王勋 主编

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试词汇详解手册

(第2版)

名核一线教师团队倾力打造

- 紧扣大纲。依据最新颁布的《同等学办人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲(第五版)》编写
- 体例清晰,便于记读。全面适解词汇释义。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。附有考试样卷及参考答案



新世纪英语考试大纲词汇详解手册丛书

同等学力人员申请硕士学位 英语水平考试词汇详解手册

(第2版)

清华大学出版社 北京

内容简介

本书以国务院学位办最新颁布的《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲(第五版)》为依据,共收录考试大纲要求的词汇6220多个、词组600多个。在词汇的释义上参考了近年来同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语考试试题以及硕士研究生人学英语考试试题,因而具有科学性和针对性,有利于考生加深对考试大纲的正确理解。对词汇的不同释义给出了例句,帮助考生多角度、全面理解词汇的释义,以满足写作和阅读考试的要求。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。为了使考生全面了解本考试,本书给出了考试大纲、考试样卷及答案。本手册编排简单明了,特别便于考生系统地背、读、学词汇。

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前 言

为了客观地测试同等学力人员的英语水平,确保学位授予的质量,国务院学位委员会 要求,以同等学力人员的身份取得硕士学位必须参加由国务院学位委员会办公室组织的 "同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试",并取得合格证。为了使参加考试的 考生了解考试要求,国务院学位委员会办公室组织编写了《同等学力人员申请硕士学位革 语水平全国统一考试大纲》。考试大纲要求考牛要具有较强的阅读理解能力和一定的听说 能力,同时也必须具有一定的英语写作能力和翻译能力,具有研究生英语教学大纲所规定 的各项语言运用能力。考试重点考查考生的会话技巧、阅读、写作和翻译能力。由于技术 的原因,考试目前没有统一的听力测试和口语测试,会话技巧测试采用书面形式,听力能力 的测试由各院校在考生学习期间进行。按考试大纲,考生应在词汇知识、语法知识、会话技 能、阅读理解能力、翻译能力和写作能力等方面分别达到相应的要求(见本书中的"考试大 纲"),从"考试大纲"中描述的题型、题量和分值可以知道,同等学力人员申请硕士学位英 语水平全国统一考试特别注重对词汇认知和应用能力的考查。因此,如何熟练使用英语词 汇,特别是考试大纲上要求的词汇,是提高英语应试能力的基础。为了帮助准备参加同等 学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的考生更好地理解和掌握英语考试大纲所 要求的词汇及其用法,引导考生正确地复习应考,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英语考试大纲的理解。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、释义例句、重点词汇惯用法、易于混淆的近义词辨析等,且所有 释义例句皆出自以往的同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试和硕士研究牛 英语人学考试等考试试题,因而具有一定的针对性和科学性。本书作者大部分是来自英语 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,他们中大部分教师 参与了同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试培训的辅导工作,对考试大纲有 深刻的理解,因而本书具有很强的实用性。

使用说明

一、编排顺序

①词条 ②音标 ③词性 ④用法

tn:abandon[ə'bændən]

vt. ①抛弃,遗弃: He abandoned his dog, though 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
<i>prep.</i> ≈ preposition	介词
<i>pron.</i> = pronoun	代词
sb. = somebody	某人

sth. = something

某事

v = verb

动词

vi. = verb intransitive

不及物动词

vt. = verb transitive

及物动词

mod. v. = modal verb

情态动词

aux. v. = auxiliary verb

助动词

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大纲标准词汇与词组

A

☆a/an [ei,ə]/[æn,ən]

art. ①(非特指的)—(个)②(同类事物中的)任何—(个)③每(—)

☆abandon [ə'bændən]

vt. ①抛弃, 遗弃: He abandoned his dog, though 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。

abide [ə'baid]

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 [əˈbiliti]

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 ['eibl]

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 [æbino:məl]

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

aboard [a'ba:d]

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

abolish [ə'bəlif]

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

abortion [a'bo:[an]

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'baund]

vi. 丰富,盛产

☆about [ə'baut]

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. ☆above [ə'bʌv]

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.

above all 首先,尤其重要的

abroad [ə'brəid]

ad. ①到国外,在国外: Nowadays, many young people want to go abroad. ②到处, 广泛: The news quickly spread abroad.

abrupt [ə'brʌpt]

a. ①突然的,意外的: The train came to an abrupt stop, making many passengers fell off their seats. ②(举止、言谈等)粗鲁的, 生硬的: an abrupt manner 粗鲁的态度

☆ absence ['æbsəns]

n. ①不在,缺席: Please look after my

house during my absence. ②缺乏,缺少: in the 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.

be absent from 缺席

☆ absolute ['æbsəluɪt]

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

☆ absorb | ab'so: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. ③把…并人,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。

☆ abstract ['æbstrækt]

a. ①抽象的: an abstract noun 抽象名词②抽象派的: an abstract artist 抽象派画家 n. ①摘要,文摘,梗概: an abstract of a lecture 讲演的摘要②抽象派艺术作品 vt. [ab'strækt]提取,抽取: to abstract metal from ore 从矿石里提炼金属

in the abstract 在理论上的,抽象的

absurd [ab'said]

a. 荒谬的, 荒唐的, 可笑的: He looks absurd in that hat!

abundance [ə'bʌndəns]

n. 丰富, 充裕, 大量

abundant [ə'bʌndənt]

a. 丰富的,大量的,充足的: abundant proof 充分的证据

abuse1 [ə'bju: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'bjuːs]

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. n. 大学教师

academy [əˈkædəmi]

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

accelerator [æk'seləreitə]

n. 加速器

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 ②赞同,承认 ③容忍

☆ access ['ækses]

n. ①通路,人口: 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(计算机文件): He accessed the data from his personal computer.

have/gain access to 有机会,可以获得

accession [æk'sefən]

n. ①就职,即位②增加

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③(常用复数)(妇女的手提包等)装饰品④同谋,帮凶

accident ['æksident]

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

by accident 偶然

accidental [acksi'dentl]

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

☆accommodate [ə'kəmədeit]

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 [əikəmə'deifən]

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 —流的旅馆住宿条件

☆ accompany [əˈkʌmpəni]

vt. ①陪伴,陪同: accompany a guest to the door 送客到门口 ②伴随,和…—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. accompany。

☆ accomplish [ə'kəmpli []

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

dical'e] brosse ☆

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

accordance [ə'kə: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 [əˈkəːdiŋli]

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 [əˈkaunt]

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.

on account of 为了…的缘故,因为,由于 on all accounts 无论如何 on no account of 决不,绝对不

on no account of 天不, 绝对不 take account of 考虑到, 顾及, 体谅

take into account = take account of

☆ accountable [ə¹kauntəbl]

a. 负有责任的

accountant [əˈkauntənt]

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

☆ accumulate [əˈkjuːmjuleit]

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

accuracy ['ækjurəsi]

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

☆ accurate ['ækiurit]

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

accusation[iækju(:) 'zeifən]

n. 告发,控告

☆ accuse [əˈkjuːz]

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.

accuse ... of 为…指责别人,控告某人

[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,引申后可用在非正式的场合,表示指责别人违反了公认的准则。

accustom [ə'kʌstəm]

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

be accustomed to 习惯于

[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 [ə'kʌstəmd]

a. ①惯常的,通常的 ②习惯于…的,适应了的

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 [ə'tʃi: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 [ə'tʃi: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 [ək'nəlidʒ]

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.

☆ acquaint [ə¹kweint]

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

acquaintance [ə'kweintəns]

n. ① 熟悉,熟知,相识,了解: a little acquaintance with English 稍微会一点儿英语 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 [¡ækwiˈziʃən]

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

acre ['eikə]

n. 英亩(约合 0.4 公顷)

☆ across [ə'krəs]

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 三慕剧

一帮: a play in three acts 一幕剧 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 ['æk[ən]

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 ['æktiveit]

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

☆active ['æktiv]

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

activist ['æktivist]

n. (政治活动的)积极分子,活动家 ☆ activity [æk¹tiviti]

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 ['æktə]

n. 男演员

a screen actor 影视演员

actress ['æktris]

n. 女演员

☆ actual ['æktjuəl, 'æktʃuəl]

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

acupuncture [¡ækju¹pʌŋktʃə]

n. 针刺,针术

acute [əˈkjuːt]

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. adapt ... to 使适合,使适用

☆ 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[ə'dikt]

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

be addicted to 嗜好,爱好

addict² ['ædikt]

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

☆addicted [ə'diktid]

a. 入了迷的,上了瘾的

☆ addition [əˈdiʃən]

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'di∫ənl]

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

address [a'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 ['ædikwit]

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 precautions 采取适当的预防措施

adhere [əd'hiə]

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.

adherence [ad'hiarans]

n. ① 粘着 ②忠诚,坚持

adjacent [ə'dzeisənt]

a. (to) 邻近的,毗邻的

adjective ['ædʒiktiv]

n. 〈语法〉形容词

adjoin [ə'dʒəin]

vt. /vi. 贴近,与…毗连

☆ adjust [ə¹dʒʌst]

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

adjustment [ə¹dʒʌstmənt]

n. 调整,调节

administer [əd/ministə]

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 [ədiminis treifən]

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 大学行政部门 ③实行,执行: the administration of the law 执行法律

administrative [əd'ministrətiv]

a. 管理的,行政的

admiration [adma reifan]

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

☆ admire [əd'maiə]

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 可在讥讽的语句中 用作反语;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 [ad'mifan]

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

☆ admit [ad'mit]

vt. /vi. ①准许…进来,准许…加人: 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。

adolescence [,ædəu'lesns]

n. 青春期,青春

☆ adopt [ə'dəpt]

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

adult ['ædalt]

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'va:ns]

vi. ①前进 ②取得进展: Has civilization advanced during this century? ③(价格等)上涨: Prices have advanced five 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'vɑ:nst]

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.

advancement [əd'va:nsmənt]

n. 前进,促进,提升

☆ advantage [əd¹va:ntid3]

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

☆ adventure [əd'vent[ə]

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

adventurer [əd'vent [ərə]

n. 冒险者

adventurous [əd'ventʃərəs]

a. 冒险的, 惊险的

adverb ['ædvə:b]

n. 副词

adverse ['ædvəis]

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 ['ædvətaiz]

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.

advertisement [əd'və:tismənt]

n. ①广告 ②登广告,做广告

☆ advice [əd'vais]

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 [ad'vaizabl]

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'vaiz]

vt. ①劝告,建议,向…提供意见: We advise that steps (should) 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。

☆ advocate ['ædvəkit]

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vt. ['ædvəkeit]拥护,提倡,主张: He does not advocate building large factories.

aeroplane ['sərəplein]

n. 飞机

aerospace ['earauspeis]

n. 宇宙空间,太空,宇宙空间学

$\boldsymbol{aesthetic}, \ \boldsymbol{esthetic} [\ i:s'\theta etik\]$

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

aesthetics [i:s'θetiks]

n. 美学,美感

☆ affair [əˈfɛə]

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'fekfən]

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

affiliate [əˈfilieit]

vt./vi. ①(使…)加入,联合 ② 使隶属(附属)于 n. 附属机构,分公司

affirm [ə'fə:m]

vt. ①坚持声称,断言 ②(在法庭上)证实,确认

affirmative [ə'fə:mətiv]

a. 肯定的

affix ['æfiks]

n. <语法 > 词缀(前缀或后缀) vt. 附贴, 盖章,签署

afflict [əˈflikt]

vt. 使苦恼,折磨

☆ afford [ə'fəːd]

vt. ①(与 can, could, be able to 连用)买得起,担负得起: We can't afford the waste of a single minute. ②提供,给予: History affords us lessons that merit attention.

☆ afraid [ə'freid]

a. ①恐惧的,害怕的: A postman is not afraid of dogs. ②恐怕: I'm afraid I am late.

[惯用法] afraid 后可接不定式、介词 of 引起的短语或以 that (lest) 引起的从句。afraid to do sth. 表示"因害怕而不敢做某事"; afraid of sth. (doing sth.)表示"害怕某事或害怕做某事"; afraid that (lest)表示"担心…"、"恐怕会…"。

☆after ['a:ftə]

prep. (表示时间)在…以后,(表示位置顺序)在…后面: We shall leave after breakfast. ad. ①后来,以后: He left on Monday and returned two days after. ②后面: look before and after 向前看再向后看conj. 在…后: After the work was done, we sat down to sum up experience.

[惯用法]表示位置时,常用 behind。

afternoon ['a:ftə'nu:n]

n. 下午,午后

[惯用法] this afternoon 等短语作状语时,前面不用 in 或 on。

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