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大学英语 四级词汇学习词典

A LEARNER'S DICTIONARY OF CET-4 VOCABULARY



大学英语 四级词汇学习词典

苑春鸣 王 鸣 主编

A LILARNERS DICTEON RETAINS CEL-4 VOCABULARY

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前 言

词汇是大学英语学习中的一个重要组成部分。《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》及时对词汇表进行修订,目的是为了适应日益变化的大量阅读的需求,不断更新和增加词汇量,加强学生对词汇的重视程度。

本书以最新颁布的大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表为基础,对包括大、中学生应掌握的 6 000 个单词,及有关的近1200个基础词组进行了解释,其汉语释义以及英语例句力求简练、确切。

编者们根据多年来在教学一线的经验,精心开辟了 "教师提示"专栏,专门讲解辨析、结构、搭配等多种内容, 使同学们在查阅单词的时候,如同亲身聆听教师的讲解, 使同学们轻松掌握词汇的用法和精髓。

希望本书的出版对英语学习者有所裨益。因水平有限,书中不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者指正。

编 者 于津尚苑 2004.7

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- a [ə]; an [ən] art. **①** (非特指的)—(个): a little girl —个小女孩
- ${f 2}$ (同类事物中)任 $-({f \gamma})$: A monkey is an animal. 猴子是动物。
- ❸ 每一(个): He went home twice a week. 他一周回两次家。

教师提示: a 不可以和指示形容词,如 this, that 等,以及人称代词所有格,如 my, your, her 等连用。

- **abandon** [ə'bændən] vt. 离弃, 丟弃: The captain ordered them to abandon ship. 船长命令他们弃船。② 遗弃,抛弃: The child was abandoned by his parents. 这孩子被他父母遗弃了。③ 放弃: He has to abandon his original plan. 他不得不放弃他原先的计划。// abandon oneself to 沉溺于: He abandoned himself to pleasure. 他纵情欢乐。/ with abandon ① 放任地,放纵地 ② 纵情地
- **ability** [ə¹bɪlɪtɪ] n. 能力,本领: the *ability* to compete 竞争能力 / He has the *ability* to do the job. 他有能力做这项工作。② 才能,才智: The manager is a man of great *ability*. 经理是一位极有才干的人。// to the best of one's ability 尽自己最大努力: I will h∃lp you to the best of my ability. 我会尽最大努力帮助你。

教师提示:ability, capability 与 capacity 均可表示"能力"。ability 含义最广,指人智力(或体力)上的能力,说明他能否做一件事;后面接不定式 to do,或介词 in, for: She has the ability to do the work well. 她有能力做好这项工作。ability in organization 组织能力。capability 与 ability 互通,也指智力(或体力)上的能力,可指人或物,后面接 of 或 for 加名词或动名词,也可接不定式。capability of 后接主动意义的动作;capability for 后接被动意义的动作。ability 常可指学到的能力,capability 常可指天生或潜在的能力;ability to drive 开车的能力,capability of singing 唱歌的才能。capacity 主要指能够容纳或吸收的能力,可以用于人,也可用于物,后面接 for; He has a capacity for mathematics. 他有学数学的能力。

able ['eɪbl] a. ① [后接不定式]能够…的,得以…的; He was able to win the game. 他能够赢得这场比赛。❷ 有才干的,能力出众的: an able director 能力出众的主任

教师提示: 当主语为物时, 现在时的 be able to do 可以用 can 来替换, 但是由于 can 不能准确地表达出时态变化, 所以在表示过去时、将来时等情况下, 通常可以用 be able to do 代替 can 来表达时态变化。

abnormal [eb'noml] *a*. 反常的,不正常的,变态的: *abnormal* weather conditions 反常的天气

aboard [ə'bɔːd] I. *prep*. 在(船、飞机、车)上,上(船、飞机、车): go *aboard* a plane 上飞机 II. *ad*. 在船(或飞机、车)上,上船(或飞机、车): All *aboard*! 请各位上船(或飞机等)!

教师提示:注意不要将 aboard 和 abroad 混淆。abroad 指"在国外,到国外,出国": to go abroad 出国, be famous at home and abroad闻名国内外。

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ] v. 废除,废止(习俗、制度等): Should the death penalty be *abolished*? 应该废除死刑吗?

abortion [ə'bɔ:ʃən] n. ① 人工流产,堕胎,打胎: He is anti-abortion. 他反对人工流产。② 人工流产手术: She had an abortion. 她做了人工流产。③ 已经完全失败的计划或行动

about [ə'baʊt] Ⅰ. prep. ① 关于,对于: I know nothing about him. 我对他一无所知。② 在…周围,在…各处: The young man planned to travel about the world. 这位年轻人计划去周游世界。 II. ad. ① 大约,差不多: It was about nine o'clock when he came back home. 当他回家时,差不多九点了。② 在四周,到处: The pupils were running about. 小学生们在到处奔跑。③ 在附近: He looked around but there was nobody about. 他向四周看了看,但是附近没有人。// be about to (do)刚要,即将: I was about to go out when he knocked at the door. 他敲门时,我正要出去。

教师提示: be about to, will, be going to 和 be doing 均可表示 "将要"。be about to 强调"即将",表示将来要发生的动作距现在时间很短: We were about to leave when he came. 我们正要离开时他来了。will 可以表示人的意愿: I will help you. 我会帮助你。be going to 表示"将要"时,强调一种可能性: It's going to rain. 要下雨了。be doing 现在进行时表"将来"时,强调是预先安排好的: I'm visiting the Great Wall this Sunday. 这个星期日我要去登长城。

above [ə¹bʌv] I. *prep*. ① 在…上方: The plane was flying *above* the clouds. 飞机正在云层上方飞行。② 多于,大于: The gentleman values honor *above* life. 这位绅士重视荣誉甚于生命。③ 高于,优于: He was *above* anyone else in his class in physics. 他的物理学得比班上任何同学都好。④ 超过,超出 Ⅱ. *ad*. ① 在(或向)上面,

在顶上:The lamp *above* the desk fell off. 课桌上方的灯掉了下来。 ② [在级别、权利、数目等方面]在上,以上:students of 20 and *above* 年龄在 20 和 20 以上的学生 ③ 在上文 Ⅲ. a. 上述的:The *above* mistakes should be avoided. 应该避免上述错误。

教师提示: above 和 over 均可表示"在上"。一般"在上"用 above,表示精确的"垂直在上"用 over: His room is above ours on the third floor. 他的房间在我们的上面,三楼。(不一定恰好在我们的上面); His room is right over ours. 他的房间就是我们头上的那间。(垂直在上); 当仅表示上下次序时用 above,表示遍及全面时用 over: Put this book above the other one. 把这本书放在那本书上面。The sun shone over the valley. 阳光普照山谷。over 有从上越过的意味,而 above 没有: The boy jumped over the wall.那个男孩越过那面墙。

- **abroad** [ə'brɔːd] *ad*. **①** 到国外,在国外: His parents sent him to study *abroad*. 他父母送他去国外读书。**②** 在传播,在流传: I have heard of the rumor *abroad*. 我已经听说了在传播的谣言。
- **abrupt** [ə'brʌpt] a. ① 突然的,意外的: an abrupt ending 突如其来的终止 ② (指言语等)不流畅的,不连贯的,支离的: short abrupt sentences 短小而不连贯的句子 ③ (指行为)粗鲁的,唐突的: She has an abrupt manner. 她举止粗鲁。④ (指斜坡)陡峭的
- **absence** ['æbsəns] n. 缺席,不在: His illness caused his *absence* from school. 他的疾病使他没去上学。② 缺席的时间,外出期: He will be in charge of the business during my *absence*. 在我外出期间,他将负责管理业务。③ 缺乏,不存在: in the *absence* of air 在真空条件下
- **absent** ['æbsənt] *a*. 缺席的,不在场的: Several students are *absent* today. 今天好几个学生缺勤。 ② 缺乏的,不存在的: Love was totally *absent* from her childhood. 她童年时代没受到丝毫的疼爱。 ③ 心不在焉的,出神的: He was reading a book in an *absent* way when I came in. 当我进来的时候,他正在心不在焉地看着书。
 - 教师提示: 短语 be absent from 表示"缺席…": Half of the students in the classroom were absent from school because of the flu. 由于流感,班上有一半的同学没来上学。
- **absolute** [ˈæbsəlut] *a*. 十足的, 地道的: The pupils have *absolute* trust in their teachers. 小学生们对老师完全信任。② 绝对的, 完全的: an *absolute* fact 绝对的事实 ③ 不受任何限制(或约束)的: The prisoner has to make an *absolute* promise. 这个囚犯不得不作出无条件承诺。
- absorb [əb'sə:b] vt. ① 吸收: The blotting paper absorbed the ink

on the desk. 吸墨纸吸收了桌子上的墨迹。 ❷ 吸引…的注意,使全神贯注:The students were *absorbed* in his lecture. 学生全神贯注地听他讲课。 ❸ 把…并入,同化

教师提示:短语 be absorbed in 表示"全神贯注于…":The student was absorbed in his studies. 这个学生全神贯注于他的学业。表示"全神贯注于…" 还可以用词组 concentrate on sth. 和 be engaged in doing sth.: He concentrated his attention on that picture. 他的注意力都集中在那张照片上。He is engaged in writing his paper. 他正埋头写论文。

- **abstract** ['æbstrækt] Ⅰ. a. ① 抽象的: abstract art 抽象艺术 ② 抽象派的: an abstract artist 抽象派画家 Ⅱ. n. ① 摘要,梗概: an abstract of a thesis 一篇论文的摘要 ② 抽象派艺术作品 Ⅲ. vt. ① 做…的摘要 ② 提取.抽取 // in the abstract 抽象的, 在理论上
- **abundant** [ə'bʌndənt] a. 大量的,充足的: abundant proof 充足的证据 ❷ (in)丰富的,富裕的: Our country is abundant in natural resources. 我们国家的自然资源十分丰富。
- **abuse**¹[ə¹bjus] *n*. **①** 滥用,妄用: the *abuse* of power 滥用职权 **②** 虐待,伤害: child *abuse* 虐待儿童 **③** 辱骂,毁谤: personal abuse 人身攻击
- **abuse**²[ə'bjuz] vt. **①** 滥用,妄用: He has *abused* our trust. 他辜负了我们的信任。**②** 虐待,伤害: *abuse* the old 虐待老人 **③** 辱骂,毁谤
- academic [ˌækə'demik] I. a. 学校的;学院的,大学的:an academic curriculum (大学)课程 ❷ 学术的:academic research 学术研究 / academic discussion 学术讨论 ❸ 纯理论的,不切实际的Ⅱ. n.大学教师
- **academy** [ə'kædəmı] n. 研究院,学会 ❷ (中等以上)专门学校: a military *academy* 军事学院
- **accelerate** [ək'seləreɪt] v. (使)加快,(使)增速: He *accelerated* the car to save time. 他加快车速来节省时间。
- **accent** [ˈæksənt] Ⅰ. n. ① □音,腔调: Lots of Chinese students speak English with an *accent*. 许多中国学生讲英语都带有口音。② 重音,重音符号 Ⅱ. vt. 重读
- **accept** [ək'sept] vt. 接受,领受,收受: The girl accepted his proposal. 姑娘接受了他的求婚。② 承认,同意,认可: He accepted that the job would take a long time. 他承认这项工作要花很长时间。③ 相信: No one could accept such a bad excuse. 没有人能够相信这样一个差劲的借口。

教师提示: accept 和 receive 均可表示"接受"。accept 多指主动地、自愿地"接受",而receive多指"收到"或"被动地接受": He

received the present, but he did not accept it. 他收到了礼物,但他没有接受。

- **acceptable** [ək'septəbl] *a*. acceptable (to sb) ① 值得,接受的: Is the suggestion *acceptable* to you? 这个建议你认为可以接受吗? ② 受欢迎的: A cup of coffee would be most *acceptable*.来一杯咖啡就最好不过了。③ 可容忍的: an *acceptable* risk 可冒的险
- **acceptance** [ək'septəns] *n*. 接受,接纳: It was more than one hundred years later that his theory gained *acceptance*. 在一百多年以后,他的理论才被接受。❷ 赞同,承认: general *acceptance* 普遍的 赞同 ③ 容忍
- **access** ['ækses] I. n. ① 通道,入□: the *access* to a village 通往一个村庄的路 ② 接近,进入: It is not difficult to gain *access* to the professor. 这位教授不难接近。③ 接近(或进入、享用)的机会: The graduate students have free *access* to the laboratory. 研究生可以自由使用实验室。 Ⅱ. vt. 存取(计算机文件)

教师提示: access 作名词时,后面常常接介词 to,表示方向: get access to classified information 得到接触机密情报的机会。

- **accident** [ˈæksɪdənt] *n*. 意外遭遇,事故: traffic *accidents* 交通 事故 / He had an *accident* on his way home last week. 他上周在回家的路上遭遇意外事故。② 意外,意外因素: It was a pure *accident* to meet him at the airport. 在机场遇见他纯属意外。// by accident 偶然: I made the mistake *by accident*. 我意外地犯了这个错误。
- accidental [æksɪˈdentl] a. 意外的,偶然(发生)的: an accidental meeting 偶然相遇 / an accidental death 意外死亡
- **accommodation** [əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃən] n.[pl.] 住处,膳宿: afford accommodations 提供住处 / We will look for accommodations in this town tonight. 我们今晚要在这个城镇寻找住处。
- **accompany** [əˈkʌmpənɪ] vt. 陪伴,陪同: I asked her to accompany me to the airport. 我请她陪我去机场。❷ 伴随,和…—起发生: Thunders accompanied the rain. 雷声伴雨点而来。❸ 为…伴奏(或伴唱): A famous pianist will accompany this singer. 一位著名的钢琴家将为这名歌手伴奏。
 - 教师提示:动词 accompany 后可以接介词 by 和 with,但两者的意思有所区别。be accompanied by 表示"由…陪伴":The boy came to the school accompanied by his mother.那个男孩子由他母亲陪着来到学校。而 be accompanied with 表示"和…—起发生":rain accompanied with strong wind 风雨交加。另外,使用这个词时要注意主谓一致:Mr. Smith, accompanied by his wife and son, goes to the conference. 史密斯先生和他的妻子、儿子一起参加会议。

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accomplish [əˈkʌmplɪʃ] vt.达到(目的),完成(任务),实现(计划、 诺言等): You will be able to *accomplish* everything with hard work. 你如果辛勤工作,你就能够成就一切。

教师提示: accomplish, complete 和 achieve 均可表示"完成"。accomplish 后面常用的名词是 task (任务), aim (目的), journey (旅程), voyage (航程): The explorers accomplished the voyage in one month. 探险者们在一个月内完成了航行。complete 的宾语比 accomplish 的更具体,可指建筑,工程,书籍(这些都不能用 accomplish)。此外, complete 还常意味着赋予成品以完整性: Art completes nature. 艺术使自然臻于完美。finish 和 complete 在很多情况下可以通用,但 finish 可接动名词,表示"结束", complete 却不能: He has finished working. 他完成工作了。achieve 强调在达到一定目的的过程中所包含的技能和努力: She has achieved good results in her experiment. 她在实验中取得了较好的结果。

accord [əˈkɔːd] I · n · ● 一致,符合 ❷ (尤指国与国之间的)谅解,协议 Ⅱ · vi · (with)相符合,相一致,相和谐: His behavior doesn't accord with what he says. 他言行不一。 Ⅲ · vt · 授予,赠与,给予: The students accorded a warm welcome to me. 我受到了学生的热烈欢迎。// of one's own accord 出于自愿,主动地: He came to work in the little town of his own accord · 他自愿来到这个小镇工作。/ in accord with 与…—致,与…相符合:What you have done is not in accord with his instructions. 你所做的和他的指示并不一致。/with one accord — 致地,一致同意

accordance [əˈkɔːdəns] *n*. 一致, 和谐, 符合 // in accordance with 与…一致, 依据, 根据: The manager should act *in accordance with* the rules. 经理应该照章办事。

according to [əˈkɔːdɪŋtʊ] *prep*. ● 据…所说,按…所载: According to his mother, he planned to sail around the world. 据他母亲讲,他计划环球航行。❷ 根据,按照: He arranged the goods according to the size. 他按大小把货物整理好。

accordingly [əˈkɒxdɪŋlɪ] *ad*. ● 照着,相应地: I must make clear the actual situation and take actions *accordingly*. 我必须弄清楚实际情况并相应地采取行动。② 因此,所以,于是: It is raining today, so they have to alter their original plan *accordingly*. 今天下雨,所以他们不得不改变原计划。

account [ə'kaunt] I. n. ① 记述,描述,报告: an account of a game —场比赛的报道 ② 账,账户: open an account 开账户 / keep accounts 记账 ③ 解释,说明: They gave us a full account of the cause of the accident. 他们对事故的原因作了完整的说明。 Ⅱ.

vi.(for) ① 说明···的原因,是···的原因:He was asked to account for his absence. 他被要求解释缺席的原因。② (在数量、比例方面) 占 // of no account 不重要的:It is a matter of no account. 这件事没什么重要的。/ on account of 为了···的缘故,因为,由于:He was late on account of the traffic jam. 他由于交通堵塞而迟到了。/ on no account 绝不,绝对不:On no account shall I give up the plan. 我决不放弃这个计划。/ take account of 考虑到,顾及,体谅:The student asked the teacher to take account of his illness. 这个学生请老师体谅他的病情。/ take ... into account 见 take account of

教师提示: 当 on no account 用在句首时,句子要用部分倒装; On no account must this switch be touched,绝对不能触摸这个开关。

accountant [əˈkauntənt] n. 会计人员,会计师: chartered accountant (英)(皇家)特许会计师, certified accountant 注册会计师

accumulate [əˈkjuːmjoleɪt] I. vt. 堆积,积累,积聚: The young man worked hard and soon accumulated a fortune. 这位年轻人工作努力,很快就积累了一笔财富。 II. vi. 累积,聚积: Dust soon accumulated in his room while he was away. 他不在时,他房间里很快就堆积了许多灰尘。

accuracy ['ækjorəsɪ] n. 准确(性),精确(性): No one doubts the *accuracy* of these figures. 没有人怀疑这些数字的准确性。

accurate [ˈækjʊrət] *a*. ● 正确无误的: The journalist gave an *accurate* report on the accident. 记者对这一事故作了正确报道。 ② 准确的,精确的: The clock in the classroom is *accurate*. 教室里的钟走时很准。

教师提示: accurate, exact 和 precise 均可表示"准确的"。accurate 强调准确性,与事实没有出入: He was an accurate typist.他是一位准确率高的打字员。exact 强调极度准确,丝毫不差,语气较强: I want an exact translation of this paragraph. 我想要这一段文章的准确翻译。而 precise 主要强调细节方面的高度准确: the precise location 确切位置, a precise measurement 精确测量。

accuse [əˈkjuz] vt. 指控,控告,指责:He was *accused* of theft. 他被指控盗窃。

教师提示; accuse 和 charge 均可表示"控告,指控"。accuse 比较直接、尖锐,但指控对方的事不一定很严重,侧重"指责",与介词 of 连用: They accused her of ambition. 他们指责她的野心。 charge 则多指正式的法律控诉,一般用于较重的错误或罪行,与介词 with 连用: The young man was charged with murder. 那个年轻人被指控谋杀。

accustomed [əˈkʌstəmd] a. ● (to)习惯于…的,适应了的: The

child soon gets *accustomed* to getting up early in the morning. 这个孩子很快就习惯了早起。② 通常的, 惯常的: He went into the library and sat on his *accustomed* seat. 他走进图书馆, 坐在他常坐的位子上。

ache [eɪk] I. vi. ● 痛,疼痛: I ached all over after skating. 滑冰之后,我浑身疼痛。② 渴望: I am aching for success. 我渴望成功。 II. n. 疼痛: He told the doctor that he had an ache in his head. 他告诉医生说他头痛。

教师提示: ache 作名词时,可以与身体的某些部位名称结合在一起,构成复合词,表示"…的疼痛": earache 耳朵痛, backache 背痛, heartache 心痛, toothache 牙痛, headache 头痛等。

achieve [əltʃiːv] I. vt. 完成,实现,达到: He achieved his goal with hard work. 他靠努力工作实现了他的目标。 II. vi. 成功: He decided to pass the examination, and finally he achieved. 他决心通过这场考试,最后他成功了。

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] *n*. **①** 成就,成绩: scientific *achievements* 科学成就 **②** 达到,完成,实现: The *achievement* of his goal delighted his teacher. 他实现了他的目标,这使他的老师十分高兴。

- acid [ˈæsɪd] I . n. 酸,酸性物质 Ⅱ . a. ① 酸的,酸味的:He likes the *acid* fruit such as a lemon. 他喜欢像柠檬这样的酸味水果。 ② 尖刻的,刻薄的:She was hurt by his *acid* words. 她被他的刻薄话刺痛了。
- **acknowledge** [ək'nolɪdʒ] vt. ① 承认,承认…的权威(或主张): He was too stubborn to *acknowledge* his mistakes. 他太固执,不肯承认他的错误。② 告知收到,确认: The company *acknowledged* the receipt of his letter. 公司确认收到了他的来信。③ 对…表示谢忱,报偿: I *acknowledged* his gift in my letter. 我在信中对他的礼物表示感谢。

教师提示:acknowledge, admit, confess 和 concede 均可表示"承认"。acknowledge 一般指承认某事的真实性,有时指在一定压力下不太情愿地承认,也可指公开承认:The general acknowledged that the war was not going well.将军承认战况并不太好。admit 多指勉强承认某一公开的事实或错误,不情愿的意味比 acknowledge 强:He has admitted that he saw the accident.他承认目击了事故的发生。confess 强调承认自己的过错或罪恶,因此有"忏悔"的含义,但在日常用语中也可用于非重要场合:He has confessed his crime in court. 他已经在法庭上坦白了自己的罪行。concede 多指在事实和证据面前,让步承认:He conceded a point in an argument. 在辩论中他承认某观点正确。

acquaint [ə'kwemt] v. acquaint sb. / oneself with sth. 使某人(自己)熟悉或了解某事物: Please acquaint him with the facts of the

case. 请把这事的情况告诉他。

acquaintance [əˈkweɪntəns] n. ● 相识的人,熟人: an intimate acquaintance 亲密的朋友 / He is a casual acquaintance of mine. 我和他只是泛泛之交。❷ 认识,相识,了解: I have a slight acquaintance with his achievements. 我对他的成就只是略知一二。

9

- **acquire** [əˈkwaɪə] vt. ① 取得,获得: He *acquired* a good reputation for honesty. 他由于诚实而获得好名声。② 学到: He *acquired* a good knowledge of English while he was studying aboard. 他在国外学习期间,熟练地掌握了英语。
 - 教师提示: acquired 修饰名词时,指后天习得的: acquired knowledge 获得的知识。an acquired taste 是一个习语,表示"逐渐培养的爱好": Abstract art is an acquired taste. 抽象派艺术要慢慢培养才会欣赏。
- **acquisition** [ækwɪˈzɪʃən] *n*. 取得,获得,习得: the *acquisition* of a second language 第二语言习得 ② 获得物,增添的人(或物): He is a valuable *acquisition* to the executives of our company. 他是我们公司一位不可多得的管理人员。
- **acre** ['eɪkə] n. 英亩:a park with an area of two *acres* 占地两英亩的公园
- **across** [ə'kros] I. *prep*. 穿过,越过,横过: It took him twenty minutes to swim *across* the river. 他花了二十分钟游到了河对岸。 ② 在…对面: There is a bank just *across* the street. 就在街对面有一家银行。 II. *ad*. 从一边到另一边,…宽: The road is twenty meters *across*. 这条路有二十米宽。② 在对面,向对面
 - 教师提示: across, over 和 through 均可表示"穿过,越过"。across表示"从一边到另一边",侧重横过的方向: He swam across the river. 他横渡了这条河。over 多表示"越过,翻过": The boy escaped by climbing over the wall. 那个男孩子越墙而逃。而through表示"穿过去,穿过两端": He went through the woods.他从树林中穿过去。
- act [ækt] I. vi. 行动,做事: You must act at once to control the situation. 你必须立刻行动起来,控制局势。② 举止,表现: He acted foolishly when she was present. 她在场时,他表现愚蠢。
- ❸ 起作用: He suddenly found his brake didn't *act*. 他突然发现刹车失灵了。④ 表演,假装: The boy was not really tired; he was just *acting*. 那个男孩子并不是真累了,他不过是在演戏罢了。 II. *vt*. 扮演,装做: His father warned him not to *act* the fool. 他的父亲警告他不要装傻。 III. *n*. 行为,行动: Everybody praised his brave *act*. 每个人都称赞他的勇敢行为。② 法令,条例 ③ (一)

幕 // act on ① 遵照…行动,奉行 ② 作用于,影响: The medicine he gave me acted on the stomach. 他给我的药对胃痛有效。/ act up ① 出毛病,运转不正常: The computer in my office has been acting up all week. 我办公室的电脑一周以来一直出毛病。② 耍脾气,捣蛋 / in the act of 正做…的过程中: The student was caught in the act of cheating on an exam. 那个学生在一次考试作弊时被当场发现。action [ˈækʃən] n. ① 行动,行动过程: Actions speak louder than words. [谚]行动比语言更有效/事实胜于雄辩。② 已做的事,行为: Did you regret your actions? 你为你的行为感到后悔吗? ③ 作用 ④ 情节 // out of action 不(再)起作用,不(再)运转: The machines in this factory are all out of action. 这家工厂的机器都不再运转了。

教师提示: act, action 和 activity 均可表示"行动"。act 常常指某一具体的行为,是短暂的,个别的: The thief was caught in the act of breaking into his house. 这个贼在破门进入他的房子的时候被当场抓获。而 action 一般指抽象的行为,往往占时较长,包括不同步骤: It is time to take actions. 到了采取行动的时候了。另外, actions(复数)泛指人的"行为",常与 words (言语)对应。activity 侧重"事物或活动": political activities 政治活动。

active [ˈæktɪv] *a*. **①** 活跃的,积极的: an *active* brain 思维活跃的大脑 / The girl takes an *active* part in school activities. 这个女孩积极参与学校活动。 **②** 主动的,起作用的: *active* voice 主动语态

activity [æk'tɪvɪtɪ] *n*. ● 活动,行动:outdoor *activities* 户外活动 / Numerous *activities* took up all my spare time. 繁多的事务占去了 我所有的空闲时间。❷ 活跃,活力

actor [ˈæktə] n. 男演员

actress [ˈæktrɪs] n. 女演员

教师提示:后缀-ess 附在名词后表示女性,如 act(o)r+-ess 构成 actress,表示"女演员"。类似结构的词还有: waiter(服务员), waitress(女服务员);sorcerer(魔法师),sorceress(女魔法师)等。

actual [ˈæktʃʊəl] *a*. 实际的,事实上的,事实的: an *actual* price 实际的价钱 / I'd like to know the *actual* conditions. 我想了解实际情况。

教师提示:actual, real, true 和 genuine 均可表示"实际的,真实的"。actual 和 real 有时可以通用,但前者强调事物"确实存在",后者强调某事物是真的而不是假的: It's an actual fact, not imagined or invented. 这是客观存在的事实,不是想像或编造的。This is a real pearl and that one is artificial. 这个珍珠是真的,那个是人造的。true 意思为"真的,与事实相符的": What he said is true. 他说的是真的。genuine 在口语中的使用比 true 少: This watch is a genuine Swiss make. 这只表是真正瑞士表。

- **acute** [əˈkjuɪt] *a*. 严重的,激烈的:The *acute* pain made her cry out. 剧烈的疼痛使她大叫起来。② 敏锐的; an *acute* sense of hearing 敏锐的听觉 ③ (疾病)急性的; an *acute* disease 急性病 ④ 尖的, 锐的; *acute* angle 锐角
- ad [æd] 见 advertisement
- adapt [əˈdæpt] I. vt. 使适应,使适合: He adapted himself to the new custom while studying abroad. 在留学期间,他使自己适应新的风俗习惯。❷ 修改,改编: The novel was adapted for children. 这部小说为儿童改编。 II. vi. (to)适应: He found it difficult to adapt to the new environment. 他发现很难适应新的环境。
 - 教师提示: adapt to 与 adjust to 均可表示"适应"。adapt to 指修改或改变以适应新的环境和条件,常常指较大的变动: to adapt oneself to new conditions 使自己适应新的情况。adjust to 指做些调节使完全符合或适应,多指做些较小的变动和调节: to adjust a seat to the height of a person. 根据人的身高调节座位。
- add [æd] Ⅰ. vt. ① 添加,增加:He added some hot water into the teapot. 他往茶壶里加了些热水。② 把…加起来,计算…的总和:If you add one to nine, you will get ten. —加九等于十。③ 进一步说(或写),附带说明:He added that he would come back early. 他接着又说他会早些回来。 Ⅱ. vi. ① (to)增添: The heavy snow added to my difficulties. 大雪增添了我的困难。② 补充 // add up ① 加起来:The teacher asked students to add the figures up. 老师让学生们把这些数字加在一起。② 说得通 / add up to 合计达,总括起来,意味着:These figures add up to 300. 这些数字的总和为300。
- addition [əˈdɪʃən] n. 加,加法 ❷ 增加的人(或物): They are building an *addition* to their house. 他们在增建房子。// in addition 另外,加之 / in addition to 除…之外(还): In addition to tennis, he likes basketball. 除了打网球,他还喜欢篮球运动。
- additional [əˈdɪʃənl] a. 添加的,额外的,另外的;an additional tax 附加税 / He refused to pay the additional charge. 他拒绝支付附加的费用。
- address [ə'dres] I. n. ① 地址,住址:He asked me to fill in my name and address. 他让我填写姓名和住址。② 演说,讲话: The headmaster gave an address of welcome to the children. 校长向孩子们致欢迎词。 Ⅱ. vt. ① (在信封或包裹上)写姓名地址:He addressed the letter wrongly. 他把信的地址写错了。② 向…作(正式)讲话,对…发表演说: The president will address the conference. 校长将在大会上发表演说。③ 称呼: The students addressed him by his nickname. 学生们用绰号称呼他。④ 对付,处理

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