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大学英语六级考试

90分突破

词汇必备

全国大学英语六级考试命题研究组 编

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大学英语六级考试 词汇必备

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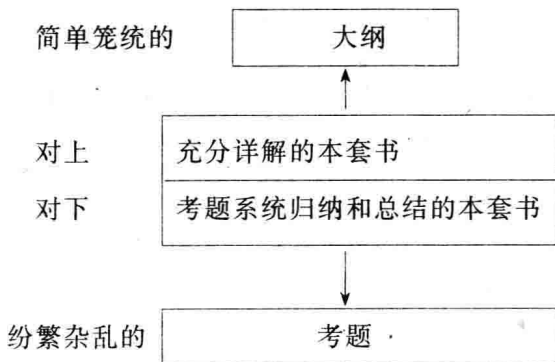
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总 序

本套书完全根据最新四、六级英语大纲要求和素质教育需要而编写。它在大纲和真实考题之间起到了桥梁作用。对上,它是大纲的延伸;对下,它是真实考题的归纳和总结,如下图:



本套书有七大特点:一、实战性强,二、准确性高,三、考试的重点、难点和疑点分别阐述,四、紧扣大纲,五、信息量大、定价低,六、作者阵容强大,七、配有计算机通信网站学习。

一、实战性强 本套书在编写体例上全部采取历年真实考题的形式,以真实考题贯穿全书的分析和讲解,内容全面、权威。这不仅是其他四、六级书籍所无法比拟的,同时也使本套丛书更具有实战性。

二、准确性高 本套书中所列出的规律、方法都是从真实考题中总结出来的。真正的原汁原味,真正的源于实践,会使考生获益匪浅。

三、考试的重点、难点和疑点,分别阐述 在编写本套书之前,我们用统计学、模糊数学理论对十多年来的曝光题进行了综合分析,总结出了基本的、反复要考的重点,复杂难辨的难点,以及似是而非、容易出错的疑点,并一一进行系统阐述和详尽分析,这对考生具有针对性很强的指导意义。

四、紧扣大纲:

1. **词汇** ①四级:根据最新大纲对四级词汇的要求,我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·词汇必备》。它涵盖了大纲中所有四级词汇,即 4200 个单词(旧大纲要求 4000 词汇,请鉴别其它书)。每个词条内容包括单词的音标、词素分析、英文解释(以提高考生的英语思维能力)、汉语释义、英文例句和汉语译文。大纲要求考生复用式掌握的 2500(旧大纲要求 2300,请鉴别其它书)个词都加上同义词(【同】)、反义词(【反】)、辨析解释(【辨】);对大纲要求考生掌握的常用词组 1600 条我们单列词条,并在它前边加“▲”;大纲要求考生掌握利用“基本构词法识别生词的能力”,我们在每个词条的最后列出派生词(【派】)。

②六级:最新大纲要求六级考生掌握 5500 个单词和 2000 条常用词组,我们编写了《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·词汇必备》,包括 1300 单词(六级的 5500 减去四级的 4200)和六级常用词组,体例同《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·词汇必备》。

2. **听力** 最新大纲规定四、六级考生应能“听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速每分钟 130—150 和 150—170 词的简短会话、谈话、报道或讲座,掌握其中心大意,抓住要点和有关细节,领会讲话者的观点和态度”。根据这一要求,我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·听力分册》和《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·听力分册》。在练习题的选材上我们基本做到了与大纲的完全一致。

3. **语法** 最新大纲要求四级考生“巩固和加深基本语法知识,提高在语篇水平上运用语法知识的能力”,我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·语法分册》。作为考试语法书,本书的鲜明特色是以考题为例句讲解语法。虽然最新大纲没有对六级考生的语法知识提出明确要求,近两年六级考试也没有单独考语法结构,但我们研究发现语法仍然是考生在各题型上取得高分的主要障碍之一,因此我们编写了《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·语法与改错分册》。该书分别论述了“听力中的语法”、“阅读理解中的语法”和“改错中的语法”,目的是帮助考生利用语法解决语篇层次上的问题,读了定会让你感觉耳目一新。

4. **阅读理解** 最新大纲要求考生应“掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断,领会作者的观点和态度”,我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·阅读、完形与简答

分册》、《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·阅读与简答分册》，我们在编写时独创性地将考题分为“主旨类”、“细节类”、“推理判断类”、“观点态度类”等，并将每一类考题列为一章，每章包括命题方式、答题技巧，实例解析和专项练习。在练习题的选材上，我们做到了“语言难度适中，生词量不超过总词数的 3%”，要求四、六级考生的阅读速度分别达到每分钟 100 词和 120 词，这也是大纲对考生阅读能力的要求。

5. **写、译** 根据最新大纲，我们编写了《大学英语四级考试 90 分突破·写作与翻译分册》、《大学英语六级考试 90 分突破·写作与翻译分册》。四级写译分册能教会你“在阅读难度与课文相仿的书面材料时做笔记、回答问题，写提纲，能就一定的话题或提纲在半小时内写出 120—150 词的短文，能写短信或便条，表达意思清楚，无重大语言错误”。六级写译分册除了具有上述特点，还能教会你如何写“摘要”、如何在“半小时内写出 150—180 词的表格或图示作文，能写日常应用文（如信函、简历等）”，能做到内容完整、条理清楚、文理通顺。

五、信息量大，定价低 本书在排版上，采用小五号字，使其容量极大，但定价相对较低，作为教师，我们深知同学们的购书款往往在当月的生活费中占有一定的比例，因此，让你以最经济的形式获取更多的知识是我们的心愿。

六、作者阵容强大 本书的作者分别来自于中国人民大学、北京大学、北京外国语大学、北京师范大学、北京理工大学等著名高校，理论功底深厚，教学经验丰富。

七、计算机通信网站 为了大家更好地学习，我们为大家开通“东方考试网站”(<http://www.Orientexam.com.cn>)，它包括“考试信息、专家答疑、考前最后冲刺题、培训信息(010—62515735)、外语角、座谈会、夏令营”等。

同时欢迎大家来信指出本套书的缺点，提出自己在英语学习中的问题，我们将做你的英语顾问，扫除你英语学习上的障碍。我们的通信地址是“北京 8711 信箱(邮编 100080)”；changxi@public.bta.net.cn 是我们的 E-mail 地址。最后，预祝大家在考试中取得好成绩！

王长喜

一九九九年八月于人大红楼

前 言

我们在多年的大学英语教学、四级和六级考试辅导及硕士研究生入学考试英语辅导中发现,不少同学的成绩受制于词汇量不大,而平时的课堂词汇学习时间有限且不集中,考生对自己的词汇量和《大纲》要求之间的距离没有一个清楚的概念。为帮助广大考生打好词汇基础,顺利通过大学英语六级考试,为以后的考研和深造创造条件,我们根据《大学英语教学大纲》对考生的词汇要求编写了本书。全书收录了1300多个词条,这些词全部是《大纲》规定的六级词汇。其主要内容包括:①音标、②词素分析、③词性、④英语释义、⑤重点用法举例、⑥同义词、⑦反义词、⑧派生词、⑨同义词辨析、⑩常考词组。

本书具有以下特点和优点:

- 编排灵活,力求清新醒目,重点突出;
- 同义词、反义词、派生词,便于举一反三,扩大词汇量;
- 同义词辨析,利于掌握常考易混词的用法;
- 词素分析追根求源,通过词根、词缀有利于深化理解记忆;
- 英文解释,利于学习地道英语,养成用英语思维的习惯;
- 精典例句,利于具体掌握词的用法,而非死记中文词义;
- 例句中文译文还有助于你提高英译汉能力。

本书融课堂学习工具书和随身携带的记忆手册于一身,方便、实用。愿它成为广大有志青年的形影不离的好朋友。

全书由王长喜、杨庆云执笔和统稿,许波、郭玉辉和张立炎等几位同志为本书的出版提供了很多帮助,在此向他们表示感谢。

限于时间和编者水平,书中谬误之处,敬请读者和同行批评指正。

编者

1999年3月于人大红楼

A

abbreviation [əˌbriːvi'eɪʃən] **n.** (ab- 加强 + brev 简略 + iation 名词后缀)

a shortened form of a word, often one used in writing (such as **Mr.**) 缩略形式, 常用于书写 (如 **Mr.**)

【派】abbreviate **v.**

abide [əˈbaɪd] (a- 加强语气 + bide 容忍) **vi.** to bear 容忍

~ **by** obey (laws, agreements etc.) (+by) 坚持, 遵守

He ~d by his promise, bringing us to Mount Tai for a journey. 他遵守诺言带我们去了泰山游玩。

【辨】abide by 作“遵守”解时, 与 conform to, observe, obey 和 follow 同义, 但作“坚持”讲时, 它与 adhere to, keep to 和 stick to 同义。

abnormal [æbˈnɔːmə] (ab- 不, 非 + norm 规则, 常规 + -al 形容词后缀) **adj.**

different (usu. in a bad sense) from what is ordinary or expected;

unusual 反常的, 不正常的 Is the child ~ in any way? 这孩子有反常现象吗?

【派】abnormally **ad.** / abnormality **n.**

【反】normal

abolish [əˈbɒlɪʃ] (a- 离开 + bol 丢 + -ish 动词后缀) (丢开 → 不要) **v.**

to bring to an end; stop 废除, 取消 Abraham Lincoln ~ed slavery in the United States. 亚伯拉罕·林肯废除了美国的奴隶制。

~ slavery / capitalism / poverty 废除奴隶制 / 消灭资本主义 / 消除贫穷

【反】establish

【辨】当 abolish 作为“废除”时, 与 do away with, put an end to, abrogate 同义; 作“取消”解时与 cancel, wipe out, dissolve 同义。

abortion [əˈbɔːʃən] **n.**

1. [U] the act of giving birth or causing to give birth before the

baby is properly developed, **abstain** [əb'steɪn] v.

esp. within the first 28 weeks of its existence inside a woman, so that the child cannot live 流产; 堕胎

to keep oneself from eating, drinking, voting, etc. (from) 自动戒绝或放弃(吃、喝、投票等); 抑制

2. [C] a plan or arrangement which breaks down before it can develop properly (计划) 流产; 胎死腹中

✓ **absurd** [əb'sɜ:d] (ab-加强语气 + surd 傻, 笨, 愚蠢) adj.

against reason or common sense; clearly false or foolish 荒唐的 She said to herself that the idea was ~. 她自言自语地说这种想法很荒唐。

abound [ə'baʊnd] v.

to exist in large numbers or great quantity 盛产; 多, 充满 That region ~s with rain all the year round. 那个地区终年多雨。

【同】crazy, foolish, impossible, silly, unreasonable

abreast [ə'brest] adv.

1. side by side 并肩, 相并 walk six ~ 六人并肩而行

2. **keep/be ~ of**, to know all the time the most recent facts about (sth. non-material) 保持与……并列 keep ~ of the times 与时代并进

【反】rational, sensible

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] n.

a great quantity; plenty (in + U) 充裕, 丰富: At the feast there was food and drink in ~. 宴会上吃的喝的都很多。

【辨】abundance, plenty

- ① abundance 语气较强, 含有“过多”的意思: There was abundance of corn last year. 去年玉米获得大丰收。

- ② plenty 尤指以保证宽裕生活的物质条件的“丰富”: There was plenty of food. 食物很丰盛。

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] adj.

1. sudden and unexpected 突然的 The train came to an ~ stop, making many passengers fall off their seats. 火车突然刹住, 使很多乘客从座位上跌下来。
2. (of behaviour, speech, character, etc.) rough and impolite; not wanting to waste time being nice (指行为、言语、性格等) 粗鲁无礼的

accessory [ək'sesəri]

n. [usu. pl. 通常复数] something which is not a necessary part of something larger but which makes it more beautiful, use-

ful, effective, etc. 附件, 附属品: The accessories for a car include the heater and radio. 汽车的附件包括暖气和收音机。

adj. 附属的: Those ~ diamonds make the dress more beautiful. 那些附带的钻石使衣服看起来更漂亮。

acclaim [ə'kleim]

v. to greet with loud shouts of approval or praise 欢呼; 喝彩; 称赞: They ~ed him as the best writer of the year. 他们称赞他为当年最优秀的作家。

n. [U] strong expressions of approval and praise 欢呼; 喝彩

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] <ac-向, 到+com 以用+mod 提供措施+-ate动词后缀> **vt.**

1. to provide with a room in which to live or stay 留宿; 收容: We being tired and hungry, were satisfied having been ~d in a small room of the hotel crowded with more than a hundred of customers with the attempt to see the sunrise from the top of Mount Tai. 我们又累又饿, 被安排住那家旅店的一间小房里也就满足了。因为店里挤满了旅客, 他们都是来泰山看日出的。

2. to supply with something; help

by doing something (with) 供应; 供给: He ~d me with a lodging. 他供给我一夜的住宿。/ The bank will ~ you with a loan. 银行给你贷款。

【同】board, have room for, provide, supply

accomplice [ə'kɒmplɪs] **n.**

a person who helps one to do wrong 同谋, 同犯, 帮凶

accountable [ə'kauntəbəl] **adj.**

1. with the duty of having to give an explanation (for) 有责任解释的: If anything happens to the boy I will hold you ~ (for it). 如果这男孩有什么三长两短, 惟你是问。

2. responsible (to and / or for) 有责任的 I am not ~ to you for my actions. 我自己的行动无需对你交待。

ace [eis] **n.**

1. [C] a playing card or other object, used in games, that has a single mark or spot and which usu. has the highest or the lowest value (纸牌或骨牌上的) 么点, 通常为最大点或最小点

2. [C] (informal) a person of the highest class or skill in something (非正式) 第一流人才 He's an ~ at cards. 他是玩牌高手。

✓ **acoustic** [ə'ku:stɪk] **adj.**

of or concerning sound or the sense of hearing 声学的; 听觉的

acquaint [ə'kweɪnt] **vt.**

1. to make sb. familiar with sth. 使认识, 使了解

2. be ~ed with 开始认识(某人); 开始了解(某事)

✓ **acquit** [ə'kwɪt] **v.**

1. to give a decision as in a court of law that (someone) is not guilty of a fault or crime 宣判……无罪; They ~ed him of murder. 他们指控他谋杀。

2. to cause (oneself) to act in the stated way 表现; 履行, 完成 ~ oneself of a promise 履行诺言

activate ['æktɪveɪt] **vt.**

1. to cause to be active 使活动 ~ public opinion 使舆论活跃起来

2. bring into use 正式成立(部队等)

activist ['æktɪvɪst] **n.**

a person taking an active part, esp. in a political movement (尤其指政治活动的) 积极分子

addict [ə'dɪkt]

v. [(to) usu. pass. 通常被动] to cause (someone) to need or be in the habit of having, taking, etc. 使沉溺于……嗜好; 对……有瘾 He became ~ed to the drug. 他上了毒瘾。

n. a person who is unable to free himself from a harmful habit, esp. of taking drugs 沉溺于不良嗜好者(尤指吸毒者)

additive ['ædətɪv] **n.**

a substance added in small quantities to something else, as to improve the quality, or add colour, taste, etc. 添加剂(用以改进品质、增加颜色、味道等); 掺和剂

adhere [əd'hɪə] (ad-到, 至 + here 粘) **vi.**

to stick firmly (to another or each other) (to) 粘着, 附着; 坚持 The two surfaces ~d (to each other), and we couldn't get them apart. 这两个表面(互相)粘着, 我们无法将它们分开。/ They ~d to the contract. 他们遵守合同。

【同】cling, cohere, stick

adhesive [əd'hɪsɪv] **adj.**

that can stick or cause sticking 粘着的; 粘连的; 有粘连的

adjacent [əd'dʒeɪsənt] (ad-向 + jac 邻近 + -ent 形容词后缀) **adj.**

(fml) very close; either touching or almost touching; next (to) (正式) 接近的; 邻近的; 毗连的 He wandered about in the ~ villages. 他在附近的村子漫游。/ The two families live in ~ streets. 这两户人家住在邻街。

【同】approximate, close, near.

neighbouring; next to

adjoin [ə'dʒɔɪn] (ad-近+join 连接)

vt.

to be next to, very close to, or touching (one another) 贴近; 邻近; 毗连: Our house ~s theirs. 我们的房子跟他们的毗连。/ the

ing room 邻室

adjourn [ə'dʒɔ:n] v.

1. a. to bring (a meeting, trial, etc.) to a stop, esp. for a particular period or until a later time (for, till, until) 延期;

(暂时)休会 b. (of people at a meeting, court of law, etc.) to come to such a stop (因延期或休会而)停止(开会等)

2. (of a group of people who are eating, talking, arguing, etc.) to go to another place, esp. for a rest [to] (在一起吃东西、交谈、争论的一群人为了休息而)变换地方 We finished dinner and ~ed to the sunny garden. 我们吃完饭后,便换位到有阳光的花园去。

administer [əd'mɪnɪstə] v.

1. to control (esp. the business or affairs of a person or group) 管理, 照料

2. to put into operation; make work; give [(to)] 执行; 实施: 给予 She ~ed the medicine to

the sick woman. 她给生病的女人喂药。

admiral ['ædmərəl] n.

[C] (a man who commands a large number of warships, and who holds) a very high rank or the highest rank in the navy 海军上将

adolescent [ˌædə'lesənt]

n. [U] a boy or girl in the period between being a child and being a grown person; young teenager of about 13-16 青春期(介于孩童与成年之间的时期, 大约13岁到16岁) This is a common mistake among ~s. 这是青少年常犯的错误。

adj. of a boy or girl in the period between being a child and being a grown person 青春期的; 青少年的 Usually one learns faster in ~ period than in adult life. 一般来讲, 人在青少年时期学东西比成年期学得快。

adore [ə'dɔ:] v.

1. to worship as God 崇拜 She ~s him as God. 她像神一样崇拜他。

2. to love deeply and respect highly 尊敬; 敬重 He ~s his elder brother. 他尊敬他的哥哥。

adorn [ə'dɔ:n] v. (with)

1. to add beauty or ornament to

装饰 She ~ed herself with jewels. 她穿戴着珠宝。

2. to add importance or attractiveness to 增加……的重要性或吸引力 He ~ed his story with all sorts of adventures that never happened. 他把各种不曾发生过的奇遇加进他的故事里,使故事更动人。

advent ['ædvənt] **n.**

the arrival or coming of (an important event, period, person, etc.) (重要事件、时期、人物等的)到来;来临 Society has changed rapidly since the ~ of the car. 自从汽车问世之后,世界已有飞速的改变。

adversary ['ædvəsəri] **n.**

[C] a person or group to whom one is opposed; opponent or enemy 对手;敌手;敌人 John and Paul are *adversaries*. 约翰和保罗是对头。

adverse ['ædvə:s] **adj.**

(fml) not in favour of; going against; opposing (正式)不利的,逆的,反对的 The judge gave us an ~ decision. 法官给我们不利的判决。/ in ~ conditions 处于不利的情况

aerial ['eəriəl]

adj. of, in, from, or concerning the air; moving or happening in the air 空中的;航空的 Is

there any ~ liner between Shanghai and Hong Kong?

上海至香港有定期航班吗?
/ ~ fight 空战 / ~ wire 空中线

n. a wire, rod, or framework put up, often on top of a house, to receive radio or television broadcasts 天线 Does the TV set have an ~ with it? 电视机带天线吗?

aesthetic [i:s'θetik] **adj.**

of or concerning the sense of beauty, esp. beauty in art; having a developed sense of beauty (尤指艺术上)美感的;审美的;有审美能力的

affiliate [ə'filiieit]

v. (esp. of a society or group) to join or connect (with / to) (尤指会社或团体)加入,隶属于 The college is ~d to the university. 这所学院隶属于这所大学。

n. an ~ organization 附属机构;分公司

affirm [ə'fə:m] (af-使, + firm 坚固,坚定) **vt.**

to declare (usu. again, or in answer to a question) (通常为再次或回答某一问题的)断言;肯定 It may be safely ~ed that he is innocent, thus the judge sets him free.

可以断定他是无罪的,因此法官将他无罪释放。

【同】assert, certify, confirm, declare

afflict [ə'flikt] v.

[(with) usu. pass. 通常被动] to cause to suffer in the body or mind; trouble 使身体或精神受痛苦;折磨

affluent [ə'fluənt] adj.

having plenty of money or other possessions; wealthy 富裕的;富足的

aftermath [ɑ:təməθ] n.

[usu. sing. 通常单数] the result or period following a bad event such as an accident, storm, war, etc. 不幸事件(意外事件、暴风雪、战争等)的后果;余波 Life was much harder in the ~ of the war. 战后的生活困苦多了。

✓ **aggravate** [ə'græveit] vt.

1. to make more serious or dangerous; make worse 加重, 恶化
The lack of rain ~d the already serious lack of food. 缺乏雨水加重了原来就严重的饥荒。
2. (infml) to annoy (非正式) 激怒 If he ~s me any more I shall hit him. 假如他再惹我的话,我就揍他。

✓ **aggregate** [ə'grɪɡɪt]

adj. (fml) collected into one

group, total, or mass (正式) 聚集的; 合计的 What were your ~ wages for this last year? 你去年的工资一共多少?

v. [ə'grɪɡeɪt] (fml) to (cause to) come together into a group or mass (使) 聚集成群或成团 His various wages for the year ~d (to) £1,000. 他当年的各类工资总计达一万镑。

agitate [ə'dʒɪteɪt]

vt. to shake (a liquid) or move (the surface of a liquid) about 摇动(液体)或搅动(液体表面) Please ~ the liquid before you drink it. 在服用这种液体前请搅拌一下。

vi. to argue strongly in public or to act for or against some political or social change [(for)] 鼓动; 煽动 The workers who ~d for higher wages were dismissed. 鼓动长工资的工人被解雇了 / Once some people ~d for the repeal of death penalty. 曾经有些人煽动取消死刑。

agony [ə'ɡəni] (agon 竞争 + -y 名词后缀) (同别人竞争产生痛苦 →) n.

[C,U] very great pain or suffering of mind or body 苦恼, 痛苦 The girl was in a bit of ~ after she

failed her exam. 考试没及格, 这女孩受着苦恼的折磨。

【同】ache, grief, pain, suffering
agreeable [ə'gri:əbl] **adj.**

1. to one's liking; pleasant 惬意的, 令人愉快的 The music is ~ to the ear. 这音乐很动听悦耳。
/ The terms are ~ to me, and I promise to continue the task. 这些条件令我满意, 所以我答应继续工作。

2. ready to agree; willing 易相处的 I find her a very ~ person, which proves why she has so many friends. 我发现她平易近人, 所以我明白她为什么有那么多朋友。

【反】disagreeable

【辨】agreeable, pleasant

① agreeable 指气质、性质、感情方面令人愉快 the most ~ speech 最动听的演讲

② pleasant 使人心满意足的状态 ~ weather 宜人的天气

✓ **aide** [eid] **n.**

a person who helps, esp. a person employed to help a government minister (尤指国家部长或阁员的) 副官; 参谋; 助手

✓ **ailment** ['eilmənt] **n.**

an illness, esp. one that is not serious (不严重的) 疾病 She is always complaining of some ~ or other.

她老是抱怨有病, 不是这儿不对劲就是那儿不舒服。

air-conditioning ['eə-kən'diʃənɪŋ] **n.**

[U] the system that uses one or more machines to keep air in a building cool and usu. dry in the summer 空气调节

airhostess ['eə,həʊstɪs] **n.**

a woman who looks after the comfort of the passengers of an aircraft during flight 女空中服务员; 空中小姐

✓ **aisle** [ail] **n.**

1. a passage, usu. one of two, leading through the length of a church and divided from the central part by a row of pillars (教堂的) 走廊

2. a narrow passage between rows of seats, shelves, etc. as in a theatre or large shop (剧院座椅中间或大商店内架子中间的) 狭长通道

album ['ælbəm] **n.**

a book used for collecting photographs, stamps, etc. 相册

alcoholic [ˌælkə'hɒlɪk]

adj. containing alcohol; of, concerning, or caused by alcohol 含酒精的; 酒精的; 酒精引起的

n. a person who cannot break the

habit of drinking alcoholic drinks too much, esp. one whose health is damaged because of this 酗酒者

alien ['eiliən] (ali-别的, 其它的 + -en形容词后缀)

- adj.** 1. belonging to another country or race; foreign 外国的; 其他种族的 ~ people 外国人
2. different in nature or character, esp. so different as to be opposed 相异的 Their ideas are quite ~ to our way of thinking. 他们的观点与我们的想法十分不同。

【同】foreigner, immigrant, outsider

n. a foreigner who has not become a citizen of the country where he or she is living (居于他国而未入籍的) 外国人 She is treated differently in the hotel for she is an ~. 她是位外侨, 在饭店里受到特殊照顾。

【同】differing, external, foreign, strange

alienate ['eiliəneit] **v.** (from)

1. to turn away the friendship of; to cause to feel or become an enemy; make unfriendly 离间; 使疏远

2. to take away (to ownership of land, a business, a right, etc.) 取走或夺去(土地所有权, 生意, 权利等)

allege [ə'ledʒ] **vt.**

to state or declare without proof or before finding proof 断言: 宣称
The newspaper reporters ~ that the man was murdered but they have given no proof. 新闻记者们断言那人是被谋杀的, 可是他们并没有提出证据。

【同】assert, affirm

这些词的意思是指正面地阐述, 好像是为了预防争辩或消除怀疑。
assert 意思是具有说服力地阐述。
allege 意思是不提供证据的阐述。
affirm 意思是正面地宣布或阐述实情, 它表明坚定的信仰或不可动摇的信念。

alleviate [ə'li:vieit] **v.**

to make (pain, suffering, anger, etc.) less 减轻, 缓和, 缓解(痛苦、愤怒等) The medicine is administered to ~ pain. 这种药给病人服用是缓解疼痛的。

【同】lessen, lighten

这些词都表示减轻某物的强度或激烈程度的动作。lessen 是这组词中最正式、最常用的词。指减轻强度和减缓激烈程度两个方面, 它在法律上的运用通常指从整体中减去一部分。lighten 隐喻某物重量减

轻。alleviate 强调局部减轻(痛苦)等,它限于在某事已变得比较容易忍受的场合下应用,因此,它比 lighten 更加特殊,更加正式的强调形式。

allocate ['æləkeɪt] v.

1. to divide and give as shares 分配;配给 We must ~ the money carefully. 我们必须小心分配这笔钱。
2. to give as a share (to) 拨给 We ~d the society some money. 我们拨给该社团一些钱。
3. to set apart for somebody or some purpose (to) (为某人或某目的)拨出;留下 That space has already been ~d for building a new hospital. 那块地方已经给拨出作为兴建医院之用。

✓ **allot** [ə'ləʊt] vt.

[-tt-] to allocate 分配,配给 A part of this urgent task was ~ted to us. 这项紧急任务的一部分分配给了我们。

alloy [ə'ləɪ]

- n. a metal made by mixing together two or more different metals 合金
- v. to mix (one metal) with another 使成合金

✓ **allude** [ə'lu:d] v.

~ to, (fml) to speak of but with-

out going straight to the point (正式)暗指;暗示 She didn't say Mr Smith's name, but it was clear she was alluding to him. 她并未说出史密斯先生的名字,不过显然她是暗示他。

✓ **allure** [ə'luə]

v. to attract by the offer of something pleasant 引诱;诱惑 The football club tried to ~ the player into offers of money. 该足球会想用钱笼络选手。

n. [U] attraction; charm 诱惑力 The book has a certain ~ for which it is hard to find a reason. 这本书有一种说不出的魅力。

almighty [ɔ:l'maɪti] adj.

1. having the power to do anything 全能的;万能的 God Almighty 万能的神
2. (infml) very big, strong, great, etc. (非正式)很强的;很大的 an ~ crash 大碰撞

alternate [ɔ:l'tə:nɪt] <alter 变 + -ate 动词后缀>

adj. happening by turns 交替的, 轮流 的 ~ layers of rock and sand 岩层和沙层交错 / on ~ days 每两天

【同】alternating, periodic, recurrent, rotating

v. to (cause to) follow-by turns (+