

新世纪英语考试大纲词汇详解手册丛书

王勋 主编

大学英语六级词汇 详解手册

(第2版)

名校一线教师团队倾力打造

- 紧扣大纲。依据最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求（教学大纲）》编写
- 体例清晰，便于记读。全面注解词汇释义，例句解读重点释义，重点解析核心词汇的惯用法，易于混淆的近义词辨析
- 针对性强。附有大学英语四、六级考试情况介绍



清华大学出版社

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北京

内 容 简 介

本词汇手册以教育部高等教育司最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求(教学大纲)》(2006年修订版)为依据,共收录大纲词汇约5500个、词组近1200个。本手册词汇皆出自《大学英语课程教学要求(教学大纲)》中的词汇表,在词义的注释上参考了大学英语教材、近年来大学英语六级考试试题以及全国硕士研究生入学英语考试试题,因而具有科学性和针对性,有利于考生加深对考试大纲的理解,进而对大学英语六级考试词汇进行系统复习,有效提高应试能力。本手册对听、写所必须掌握的词汇进行了比较详细的释义,并给出应用例句,以帮助考生熟练掌握词汇的词义,同时能灵活运用;而对阅读所必须掌握的词汇,则给出词汇的多种释义,同时对较难理解的释义给出了例句,帮助考生从多角度全面理解词汇的释义,以满足阅读考试的要求;对一些重点、常考词汇,给出了其惯用法;对易于混淆的近义词进行了辨析;对每个词都标有音标,列出动词、名词、形容词和副词的不规则变化,便于读者学习使用。本手册编排简单明了,特别便于考生系统地背读学词。主要读者对象为大学在校学生和准备参加大学英语六级考试的考生。

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前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试是由教育部高教司组织的一项大规模标准化考试,其目的是检查和督促大学英语教学大纲的实施,推动英语教学改革,进而提高英语教学质量。大学英语四级考试1987年9月首次举办,1989年1月开始第一次六级考试,迄今每年参加考试的人数以百万。2005年,大学英语四、六级考试在考试方式、考试内容和形式、记分体制和成绩报道方式等方面进行了改革。改革后的四、六级考试成绩采用满分为710分的计分体制,不设及格线;成绩报道方式为考后向每位考生发放成绩报告单,报告单内容包括总分、单项分等。2007年1月全面实施改革后的四级考试,2007年6月全面实施改革后的六级考试。2008年开始,在全国范围内逐步实行上机考试的形式。在考试内容和形式上,四、六级考试将加大听力理解部分的题量和比例,增加快速阅读理解测试,增加非选择性试题的比例。试点阶段的四、六级考试由四部分构成:听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试和写作测试。听力理解部分的比例提高到35%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话的听力理解;听力短文部分包括短文听写和选择题型的短文理解;听力题材选用对话、讲座、广播电视节目等更具真实性的材料。阅读理解部分比例调整为35%,包括仔细阅读部分(careful reading)和快速阅读部分(fast reading)。仔细阅读部分除测试篇章阅读理解外,还包括对篇章语境中的词汇理解的测试;快速阅读部分测试各种快速阅读技能。综合测试比例为15%,由两部分构成。第一部分为完型填空或改错;第二部分为短句问答或翻译。写作能力测试部分比例为15%,体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文等。改革后的大学英语四、六级考试更加注重和加强对学生英语综合能力特别是听说能力的测试,而词汇的应用能力则是英语综合应用能力的基石。因此,熟练使用英语词汇,特别是教学大纲上要求的词汇,是提高英语综合应用能力的基础,同时也是提高英语应试能力的重中之重。为了帮助准备参加大学英语四、六级考试的考生更好地理解和掌握教学大纲上所要求的词汇及其用法,引导考生正确地复习,我们编写了本书。同时,编写本书的目的还有助于考生加深对改革后的大学英语四、六级考试大纲的理解。与普通的大纲词汇手册不同的是,本书为每个词汇给出了读音、全面释义、重点释义例句等,且所有释义例句皆出自以往的大学英语四、六级考试和硕士研究生英语入学考试等考试试题,特别是给出了一些易混淆词的惯用法和词汇辨析,因而具有较强的针对性和科学性。本书作者大部分是来自重点高校英语基础教学与研究第一线的青年教师,是相应教学和科研岗位上的中坚力量,他们中的一部分人直接参与了大纲的制定或修订工作,因而本书具有一定的权威性。

使用说明

一、编排顺序

①词条 ②音标 ③词性 ④用法

如: **abandon** [ə'bændən]

vt. ①抛弃, 遗弃: He abandoned his dog, thought it is loyal to him. ②放弃, 停止做(某事): In his early days he abandoned medicine for literature. ③离弃: The order was given to abandon the ship.

二、单词

1. 一个单词如有两种拼法, 在词目上按下列办法处理:

①加圆括号, 如 dialog(ue), hono(u)r 等。

②分别排列, 英国拼法排在前, 美国拼法排在后; 如 kilometre, kilometer 等。

2. 由形容词加后缀 ~ly 构成的副词和加后缀 ~ness 构成的名词, 如果词义相同或部分相同, 则附在形容词后, 不另注释义, 或注出其相当的释义。如词义差别太大, 则另立词目。

三、符号约定

①尖括号〈〉内是学科用语或修饰用语, 例如〈物理〉、〈数学〉、〈美语〉、〈英语〉。

②圆括号()表示括号中的词是可有可无的或注释性文字; 如果是放在动词的释义中, 表示加上括号中的词, 该动词可以作为及物动词使用, 例如 stand (使) 竖立, (使) 位于。

③波纹号 ~ 表示词目的代替符号。

四、词语的其他形式

本手册在正文中列出了所有不规则动词的过去式, 过去分词及第三人称单数形式; 不规则名词单数的复数形式和不规则形容词、副词的比较级和最高级。例如 come (came, ~); bath (~s); big (~ger, ~gest); far (~ther, ~thest 又 further, furthest)。

五、缩略语

本手册使用的语法缩略语如下:

a.	= adjective	形容词
ad.	= adverb	副词
art.	= article	冠词
conj.	= conjunction	连词
int.	= interjection	感叹词
n.	= noun	名词
num.	= numeral	数词
prep.	= preposition	介词
pron.	= pronoun	代词

<i>sb.</i> = somebody	某人
<i>sth.</i> = something	某事
<i>v.</i> = verb	动词
<i>vi.</i> = verb intransitive	不及物动词
<i>vt.</i> = verb transitive	及物动词
<i>mod. v.</i> = modal verb	情态动词
<i>aux. v.</i> = auxiliary verb	助动词

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A

a/an [ei, ə] / [æn, ən]

art. ①(非特指的)一(个): an hour 一小时 ②(同类事物中的)任何一(个): A square has four sides. ③每(一): sixty li an hour 每小时六十里

abandon [ə'bændən]

vt. ①抛弃, 遗弃: He abandoned his dog, thought it is loyal to him. ②放弃, 停止做(某事): In his early days he abandoned medicine for literature. ③离弃: The order was given to abandon the ship.

[辨析] abandon, desert 和 forsake 都有“放弃”、“遗弃”之意。abandon 强调“永远或完全地放弃”; desert 强调“因违背诺言、誓言等而产生的放弃”, 故有一定的谴责意味; forsake 指“抛弃以前所坚持、所喜爱的事物”, 强调与某事物断绝情感上的依恋。

abbreviation [ə,bri:vɪ'eɪʃən]

n. 缩短, 缩写, 缩写词: “can't” is an abbreviation for “cannot”.

abide [ə'baɪd]

vt. / vi. ①遵守, 坚持: abide by revolutionary discipline 遵守革命纪律 ②(用于否定句)容忍: I can't abide such treatment.

abide by 遵守, 履行

ability [ə'bɪlɪti]

n. ①能力, 本领: the ability to speak a foreign language 说一种外语的能力 ②才能, 才智: have both ability and moral integrity 德才兼备

to the best of one's **ability** 尽自己最大的努力

[辨析] ability, capacity 这两个词都有“能力”的意思。ability 有“能力, 才干, 才能”之意。它既可以指天赋的能力, 也可指后天学习而得到的本领。该词仅能用于有生命的人或动物, 尤其用于人的思维能力、体力或智力, 后面通常接不定式。capacity 主要指容纳和吸收的“能力”。既可用于人, 也可用于物, 后跟介词 for。

able ['eɪbl]

a. ①有才干的, 有能力的: He is old but still quite able. ②显示出才华的: an able portrait 笔法娴熟的肖像画
be **able** to 能…的, 会…的

[惯用法] can 无法构成将来时和完成时, 因而常用 shall, will, have to 后接 be able to do sth. 来表示。在用法上, can 表示会做能做某事, 而 be able to 则表示不仅能做, 而且能做成某事。如: I could swim, but I wasn't able to save the boy.

abnormal [æb'nɔ:məl]

a. 反常的, 异常的: This is an abnormal phenomenon.

aboard [ə'bɔ:d]

ad. / prep. 在船(飞机、车)上, 上船(飞机、车): It's time to go aboard.

abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ]

vt. 废除, 废止, 取消: to abolish the outdated law 废除过时的法律

abortion [ə'bɔ:ʃən]

n. ①流产, 堕胎: induced abortion 人工流

产 ②(计划等的)失败,夭折: prove an abortion 终于失败

abound [ə'baʊnd]

vi. 丰富,盛产: Fish abound in the sea.

about [ə'baʊt]

prep. ①关于,对于: What is all this about?

②在...周围,在...附近: Have you a pen about you? *ad.* ①在周围,到处,附近:

Don't drop cigarette ashes about. ②大约,差不多,左右: The work is about finished.

be **about** to (do) 即将,马上就

above [ə'baʊv]

prep. ①在...上方: The sun rose above the horizon. ②多于,大于: It weighs above five tons. ③高于,优于: The girl's voice rose above the piano's sound. *ad.* ①在上面,向上,在高处: His room is just above. ②(指书籍文章)上文,前文: as indicated above

如上面所指出 *a.* 上面的,上述的: for the above reasons 根据上述的理由 *n.* 上面,上级: We should rely on our own efforts instead of asking help from above.

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absence of these conditions 在缺乏这些条件的情况下 ③缺席的时间,外出期: He returned home after an absence of two years.

absent ['æbsənt]

a. ①不在场的,缺席的: He was absent from the meeting. ②心不在焉的: He was absent in his mind then.

②心不在焉的: He was absent in his mind then.

absolute ['æbsəlu:t]

a. ①绝对的,完全的: He is a man of absolute honesty. ②纯粹的,完全的: absolute liberty 完全自由

②纯粹的,完全的: absolute liberty 完全自由

absorb [əb'sɔ:b]

vt. ①吸收: Sponge absorbs water. ②吸引...的注意,使全神贯注: The TV was totally absorbing the children's attention.

②吸引...的注意,使全神贯注: The TV was totally absorbing the children's attention.

③把...并入,同化

be **absorbed** in 专心于

[惯用法] absorb 作“使专心致志”、“使全神贯注”解时,常用被动语态,后接 in 或 with。

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abundance of sunshine here.

in **abundance** 充足, 丰富, 充裕

abundant [ə'bʌndənt]

a. 丰富的, 大量的, 充足的: abundant proof 充分的证据

abuse¹ [ə'bjʊ:z]

vt. ①滥用(职权等), 妄用: I'll lend you my camera but don't abuse it. ②(常用被动语态)虐待, 伤害, 辱骂: a much abused wife 备受虐待的妻子

abuse² [ə'bjʊ:z]

n. ①滥用, 虐待: an abuse of power 滥用权力 ②辱骂, 谩骂: He greeted me with a stream of abuse.

academic [ækə'demik]

a. ①学院的, 学校的: the academic year 学年 ②学术的: The question is purely academic.

academy [ə'kædəmi]

n. ①高等学校, 专科学校: a military academy 军事学院 ②学会, 研究院: the Chinese Academy of Sciences 中国科学院

accelerate [æk'seləreit]

vt. / vi. (使)加快, (使)加速: to accelerate the growth of crops 加快作物的生长

acceleration [æk'selə'reiʃən]

n. 加速(度): This bus has good acceleration.

accent ['æksənt]

n. ①口音, 腔调: He speaks English with a French accent. ②重音符号 ③重音: In this word the accent is on the second syllable. *vt.* 重读: accent the second syllable 重读第二个音节

accept [ək'sept]

vt. ①接受, 收受: accept a gift 接受礼物 ②同意, 承认, 认可: accept the view 同意这观点

[辨析] accept, receive 的区别为: accept 意为“接受”、“答应”, 指主观上愿意收下; receive 则意为“收到”, 与主观意愿没有关系。

acceptable [ək'septəbl]

a. 可接受的: His proposal is quite acceptable.

acceptance [ək'septəns]

n. ①接受, 接纳: The proposal met with general acceptance. ②赞同, 承认: The new laws gained wide spread acceptance.

access ['ækses]

n. ①通路, 入口: access to the mountain 到达山峰的通路 ②接近, 进入: We gained access into the house through the window.

vt. 存取(电脑文件): He accessed the data from his personal computer.

have/gain **access** to 有机会, 可以获得

accessory [æk'sesəri]

n. ①(常用复数)附件, 零件, 配件: computer accessories 电脑配件 ②同谋者, 从犯: an accessory to murder 谋杀案的从犯 ③(常用复数)(妇女的手提包等)装饰品: fashion accessories 时装饰品

accident ['æksɪdənt]

n. 事故, 意外的事, 偶然的事: He was killed in a motoring accident.

by **accident** 偶然

accidental [æk'sɪdəntl]

a. 偶然的, 意外的: It is by no means accidental.

acclaim [ə'kleɪm]

vt. 向…欢呼, 为…喝彩: The crowd acclaimed the hero as he rode through the town.

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt]

vt. ①向…提供住处(膳宿): The hotel

can accommodate 500 guests. ②使适应, 顺应: accommodate oneself to changed conditions 使自己适应变化的情况 ③容纳: This elevator accommodates twelve people.

accommodation [ə,kəmə'deɪʃən]

n. ①(用复数)(膳宿)供应: This hospital has accommodations for 300 patients. ②(用复数)留宿,住宿: top quality hotel accommodation 一流的旅馆住宿条件

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni]

vt. ①陪伴,陪同: accompany a guest to the door 送客到门口 ②伴随,和…一起发生: The storm was accompanied with thunder.

[惯用法] 表示“陪某人去学校”时,不能用 accompany sb. to go to school, 因 accompany 本身已包含 go with sb. 的意思, to go 应去掉,但可以用 accompany sb. to go with。汉语中“与某人做伴”应用 keep sb. company。

accomplice [ə'kɒmplɪs]

n. 共犯,从犯: Bill and his accomplice Smith were arrested last week.

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ]

vt. 完成(任务),实现(计划、诺言等),达到(目的): We cannot accomplish this on our own.

accord [ə'kɔ:d]

vt. / vi. ①一致,符合: Your words should accord with your deeds. ②给予,授予: They accorded a warm welcome to me.

n. ①一致,符合 ②谅解,协议: peace accord 和平条约 in accord with 与…一致

of one's own accord 出于自愿,主动地 with one accord 一致地,一致同意地

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns]

n. 一致,和谐,符合

in accordance with 与…一致,依照,根据 according to 按…所载,据…所说;根据,按照

accordingly [ə'kɔ:dɪŋli]

ad. ①因此,所以,于是: He was tired out, accordingly, we sent him to bed. ②照着,相应地: You told me to lock the door and I acted accordingly.

account [ə'kaʊnt]

n. ①账目,账户: cast accounts 算账 ②记述,描述,报告: When you return, please give an account of your trip. ③说明,解释: No satisfactory account was given of these phenomena. *vi.* 说明,解释: He could not account for the mistake.

of no account 不重要

on account of 为了…的缘故,因为,由于 on no account of 决不,绝对不

take account of 考虑到,顾及,体谅

take into account = take account of

accountable [ə'kaʊntəbl]

a. 负有责任的: accountable for one's actions 为自己的行为负责

accountant [ə'kaʊntənt]

n. 会计人员,会计师: a chartered accountant 会计师

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleɪt]

vt. / vi. 积累,积蓄,堆积,积聚: Dust soon accumulates if a house is not cleaned regularly.

accuracy ['ækjʊrəsi]

n. 准确(性),精确度(性): I wasn't convinced about the accuracy of the report.

accurate ['ækjʊrɪt]

a. 准确的,精确的,正确无误的: Your statements about the cost of the house were not accurate.

accurately [ˈækjʊrɪtli]

ad. 准确地, 精确地: report the situation accurately 如实地反映情况

accuse [əˈkju:z]

vt. ① 谴责, 指责: accuse sb. of carelessness 指责某人粗心大意 ② 控告, 告发: He accused Bill of hitting his cat.

【辨析】accuse, charge 这两个词均可表示“指控”、“起诉”的意思。accuse 是常用词, 可用于正式的或非正式的场合; charge 主要表示当庭指控, 引申后可用于非正式的场合, 表示指责别人违反了公认的准则。

accustom [əˈkʌstəm]

vt. 适应, 使习惯: accustom oneself to country life 使自己适应乡村生活

【辨析】accustom, adapt, adjust 这三个词均可表示“适应”的意思。accustom 强调没有任何抱怨或惊奇的情绪来适应新的环境以达到习惯的程度; adapt 表示为达到新的要求而进行较大程度的改变或变化, 强调进行改变的目的; adjust 表示为达到新的要求而进行的细微的变化或改变, 也用来指人为适应变化了的环境而调整自己。

accustomed [əˈkʌstəmd]

a. ① 惯常的, 通常的 ② 习惯于…的, 适应了的: I soon got accustomed to his strange ways.

ace [eis]

n. ① “A”牌 ② 能手, 专家: an ace pilot 王牌飞行员 ③ 发球得分

ache [eik]

n. 疼痛, 酸痛 *vi.* 疼痛, 酸痛

【辨析】ache 和 pain 都表示“疼痛”, 都可以作名词和动词。ache 指一种持久

的疼痛, 表示全身疼或是身体某一部位的隐痛; pain 泛指“疼痛”, 表示由疾病或创伤引起的“疼痛”, 还可引申为精神上的痛苦。ache 可与表示身体器官的词构成复合名词, 而 pain 不能和这些词构成复合名词。

achieve [əˈtʃi:v]

vt. ① 完成, 达到(目的): By hard work we can achieve anything. ② 得到, 达到: achieve one's purpose 达到目的

achievement [əˈtʃi:vmənt]

n. ① 完成, 达到(目的), 实现: the achievement of one's object 达到目的 ② 成就, 成绩, 成功: The inventor was rewarded by the government for his scientific achievements.

acid [ˈæsid]

a. ① 酸的: A lemon is an acid fruit. ② 尖刻的, 刻薄的: His remarks were rather acid.

n. ① 酸: Strong acid corrodes metal. ② 酸性物质

acknowledge [əkˈnɒlɪdʒ]

vt. ① 承认, 承认…的权威(主张): acknowledge defeat 承认失败 ② 公认为, 认为: He was acknowledged as their leader. ③ 致谢, 鸣谢: We should acknowledge his services to the town. ④ 告知收到, 确认: We must acknowledge his letter.

acoustic [əˈku:stɪk]

a. ① 听觉的, 声音的: acoustic waves 声波 ② (乐器) 原声的: an acoustic guitar 原声吉他

acquaint [əˈkweɪnt]

vt. 认识, 相识, 了解: I am acquainted with him, but only on a professional basis.

acquaintance [əˈkweɪntəns]

n. ① 熟悉, 熟知, 相识, 了解: a little

acquaintance with English 稍微会一点英语 ②熟人,相识的人: He is an old acquaintance.

acquire [ə'kwaiə]

vt. 取得,求得,获得,学得: He acquired an appreciation of classical music.

acquisition [ˌækwi'ziʃən]

n. ①取得,获得: Some people are only interested in the acquisition of wealth. ②获得物,增添的人(物): the library's most recent acquisitions 图书馆最近增添的书籍

acquit [ə'kwit]

vt. ①宣判…无罪: The court acquitted him of all charges. ②使(自己)作出某种表现: acquit oneself well 表现很好

acre ['eikə]

n. 英亩(约合0.4公顷)

across [ə'krɒs]

prep. ①穿过,越过,横越: They built a bridge across the river. ②在…对面,在…那边: My house is across the street.

ad. ①有…宽: The river is a mile across.

②从一边到另一边,横过: Can you swim across?

act [ækt]

vt. / vi. ①行动,做: Think carefully before you act. ②起…作用: The brakes refused to act. ③表演,扮演: He acted Sampson very well. *n.* ①行为,动作: an act of justice 正义行为 ②法令,条例 ③(戏剧的)一幕: a play in three acts 三幕剧

act on 遵守…行动,奉行;作用于,影响

act up 出毛病,运转不正常;耍脾气,捣蛋 in the **act** of 正在…的过程中

action [ˈækʃən]

n. ①行动,动作: The continuous action of the sewing machine shook the table. ②作用: It resists the action of acids.

out of **action** 不起作用

activate [ˈæktiveɪt]

vt. 使活动起来,使开始起作用: The smoke activated the fire alarm.

active [ˈæktɪv]

a. ①活跃的,活泼的,积极的: His personal life is very active. ②主动的,起作用的: an active volcano 活火山

actively [ˈæktɪvli]

ad. 活跃地,积极地: actively expand production 努力发展生产

activist [ˈæktɪvɪst]

n. (政治活动的)积极分子,活动家

activity [ˈæktɪvɪti]

n. ①活动,所做的事情: practical activities 实践活动 ②活跃,活力,活动性: be in activity (火山等)在活动中

actor [ˈæktə]

n. 男演员

actress [ˈæktɪs]

n. 女演员

actual [ˈæktʃuəl, ˈæktʃuəl]

a. 现实的,实际的,事实上的: Is this vase an actual antique or a copy?

acute [ə'kju:t]

a. ①严重的: an acute shortage of water 严重缺水 ②敏锐的: Dogs have an acute sense of smell. ③锐的,尖的 ④(疾病)急性的: Dogs have very acute hearing.

adapt [ə'dæpt]

vt. ①使适应,使适合 ②改编,改写: The novel has been adapted for radio. *vi.* 适应: He adapted quickly to the new procedures.

adaptation [ˌædæp'teɪʃən]

n. ①适应: adaptation to the ground 适应地形 ②改编: The movie was an adaptation of a classic novel.

add [æd]

vt. ① 添加, 增加: Three added to four makes seven. ② 进一步说(写), 附带说明: I'll add a few words when you finish the letter. **vi.** 增添: Fireworks added to the attraction of the festival night.

add up 加起来; 说得通

add up to 合计达, 总括起来, 意味着

addict¹ [ˈædɪkt]

vt. 使成瘾, 热衷于: He is addicted to alcohol.

addict² [ˈædɪkt]

n. ① 有瘾的人 ② 入迷的人: John is an addict when it comes to cigarettes.

addition [ə'dɪʃən]

n. (增) 加, 加法, 附加物: valuable additions to the library 图书馆中新添的有价值的书刊

in **addition** 另外, 加之

in **addition to** 除...之外(还)

additional [ə'dɪʃənəl]

a. 附加的, 额外的, 另外的: An additional charge is made for heavy bags.

additive [ə'dɪtɪv]

n. 添加剂: chemical additives for making plastics 塑料助剂

address [ə'dres]

n. ① 通讯处, 地址: He wrote wrong address on the envelope. ② 致词, 讲话: The headmaster gave a short address to the boys. **vt.** ① 向...致词(说话): address to the meeting 向大会演讲 ② (在信封或包裹等上) 写姓名地址: The letter was wrongly addressed to our old home.

adequate [ˈædɪkwɪt]

a. ① 充足的, 足够的: What you have given us is not adequate, you must find more.

② 适当的, 胜任的: take adequate precau-

tions 采取适当的预防措施

adhere [əd'hɪə]

vi. ① 粘着, 附着: We use paste to make one surface adhere to another. ② 忠于, 拥护: adhere to a political party 拥护一个政党 ③ 坚持, 坚信: We should always adhere to the truth.

adhesive [əd'hɪ:sɪv]

n. 黏合剂 **a.** 可黏着的, 黏性的: The adhesive power of the glue increased under pressure.

adjacent [ə'dʒeɪsənt]

a. 邻近的, 毗连的: Their house is adjacent to ours.

adjective [ˈædʒɪktɪv]

n. <语法> 形容词

adjoin [ə'dʒɔɪn]

vt. / vi. 贴近, 与...毗连: The playground adjoins the school.

adjourn [ə'dʒɔ:n]

vt. / vi. (使) 中止, 休会: Let's adjourn until tomorrow.

adjust [ə'dʒʌst]

vt. ① 调整, 调节: The boy adjusted the TV to get a clearer picture. ② 整理, 使合适: She carefully adjusted her clothes before going out.

administer [əd'mɪnɪstə]

vt. ① 管理, 照料: The personnel director administers the attendance policy. ② 给予, 实施: administer medicine to the patient 给病人服药

administration [əd,mɪnɪs'treɪʃən]

n. ① 管理, 经营, 支配: under his administration 在他的管理下 ② 管理部门, 行政机关, 政府: the college administration 大学行政管理部门 ③ 实行, 执行: the administration of the law 执行法律

admiral [ˈædmərə(ə)l]

n. 海军将领, 舰队司令

admiration [ˌædmə'reɪʃən]

n. 赞美, 羡慕, 钦佩: The Nanking Yangtse River Bridge is the admiration of us all.

admire [əd'maɪə]

vt. ① 钦佩, 赞赏, 羡慕: I admire him for his success in business. ② 称赞, 夸奖: I have always admired my mother's charm.

[惯用法] admire 可用在讥讽的语句中作反语。该词后面可接名词、代词或动名词, 但不能接 that 引导的从句。

admission [əd'mɪʃən]

n. ① 准许进入, 准许加入: No admission after 5 pm. ② 承认, 供认: She made an admission that she had lied. ③ 入场费, 入场券: Admission \$ 10.

admit [əd'mɪt]

vt. / vi. ① 准许... 进来, 准许... 加入: He was admitted into the school. ② 承认, 供认: The club was sued for refusing to admit minorities. ③ 容许有: The matter admits of no delay.

[辨析] admit, confess 两个词虽然都可以作“承认”解释, 但含义不同。admit 常含被迫或不情愿之意, 指因屈服于外界某种压力或受到良心的谴责等而承认; confess 主要指承认自己的过错、罪行或隐私等, 有“坦白”的含义。

adolescent [ˌædəʊ'lesnt]

a. 青少年的, 青春期的: adolescent boys 青春期的男孩子 *n.* 青少年

adopt [ə'dɒpt]

vt. / vi. ① 采用, 采纳, 采取: adopt an idea 采纳意见 ② 正式通过, 批准: The committee adopted the report. ③ 收养(子女): an adopted son 养子

adore [ə'dɔː]

vt. ① 崇拜, 敬慕, 爱慕: Grandpa adored Grandma from the day they first met. ② 非常喜爱: adore ice-cream 喜欢冰淇淋

adorn [ə'dɔːn]

vt. 装饰, 使... 生色: adorn the room with flowers 用花装饰房间

adult ['ædʌlt]

a. 已成熟的, 成年人的: adult vote 成人票 *n.* 成年人(动物): The movie is suitable for adults only.

advance [əd'vɑːns]

vi. ① 前进 ② 取得进展: Has civilization advanced during this century? ③ (价格等) 上涨: Prices have advanced 5 percent during the past year. ④ 促进, 推进, 助长: advance the growth of wheat 促进小麦生长 *vt.* ① 预先发放, 预先支付: He asked his employer to advance him a month's salary. ② 提前, 使提前发生 ③ 提出(建议等): Tom advanced his idea at the beginning of the meeting. *n.* ① 前进, 进展, 发展: make an advance in science 科学上取得进步 ② 预付; 提前: He asked for an advance on his salary.

in **advance** 在前面; 预先, 事先

[辨析] advance 是不及物动词 advance 的对应名词, 意为“前进、进展”等; advancement 是及物动词 advance 的对应名词, 意为“促进、提升”等。

advanced [əd'vɑːnst]

a. ① 超前的, 先进的: advanced experience 先进经验 ② 高等的, 高级的 ③ 年迈的, 后阶段的: She died at an advanced age.

advantage [əd'vɑːntɪdʒ]

n. ① 优点, 有利条件, 有利因素: The advantages of a good education are great.

②利益,好处:What are the advantages of air travel?

gain/have an **advantage** over 胜于,优于
take **advantage** of 利用,占…便宜
to **advantage** 有利地,使优点突出地

advent [ˈædvənt]

n. 出现,到来:People are much better informed since the advent of TV.

adventure [əd'ventʃə]

n. ①奇遇,异乎寻常的经历:I had a singular adventure. ②冒险,冒险活动:a story of adventure 历险故事

adversary [ˈædvəsəri]

n. 对手,敌手

adverse [ˈædvɜ:s]

a. ①不利的,有害的:The adverse weather conditions made travel difficult. ②相反的,逆的:adverse winds 逆风

advertise [ˈædvətaɪz]

vt. ①为…做广告,宣传:advertise a job 登一则招聘广告 ②(在报刊、电视、广播等中)公告,公布:The time and place of the meeting will be advertised later.

advice [əd'vaɪs]

n. ①忠告,劝告,意见:I want your advice on this work. ②(医生等)的建议:You won't get well unless you follow your doctor's advice.

advisable [əd'vaɪzəbl]

a. 适当的,明智的,可取的:It is advisable to save part of your paycheck each month.

[惯用法] 在“It is advisable that…”结构中,that 从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。

advise [əd'vaɪz]

vt. ①劝告,建议,向…提供意见:We advise that steps be taken at once. ②通知,告

知:I have advised her that we are coming.

[惯用法] advise 可接动名词作宾语或“名词(代词) + 不定式”作复合宾语,不能接不定式作宾语。该词表示“劝告”、“建议”时,可用 that 从句作宾语,从句中的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。

advocate¹ [ˈædvəkeɪt]

n. ①倡导者,拥护者:an advocate of world peace 世界和平的倡导者 ②辩护人

advocate² [ˈædvəkeɪt]

vt. 拥护,提倡,主张:He do not advocate building large factories.

aerial [ˈeəriəl]

n. 天线:Put up the car's aerial. *a.* ①空中的,架空的:an aerial railway 架空铁道 ②飞机的,航空的,由飞机进行的:an aerial attack 空袭

aerospace [ˈɛərəʊspeɪs]

n. 宇宙空间,太空,宇宙空间学

aesthetic, esthetic [i:st'etɪk]

a. ①美学的,美感的,美的:I added an aesthetic touch to the living room with silk flowers. ②审美的,有审美能力的:aesthetic standards 审美观

affair [ə'feə]

n. ①事情,事件:a public affair 一件公事 ②(用复数)业务,事务:The minister deals with important affairs of state.

affect [ə'fekt]

vt. 影响:Smoking affects health.

affection [ə'fekʃən]

n. 喜爱,慈爱,感情,爱慕之情:have an affection for sb. 喜欢某人

affiliate [ə'fɪliet]

vt. / vi. ①(使…)加入,联合:an affiliated middle school 附属中学 ②使隶属(附属)于:We chose not to affiliate with our