. combine

v.(使)结合

14. dislike *v./n.*不喜欢

7. committee

*n.*委员会

15. dismiss *v.*开除; 解散

8. common

*adj.*共同的; 普通的

16. expose *v.*暴露; 揭露



II. 写出单词的正确含义

1. aboard **adv.** 在(飞机、船、火车)上

2. abnormal **adj.** 不正常的

3. abuse **v./n.** 滥用; 虐待

4. absurd **adj.** 荒唐的

5. acquaint **vt.** 使熟悉

6. acquaintance **n.** 熟人

7. betray **v.** 背叛; 泄露

8. semicircle **n.** 半圆

9. circuit **n.** 巡回; 电路

10. circulate **v.** (使)循环; 流通

11. circus **n.** 马戏团

12. contradiction **n.** 矛盾

13. decline **vi./n./vt.** 下降; 婉言拒绝

14. delete **vt.** 删除

15. desert **vt.** 遗弃

16. disaster **n.** 灾难

17. explicit **adj.** 清楚的

18. extension **n.** ①[C&U] 延长部分

②[U] 电话分机



III. 根据语境写出所给单词的正确形式

1. At one time, she is fine, but at another, she is abnormal (normal).
2. Under these circumstances (circumstance), we are developing our special manners and values, which has raised people's concern.
3. Could you please tell me whether there is a(n) connection (connect) between smoking and lung cancer?
4. This year we have gone through too many natural disasters (disaster), such as earthquakes, floods and so on.

IV. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. They were accused of abusing (abuse) their power to keep prices artificially high.
2. Children, when accompanied (accompany) by their parents, are allowed to enter the stadium.
3. He has a heavy accent, and once he opens his mouth, he betrays (betray) himself.
4. The condition prevents the blood from circulating (circulate) freely.

IV. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

5. We think it is important that theory should be combined (combine) with practice.
6. The manager concentrated (concentrate) on his job, so he did not hear the loud noise outside his office.
7. The army was well-trained and well-armed, and had little difficulty defeating (defeat) the enemy.
8. Being exposed (expose) to radiation is rather dangerous.

V. 选词填空

on the contrary, make one's acquaintance, far away from, fall asleep, look alike, on behalf of

1. Their criticism did not discourage me. **On the contrary**, I worked even harder.
2. The twins **look alike** but have very different characters.
3. For those who are **far away from** home, the phone is important in staying connected.
4. You're sleepy all day, but when it's time for bed, you can hardly **fall asleep**.
Obviously you are suffering from jet lag.
made his acquaintance
5. I **made his acquaintance** at a party and since then we have been in touch with each other.
6. **On behalf of** our school, I would like to express our warm welcome to you.

1. 人们普遍认为应该依据整体素质来评价学生。(**It is widely acknowledged that...**)

It is widely acknowledged that students should be evaluated in terms of overall quality.

2. 我的老师总是提醒我，一旦设定了学习目标，在任何情况下都不应该放弃。
(**under no circumstances**)

My teacher always reminds me that under no circumstances should I abandon my learning goals once I set them.

3. 甚至过去不喜欢英语的学生现在也变得对这门功课感兴趣。
(**dislike**)

Even the students who used to dislike English have turned out to be interested in the subject.

4. 我英语学习中的最大问题是如何扩大词汇量。
(**how to**)

The greatest problem with my English is how to enlarge my vocabulary.

构词法记单词-2

目录 CONTENTS

01

高考词汇精讲

02

高考词汇精练

ment 表示“关系、状态”等(名词后缀) | ness表示“性质、关系、状态”等(名词后缀) | ure, ture表示“关系、状态”等(名词后缀) | ery, ory表示“起某种作用的场所”(名词后缀) | ship表示“关系、状态”等(名词后缀) | al表示“……的”(形容词后缀) | able, ible表示“可以……的”(形容词后缀) | ic, ical表示“……的”(形容词后缀) | ous表示“……性质的”(形容词后缀) | y表示“有……的”(形容词后缀) | ent表示“……的”(形容词后缀) | en表示“促使……”(动词后缀) | ify, fy表示“使……”；“……化”(动词后缀) | cap 头(词根) | car 车(词根) | dic(t)说, 示(词根) | min(i)小; 少(词根) | opt选择(词根) | spect看(词根)

- I. 根据提示写出单词的正确形式
- II. 写出单词的正确含义
- III. 根据语境写出所给单词的正确形式
- IV. 单句改错
- V. 单句写作

高考词汇精讲



ment 表示“关系、状态”等(名词后缀)

development

/dɪ'veləpmənt/

n.发展

[记] develop+ment发展+名词后缀

[例] rapid development

employment

/ɪm'plɔɪmənt/

n.雇用；就业

[记] employ+ment雇用+名词后缀

[反] unemployment

management

/'mænɪdʒmənt/

n.管理

[记] man+age+ment男人+年龄+

后缀→男人上年龄就开始管理

ness表示“性质、关系、状态”等(名词后缀)

brightness

/'braɪtnɪs/

n. 明亮

[记] bright+ness明亮的+名词后缀

[例] like brightness instead of darkness

darkness

/'da:knɪs/

n. 黑暗

[记] dark+ness黑暗的+名词后缀

[例] feel in the darkness

ure, ture表示“关系、状态”等(名词后缀)

culture

/'kʌltʃə/

n.文化

[记] cult+ure 培植+后缀→培植也是一种文化现象 [关]cultural

agriculture

/'ægrɪkʌltʃə/

n.农业

[记] agri+culture 田地+文化→农业
[例] develop agriculture

nature

/'neɪtʃə/

n.自然界

[记] n+a+ture 门+头+后缀→从门里伸出头来看大自然
[例] go back to nature

ery, ory表示“起某种作用的场所”(名词后缀)

bakery

/'beɪkəri/

n.面包店

[记] bak(e)+ery烘烤(面包)+场所→
面包店

[例] a baker in a bakery

factory

/'fæktəri/

n.工厂

[记] fact+ory做(东西)+场所→工厂

[例] a noodle factory

laboratory

/lə'bɔrətri/

n.实验室

[记] labor+(at)ory劳动+场所→实验室

[例] work in a laboratory

ship表示“关系、状态”等(名词后缀)

friendship

/'frendʃɪp/

n.友谊

[记] friend+ship朋友+关系

[例] everlasting friendship

partnership

/'pɑ:tnerʃɪp/

n.伙伴关系

[记] partner+ship伙伴+关系

[例] set up partnership

al 表示“……的”(形容词后缀)

cultural

/'kʌltʃərəl/

adj.文化的

[记] cultur(e)+al文化+的

[例] cultural progress

national

/'næʃənl/

adj.全国的

[记] nation+al国家+的

[例] National Day

personal

/'pɜ:sənl/

adj.个人的

[记] person+al个人+的

[例] personal affairs

able, ible表示“可以……的”(形容词后缀)

changeable

/'tʃeɪndʒəbl/

adj. 可变化的；多变的

[记] change+able变化+可以的

[例] changeable weather

credible

/'kredəbl/

adj. 可信的

[记] cred+ible相信+可以的

[例] His speech sounds credible.

[反]incredible

ic, ical表示“……的”(形容词后缀)

mathematic

/mæθə'mætɪk/

adj.数学的

[记] mathemat+ic数学+的

[例] solve a mathematic problem

economic

/ɪk'ənɒmɪk/

adj.经济的

[记] econom(y)+ic经济+的

[例] economic development

historic(al)

/hɪs'tɔrɪk(l)/

adj.历史的

[记] histor(y)+ic(al)历史+的

[例] prove a historic fact

ous 表示“……性质的”(形容词后缀)

dangerous

/'deɪndʒərəs/

*adj.*危险的

[记] danger+ous危险+的

[例] run to dangerous edge

humorous

/'hju:mərəs/

*adj.*幽默的

[记] humor+ous幽默+的

[例] tell a humorous story

serious

/'sɪəriəs/

*adj.*严肃的；严重的

[记] seri(es)+ous一系列+的(祸害)→
严重的

[例] a serious error

y 表示“有……的”(形容词后缀)

rainy

/'reɪnɪ/

*adj.*多雨的

[记] rain+y下雨+的

[例] a **rainy** season

sunny

/'sʌni/

*adj.*阳光明媚的

[记] sun(n)+y阳光+的

[例] in **sunny** days

salty

/'sɔ:lti/

*adj.*咸的

[记] salt+y盐+的

[例] **salty** water

ent 表示“……的”(形容词后缀)

excellent

/'eksələnt/

*adj.*优秀的

[记] excel(l)+ent超越+的

[例] carry on excellent traditions

different

/'dɪfərənt/

*adj.*不同的

[记] differ+ent不同+的

[例] be different from others

efficient

/ɪ'fɪʃənt/

*adj.*高效率的

[记] effici(ency)+ent效率+的

[例] methods of efficient study

en 表示“促使……”(动词后缀)

lengthen

/'leθən/

v.加长

[记] length+en长度+促使

[例] lengthen a rope

enlighten

/ɪn'laitən/

v.启发

[记] en+light+en加强+光亮+促使

[例] enlighten students

ify, fy 表示“使……”；“……化”(动词后缀)

clarify

/'klærifai/

v.澄清；使清楚

[记] clari(ty)+fy清楚+使

[例] clarify an event

classify

/'klæsifai/

v.分类

[记] class+ify类别+化

[例] classify one million books

cap 头(词根)

captain

/'kæptən/

*n.*船长；队长

[记] cap+tain头+拿→带头拿的头头
→船长

[例] a proud captain

capital

/'kæpɪtl/

*n.*首都；大写

[记] cap+it+al头+走+的→领头的城市→首都

[例] a capital letter

caption

/'kæpʃən/

*n.*标题；字幕

[记] cap+tion头+后缀→写在顶头的是“标题”

[例] read the caption

car 车(词根)

carry

/'kærɪ/

vt.运载

[记] car+ry车+手拉着走→运载

[例] carry away

carpenter

/'ka:pəntə/

n.木匠

[记] car+pent+er车+窗+人→造木车的人→木匠

[例] a skilled carpenter

cart

/'kɑ:t/

n.推车; 板车

[记] car+t车+脚→拉着走的车→推车

[例] push a cart along



addicted

/ə'dɪktɪd/

*adj.*上瘾的

[记] ad+dict+ed加强+说+后缀→拼命说→上瘾的

[例] get addicted to smoking

dictation

/dɪk'teɪʃən/

*n.*口授; 听写

[记] dict+ation说+名词后缀

[例] type a letter by dictation

contradict

/,kɒntrə'dɪkt/

*vt.*反驳; 相矛盾

[记] contra+dict相反+说→反驳

[例] contradict oneself

contradictory

/,kɒntrə'dɪktəri/

*adj.*矛盾的

[记] contra+dict+ory相反+说+的→

矛盾的



minimum

/'mɪnɪməm/

adj.最小限度的

[记] mini+mum 小+妈(旧社会小妈地位最低) [反]maximum

minority

/maɪ'nɒrəti/

n.少数

[记] minor+ity 较小+名词后缀

[例] side with the minority
[反] majority

opt 选择(词根)

adopt

/ə'dɒpt/

vt.采用；收养

[记] ad+opt加入+选择→采用；收养

[例] adopt a new method

optional

/'ɒpʃənl/

adj.可选择的；选修的

[记] option+al选择+的

[例] an optional course

optimistic

/ˌɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/

adj.乐观的

[记] optim+istic优选+的→选择最积极的→乐观的

[例] an optimistic belief

spect看(词根)

aspect

/'æspekt/

n.方面

[记] a+spect一个+看→看到一个方面
→方面

[例] think over all the aspects

expect

/ɪk'spekt/

vt.期待

[记] ex+pect朝外+看→朝外面看来
了没有→期待

[例] expect a good result

inspect

/ɪn'spekt/

vt.检查

[记] in+spect向内+看→查看内部→
检查

[例] inspect one by one

respect

/rɪ'spekt/

vt./n.尊敬

[记] re+spect重复+看→重复看望肯
定是很尊敬

[例] respect the old

expectation

/'ekspeɪk'teɪʃən/

n.期待

[记] expect+ation期待+名词后缀

[例] patient expectation

suspect

/sə'spekt/

vt.怀疑

[记] s+u+spect人+空+看→看到里
面空荡荡就很怀疑

高考词汇精练



I. 根据提示写出单词的正确形式

1. aspect n.方面

2. expect vt.期待

3. expectation n.期待

4. dangerous adj.危险的

5. humorous adj.幽默的

6. serious adj.严肃的；严重的

7. cultural adj.文化的

8. national adj.全国的

9. personal adj.个人的

10. respect vt./n.尊敬

11. suspect vt.怀疑

12. nature n.自然界

13. culture n.文化

14. excellent adj.优秀的

15. efficient adj.高效率的

16. rainy adj.多雨的

17. sunny adj.阳光明媚的

18. salty adj.咸的

19. addicted

adj.上瘾的

20. dictation n.口授；听写



II. 写出单词的正确含义

1. brightness *n.* 明亮

2. enlighten *v.* 启发

3. clarify *v.* 澄清；使清楚

4. classify *v.* 分类

5. employment *n.* 雇用；就业

6. management *n.* 管理

7. captain *n.* 船长；队长

8. capital *n.* 首都；大写

9. caption *n.* 标题；字幕

10. carpenter *n.* 木匠

11. contradict *vt.* 反驳；相矛盾

12. contradictory *adj.* 矛盾的

13. economic *adj.* 经济的

14. historic(al) *adj.* 历史的

15. agriculture *n.* 农业

16. optional *adj.* 可选择的；选修的

17. partnership *n.* 伙伴关系

18. mathematic *adj.* 数学的

19. changeable *adj.* 可变化的；多变的

20. credible *adj.* 可信的



III. 根据语境写出所给单词的正确形式

1. The truth is that my good look has caused me many problems when it comes to employment (employ).
2. His father had him choose medicine, but he was interested in industrial and commercial management (manage).
3. If your home doesn't have enough window light, get more lamps and flood the place with brightness (bright).
4. We couldn't see much at first, but after a few minutes our eyes got used to the darkness (dark).
5. Beijing is a lovely city with a long history, where you can see ancient and modern cultures (culture).
6. I feel so nervous about the National (nation) English Speech Competition tomorrow.

III. 根据语境写出所给单词的正确形式

7. It was really very dangerous (danger). One more step, and the baby would fall into the well.
8. I believe that I will finally see a wonderful rainbow after the rainy (rain) days!
9. An example will contribute to clarifying (clarify) what I mean.
10. To begin with, it is convenient for you to carry (carry) the electronic dictionary wherever you go.
11. Time permitting, I expect to have (have) more spare time to spend with my friends so that we can have a better relationship.
12. Suspecting (suspect) the traveler of carrying drugs, the Customs official stopped him and went through his suitcase.

IV. 单句改错

1. Popular science books can help us students to become more interested in science and natures. natures→nature

agricultural
→agriculture

2. The war broke out doing great damage to the local industry and agricultural.

3. After all we have grown up and we are expected to deal with our personally matters properly. personally→personal

4. These days, breaking traffic rules and littering are not uncommon, causing seriously harm to life and the environment. seriously→serious

5. Walking in the sun may be boring at times, but on a clear sun morning nothing could be better. sun→sunny

6. As far as I'm concerned, it's not play addicted to play with smart phones because we may ignore other important things in life. play→playing

1. 随着科技的发展，计算机起着越来越重要的作用。(with the development of)

With the development of science and technology, the computer plays a more and more important role.

2. 在中国，这些中国结代表友谊、爱和好运。(friendship)

In China, these Chinese knots stand for friendship, love and good luck.

3. 实际上，不同的学生有不同的学习习惯，这会极大地影响他们的学习效率。
(different)

In reality, different students have different learning habits, which influence their learning efficiency greatly.

4. 因此，尊重孩子，让他们形成自己的个性是他们获得真正成功的关键。(respect)

Therefore, respecting children and letting them develop their own characters are the key to their real success.

I love to remember in this way!

